"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART

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With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day in this city and neighborhood are fair, warmer, southwesterly winds.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market strong.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, $1.01½; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 35¾c; cash cotton, 5 15-16c.

CONGRESS.—The House yesterday continued its debate on the civil service law. Amos Cummings made a speech condemning the merit system and eulogizing Tammany Hall. In the Senate Mr. Teller made a speech on the silver question, in which he denounced the Republican Party and said he would do all he could to defeat it in 1900.—Page 4.

FOREIGN.—The Spanish Cabinet has decided to submit Gen. Weyler's conduct to a fresh inquiry under direction of Lieut. Gen. Daban, in the hope of averting a Ministerial crisis. Four firemen lost their lives at a fire in Glasgow. The Wilson Line steamer Lepanto was sunk by the steamer Knight of St. George. Lady Henry Somerset has again tendered her resignation of the Presidency of the British Women's Temperance Association on account of prolonged ill-health. Ernest Hart, the medical writer and editor, is dead in London.—Page 7.

Page 1.

Miss May Waite, a daughter of ex-Gov. Waite of Colorado, attempted suicide in Washington yesterday by taking strychnine.

Dr. Shepp A. Rogers, a leading physician of Memphis, was fatally shot yesterday by Mrs. Mary Sanbrink, who afterward killed herself.

Richard Croker addressed the United Colored Democracy of New York last night, and told the colored men that they would get patronage in proportion to their work and numbers.

The positive statement is made at Albany that Gov. Black will not pardon or commute the sentence of John Y. McKane, the former political leader of Gravesend, whose term at Sing Sing will expire by limitation in April.

Louis Schaefer, Republican, of Baltimore was elected Speaker of the Maryland House yesterday by the votes of forty-one Democrats and twelve bolting Republicans from Baltimore.

Pierce English, driver of a fire truck, was thrown from his seat and crushed to death on the Boulevard yesterday while trying to avoid a collision with a wagon. Another fireman, in jumping to assist him, fell on his head and was seriously injured.

A large Japanese fleet has been placed under orders of Sir Alexander Buller, the British Admiral, for concerted action against Russia. The loan which England will make to China will be applied on the Japanese indemnity. Japan will be able thus to increase her army and navy and become a formidable power.

More scandal has come to light regarding the new timber dry dock at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and it is evident that a large swindle on the Government has been perpetrated. Piling that should have been driven down forty feet has been found stuck in the mud only four feet. It is likely that there will be some trials by court-martial.

The Democratic Club, through Richard Croker, has made an agreement to purchase the building of the New York Athletic Club, at Fifty-fifth Street and Sixth Avenue, for $190,000. The deal was engineered by James H. Haslin, a member of both organizations, and possession will be given in March, when the new building of the athletic club will be completed.

Page 2.

Mayor Van Wyck had many callers yesterday, among them being Hugh J. Grant and James J. Martin.

The list of appointments announced by the Mayor yesterday was a small one. Major Haverty, an aged veteran, was reappointed a tax assessor.

John J. Scannell, Fire Commissioner, resigned the Tammany leadership of his district on Thursday night, because he wished to devote most of his time to his official duties.

The Committee of Fifty-three of anti-Platt Republicans adopted a constitution and by-laws last night, providing for full county organization and issued an address to the voters.

The annual banquet of the Cercle Francais de l'Harmonie was held last night. John W. Keller, Commissioner of Charities, and Assistant District Attorney McIntyre were among the guests called upon to respond to toasts.

Victor J. Dowling was deposed from the Tammany leadership in the Twenty-fourth Assembly District last night, to make room for Maurice Holahan and to satisfy T. F. Grady's desire for revenge on account of opposition to his candidacy for the District Attorneyship nomination.

Four Deputy Chiefs of Police were named and Capt. Devery was made an Inspector. John Mackellar, E. P. Clayton, and P. H. McLaughlin of Brooklyn and M. W. Cortright of Manhattan are now Deputy Chiefs, and it is expected that Inspector Devery will soon be appointed to the remaining vacancy.

Mrs. A. Benton Barnes asked Commodore Gerry to send an agent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children to inspect the children at the dress rehearsal of "Cinderella" at the Metropolitan Opera House last night. He did not do so, but intimated that he might exercise the right of making the investigation before or during the performance of the operetta to-night.

Page 3.

It was reported yesterday that the Tammany leaders would try to segregate the vice of the city in the Tenderloin district and that a bill legalizing Sunday theatrical performances and baseball games would be introduced in the Legislature.

State Engineer Adams is opposed to the suspension of work under the canal improvement contracts as suggested by Controller Roberts. He says he did not insist upon a larger appropriation than $9,000,000 because he feared it might not be approved by the people, and acknowledges his mistake in pursuing that course.

Theodore Durrant, who murdered Blanche Lamont and Minnie Williams in a San Francisco church in April, 1895, was hanged in San Quentin prison yesterday morning. He embraced the Catholic faith just before his execution, and made a speech on the gallows protesting his innocence. The United States Supreme Court denied a final application in the condemned man's behalf yesterday.

Page 4.

The Ways and Means Committee proposes to make numerous reforms in the customs administration law.

The Civil Service Commission has prepared an interesting compilation on the civil service of the Government from the early part of this century.

Page 5.

At the hearing in Washington on the Anti-Scalping bill, the principal argument in support of the measure was made by General Passenger Agent George H. Daniels of the New York Central.

At the first meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday Controller Coler made a report showing that the financial affairs of the city were in great confusion, and urging prompt action in straightening them out.

Page 7.

An appeal in the name of the President of the United States for funds to help the many thousands of persons dying of hunger in Cuba has been issued by the Central Cuban Relief Committee.

Passengers on the steamer Seattle from Alaska, which has arrived at Tacoma, tell of a food shortage and marvelously high prices paid for rations. A strike has been made in Deadwood Creek, which assays $28,000 to $50,000 to the ton.

The anti-Hanna leaders in the Ohio Senatorial struggle are having difficulty in persuading the Democrats to vote for a Republican. Mr. Kurtz is proposed as the candidate of the combine for both the long and the short term. A long deadlock is predicted.

Page 10.

Auditor Castle has discovered that frauds were perpetrated in the money-order department of the Post Office under the old checking system.

Page 11.

Brooklyn Bridge officials laugh at the idea that the trolley loops at this end of the structure will be dangerous.

Page 12.

A successful preliminary test was made yesterday of a new liquid fuel apparatus fitted on the torpedo boat Stiletto.

A huge Twelfth Night cake, three feet in diameter, was cut for the children of the Sunday Kindergarten, in East Broadway, yesterday.

Amusing testimony was given yesterday at the hearing of the case of Clara Deders, who is suing, in the Jersey City Court, for a divorce from her husband.

Stephen J. Thompson's will, in favor of his mother, is being contested by his sister. He borrowed money from three female relatives, and made a will in favor of each of them.

Mrs. Mary Bowers, accused of shoplifting, and arraigned with Gertrude Barbero, who she says is her sister, admitted having sworn falsely in regard to her address. She said she wanted to keep the knowledge of her arrest from her child.

Mrs. Annie Ford of 200 Madison Street, accused of striking Mrs. Monnahan, a neighbor, with a poker, said that she had paid Mrs. Monnahan 10 cents a week to abstain from annoying her, and that when she stopped the tribute the woman persecuted and assaulted her.

In answering a communication of several merchants asking him to submit the evidence against certain alleged swindlers to the Grand Jury, District Attorney Gardner advised that a complaint be made before a committing Magistrate. He expressed the opinion that great wrong was often done in bringing cases unnecessarily before the Grand Jury.

T. Francis Sanders, the alleged express package swindler, is said to have illegally used the name of the Knickerbocker Trust Company as guarantor of the stock certificates of the "Monterey Mining Company." The United States and Adams Express Companies have notified Sanders that several checks await him at their offices, but he has neglected either to send or call for them.

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DOUBLE TRAGEDY IN MEMPHIS.

A Leading Physician Fatally Shot by a Woman, Who Afterward Killed Herself.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 7.—Dr. Shepp A. Rogers, Professor of Anatomy of the Memphis Medical College, ex-President of the Board of Health, and one of the most prominent physicians of this city, was shot this afternoon by Mrs. Mary Sanbrink, a widow, and to-night lies in a dying condition at St. Joseph's Hospital. After shooting Dr. Rogers the woman sent a bullet through her own heart. The cause of the tragedy is veiled in the deepest mystery.

The shooting occurred seven miles from Memphis on the bank of Nonconnah Creek. Nobody saw the tragedy. A farmer and his hired hands went to the assistance of the wounded man, when his cries for help reached their ears, and he was lifted into a buggy and brought to Memphis. Dr. Rogers was shot in the back, the bullet striking the spinal column.

The body of the woman was removed to the home of relatives, who recognized the weapon with which the shooting was done as her property. Before lapsing into unconsciousness, Dr. Rogers blamed her for the deed. The dead woman's clothes were unruffled, and there were no footprints or other evidences that any struggle at all had occurred prior to the tragedy. The right hand of the dead woman was ungloved, showing that she took careful aim. Mrs. Sanbrink was stylishly dressed.

Every effort has been made by the police and reporters to discover the cause of the shooting, but up to a late hour to-night the mystery remains unsolved. It is said that the woman was infatuated with the physician and on one occasion had threatened to take her own life in his presence.

PLAYED POLICEMAN.

A Boy Catches a Pickpocket and Holds Him Till an Officer Arrives.

John Donlon, a fourteen-year-old nephew of Police Sergt. Donlon, of Brooklyn, with a companion, Michael Gillespie, also of Brooklyn, was playing policeman in Fulton Street in that borough, last night, when he saw a pedestrian take a watch from the pocket of a drunken man.

Donlon ran for the thief and succeeded in holding him till he could get a real policeman to arrest the man. At the Adams Street Police Station the prisoner refused to give his name.

HIS GRANDSON THE BANDIT.

John P. Thoma of Indiana Sits Upon the Case as Justice.

WARSAW, Ind., Jan. 7.—Early this morning a robber was discovered in the store of John P. Thoma, at Claypool. After a desperate struggle, during which several shots were exchanged, the man was captured. He proved to be Clarence Thoma, grandson of the proprietor.

The latter is Justice of the Peace. At 6:30 A. M. he gave his grandson a preliminary hearing and bound him over to the Circuit Court. At 8 o'clock he arrived in this city, where court is now in session. At 9 o'clock the case was called. Clarence pleaded guilty, and at 9:30 A. M. Judge Biggs sentenced him to an indeterminate term of from two to fourteen years in Jeffersonville Prison. At 10:02 A. M. Sheriff Matthews started with his prisoner for Jeffersonville.

HAD NO RIGHT TO A PENSION.

Indiana Man Discovers He Is Not the Person He Thought He Was.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Jan. 7.—A young man, known as Purley Kight, who for several years has received a pension as the son of a deceased soldier, has just learned that his name is Charles Matherly, and that the real Purley Kight is living in Louisville.

When Frank Kight, the father, died the widow put her son, Purley, and daughter in the poorhouse, but afterward marrying Jesse Smith, she moved to Urbana and took the boy with her.

The daughter, Ida, when four years old, was adopted by a farmer in Sullivan County. She tattled a good deal to the farmer of her brother on the poor farm, and at last the farmer sent for the boy, and the lad who came was identified by the sister as her brother.

Ten years passed, and the children became the wards of W. H. Soale, a pension attorney. It was trouble between Soale and the boy which developed the fact that the real Purley Kight was in Louisville.

$5,000 for a Crushed Arm.

NEWARK, Jan. 7.—A verdict of $5,000 was given to-day against the Basch & Greenfield Company, woollen and shoddy manufacturers, in a $20,000 damage suit, brought by Levi Gledhill, aged fifteen years, whose arm was crushed in the belt of some machinery in January, 1896.

Major Butterworth Better.

THOMASVILLE, Ga., Jan. 7.—Benjamin Butterworth, the Commissioner of Patents, is still improving, though slowly. Dr. Morton said to-night that his patient might recover.

DEMOCRATIC CLUB TO MOVE

Richard Croker Purchases the New York Athletic Club Building for $190,000.

WILL OCCUPY IT IN MARCH

James H. Haslin, a Member of Both Organizations, Engineers the Deal—Terms of the Sale as Agreed Upon.

The future home of the Democratic Club is to be the New York Athletic Clubhouse, at Sixth Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street. At a meeting of the Board of Governors of the Democratic Club last night the preliminary agreement for the acquisition of the property was sanctioned, and it remains only to draw up the deed and pay over the money.

For some time rumors have been in circulation that the Democratic Club, in consequence of its recent large increase in membership, would be compelled to seek new quarters, and a number of sites and buildings were considered. Last Wednesday Richard Croker made an offer to James Whitely, President of the New York Athletic Club, for the property now occupied by that organization. Mr. Whitely had another offer under consideration, and promised to give an answer that night. He received the sanction of the Board of Governors to act in the matter, and he accepted Mr. Croker's offer.

$65,000 in Cash.

The consideration is to be $190,000. Of this amount $125,000 represents a first mortgage on the building of the New York Athletic Club, which is payable at any time. The balance of $65,000 will be paid in cash as soon as the deed is drawn up.

The deal was brought about by James H. Haslin, a member of the Democratic Club and the Chairman of the Committee on Admissions of the New York Athletic Club. He suggested to Mr. Croker the feasibility of the scheme, and Mr. Croker, after consulting with his friends, decided to make the offer. It is understood that Mr. Croker will be the purchaser, individually, so that the sanction of the Board of Governors of the Democratic Club is regarded as a mere formality.

The Democratic Club will, it is thought, be able to take possession of its new quarters by March 5, when it is expected that the new building of the New York Athletic Club, at Sixth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, will be completed. However, this will not be made part of the sale contract, as it is not known positively whether the new athletic club building will be ready for occupancy by that time.

At the New York Athletic Club it was said last night that Mr. Croker had made an offer for the greater part of the furniture in the club, and that the offer would probably be accepted. The paraphernalia of the gymnasium, however, will be moved to the new building. It is thought that few alterations, if any, will be made in the interior of the building by the Democratic Club, with the exception of the gymnasium floor, which may be turned into a reception hall.

Features of the Building.

The New York Athletic Club Building was erected in the Autumn of 1884, but was not occupied until February, 1885. The original cost of the building, including the furniture, was $225,000. It is a five-story brick and terra cotta structure, substantially built, and provided with all modern improvements. On the ground floor are the office, reception room, a Turkish and Russian bath, and coat room. The second floor is given up to the reading room, parlor, billiard room, locker room, drawing room, and cafe. On the third floor are the board room, boxing and fencing rooms, baths, and dining room. The entire fourth floor is given up to the gymnasium, while the basement contains bowling alleys and the bicycle room. The kitchen is on the roof.

The Democratic Club, which at present occupies the building at 617 Fifth Avenue, was organized in 1852 as the successor to the Young Men's Democratic Union, organized in 1852. The building was bought by Orlando B. Potter, Mr. Crimmins, and Jefferson M. Levy, and the club was opened with a membership of over 1,000.

The new building now in course of erection by the New York Athletic Club is to be an eight-story structure, luxuriously furnished, and facing Central Park. As soon as it is completed the New York Athletic Club will take possession.

MR. COUDERT NOT ALARMED.

He Does Not Think that the Growth of the Democratic Club Will Cripple the Manhattan.

The fact that John F. Carroll, who, as Richard Croker's representative, will probably be elected Chairman of the Finance Committee of Tammany Hall at the next meeting of the Executive Committee of that organization, has resigned from the Manhattan Club, and that his example has been followed by Police Commissioner John B. Sexton and John B. Doerr, is looked upon by many politicians to mean that the death knell of the Manhattan Club has been sounded. Some of the Tammany men who view the matter from a purely partisan point of view have gone so far as to express the belief that the exodus from the Manhattan will be so large, now that Mr. Croker has designated the Democratic Club as his headquarters, that it will cripple the club to such an extent that the Democratic Club will be able eventually to secure its house, the old Stewart mansion, as its home.

Even the most loyal of the Manhattan Club's members look upon the situation with some alarm, but its President, Frederic R. Coudert, is yet sanguine that the resignations of the men who are flocking to the Democratic Club will not hurt the Manhattan to any great extent.

"You see," said Mr. Coudert yesterday to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES, "a great many members of the Manhattan Club are also members of the Democratic Club, and I am among the number. I, as a member of the Democratic Club, have only the kindliest feelings for the sister club, of which I am President, and as a member of the Manhattan Club I have the same feeling for the Democratic Club. There are many others who are members of both clubs who feel the same way."

"But now that Mr. Croker's friends practically control the Democratic Club, how do you view his remark that Mugwumps are not wanted in the Democratic Club?" Mr. Coudert was asked.

"I do not know," he replied, "that Mr. Croker made such a statement. Of course, I know he has been credited in the newspapers with having said something of the sort, but he may or he may not have been quoted literally. One would not have to go further than the Democratic Club to find plenty of Mugwumps. If to be a Mugwump were a capital offense ex-Gov. Flower could not escape being electrocuted, for he is a pronounced Mugwump, and you may add, too, that if one man in this State helped more than another to defeat Bryan for the Presidency, it was Mr. Flower, the President of the Democratic Club.

"But these rumors to the effect that the Manhattan Club will be forced to the wall; that eventually its clubhouse will be the home of the Democratic Club, and all other such talk, is absurd. The Manhattan Club is a strong organization, and if some of its members are inclined to follow only where Mr. Croker leads it will mean only one thing. The withdrawal of strong partisans from the Manhattan will tend to make the membership of the club more of a social character than political, while the admission of the former members of the Manhattan and a number of others who were not before members of either club to the Democratic Club would eliminate some of its social character and make it a more distinctly political organization."

The big list of proposals for membership in the Democratic Club continues to grow, twenty-seven new names being posted last night. A piece of statuary by Lombardi, called "Suzanna After the Bath," presented to the club by George Kessler, attracted much attention. The list of proposals posted last night is as follows:

R. M. Stivers, B. J. Sullivan, Ernest Luce, Herman Probst, Frederick W. Grube, Moses Ehrenreich, Timothy J. Murray, John H. Duncan, Edward C. Stone, Julius B. Lorge, Mark W. Steinberg, Edward Schroeder, Benjamin T. Rhodes, Jr., Jacob Washburn, Maurice S. Cohen, James A. Stillman, Reginald Brooks, L. F. H. Betts, James T. Lentzy, Michael J. Drummond, George W. Lederer, James W. Gerard, William M. Hoes, George L. Storm, David P. Arnold, Edward Kearney, and H. Chaffee.

CROKER TALKS TO COLORED MEN

He Assures Them that They Will Get Patronage in Proportion to Their Work and Numbers.

Richard Croker is known so well to be a willing listener and an unwilling talker that it occasioned considerable surprise among his friends when they learned last night that he was at a meeting of the United Colored Democracy of New York, held at 146 West Fifty-third Street. The organization is the central one of all the colored Democratic organizations in the five boroughs, and at last night's meeting Edward Lee was chosen as the chief executive of the organization.

There were about 100 representatives of the various organizations present, and when Mr. Croker, who promised a few days ago to attend, made his appearance Mr. Anderson, who presided, was in the midst of a speech. It was cut short to give the guest of the organization a chance to make a short address, part of which follows:

"I am very glad to have the pleasure of meeting the colored men of Greater New York and to see the interest you take in the Democratic cause, which is demonstrated by the work you have done in the last campaign and the energy you are now displaying in organizing in the different boroughs. Support your leaders whoever they may be. Your fidelity, honesty, and faithfulness to them mean much. Mr. Anderson, your Chairman, has just given you an excellent recommendation of the Democratic Party, and has told you how he has supported Tammany Hall for twenty-four years. There is no reason in the world why all of you cannot speak the same way hereafter. Few people can say for the Republican Party what Mr. Anderson has said for Tammany Hall. There's one line of duty for you to perform. Be loyal and true to your organization. Follow Mr. Lee, and you will make no mistake. I have had occasion to come in contact with him quite frequently, and have found him to be a straightforward man. I think he can be depended upon. We can treat the colored people in proportion to their work. That is all we do in our own party.

"We treat every party in proportion to their work, and give them patronage in accordance with their merit and representation, and that we will do for you. You understand organization as well as we do. If you don't, come to headquarters and we will be glad to give you all the information in our power. Organize your election districts now and prepare yourselves for the important political battle that will be waged next Fall. There is no doubt in my mind that you can perfect a strong organization in this great municipality that will be a credit to the colored race and to the Democratic Party. Stand together, as we do in Tammany Hall, and there is no doubt that you will succeed and accomplish results. I hope you will be successful in your undertaking, and in closing, will assure you that we will do all in our power to assist you."

Mr. Croker departed immediately after the meeting was over, and the colored men proceeded to perfect their organization.

FIRE TRUCK DRIVER KILLED.

Pulled from His Seat and Run Over While Trying to Avoid a Collision—Another Fireman Hurt.

Pierce English, acting as substitute driver for Hook and Ladder Company No. 22, was killed yesterday afternoon while trying to avoid a collision with a provision wagon on the Boulevard, near Seventy-sixth Street.

His truck was going to a fire in a five-story tenement at 23 Amsterdam Avenue. It had turned into the Boulevard at Sixty-seventh Street. Two bicycle policemen were in advance, attempting to clear the way. John Frenger, the driver of the provision wagon, seems to have become excited, and in attempting to get away from the heavy truck, drove immediately in front of it. English yelled at him, but the right front wheel of the truck struck the wagon, and both vehicles were nearly overturned. The three fire horses reared and plunged, and finally started forward, throwing English to the ground. The truck passed over his body, and he lived only long enough for the administration of extreme unction by a priest from the Roman Catholic Church at the Boulevard and Seventy-first Street.

Valentine Mitshe, another fireman, in jumping off to assist English, fell on his head and was seriously injured. He was taken to the Hotel St. Andrew.

English's body was taken to his home, at 124 West One Hundredth Street. He leaves a wife, but no children. He was forty-nine years old, and had just concluded his twenty-sixth year in the department.

The driver of the provision wagon was arrested, but later admitted to bail in $1,000 bail by Magistrate Flammer.

The fire was of little consequence, the damage being about $500.

ALABAMA STEEL MILL PROSPERS

Birmingham Concern Declares a 3 Per Cent. Semi-Annual Dividend.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 7.—The Birmingham Rolling Mill Company has declared a 3 per cent. semi-annual dividend on the $75,000 preferred stock, issued on the steel plant, which went into operation last July. The dividend was earned by the steel mill, which has been in constant operation ever since it started, six months ago. The steel mill has been a commercial success. The stock was subscribed by citizens of this city. The present plant is to be duplicated.

BASEBALL AND PRIZEFIGHTING.

Bishop Spalding Tells Chicago Alumni These Sports Are on a Par.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—Bishop Spalding made an eloquent address on the subject of "Opportunity" to the alumni of Notre Dame last night. He declared that muscle was out of date. "Brains now rule the world," said he. "The thoroughbred scholar takes precedence over the self-made man. And as for the sports, baseball or what not, these I should class alongside of prizefighting. I cannot but laud the man who founded your great school in this city," he said, "but money cannot do everything nor make the greatest university."

"Not to get and possess, but to be and become," was the keyword of the prelate's talk.

NO PARDON FOR JOHN Y. M'KANE

Gov. Black Will Not Interfere in Behalf of the Gravesend Leader.

ALBANY, Jan. 7.—The positive statement is made here to-day that Gov. Black will not pardon or commute the sentence of John Y. McKane, the former political leader of Gravesend, whose term in Sing Sing will expire in April next by limitation. Seldom, if ever, have the friends of any person who has been confined in a prison of this State worked so industriously or brought so much power to bear on the Chief Executive of this State to secure clemency as those of McKane have, during the past three years.

The last appeal in McKane's behalf was made to Gov. Black by former District Attorney Foster L. Backus of Kings County, and it was as forcible as any that preceded it. He stated that several of the jurors who acted at McKane's trial had declared under oath that they had been intimidated by other jurors in the jury room by threats of having charges preferred against them of accepting a bribe if they failed to convict.

A BIG DRY DOCK SCANDAL

Much Faulty Construction Found at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

A GREAT SWINDLE EVIDENT

Piling That Should Have Been Sunk Forty Feet in Many Places Was Stuck in Mud Only Four Feet—Court-Martials Likely.

What is evidently a swindle of gigantic proportions perpetrated on the Government has just been brought to light in the Brooklyn Navy Yard concerning the construction of the new timber dry dock, which is officially known as No. 3.

From the day that ground was broken for the big structure, more than five years ago, there has been trouble over the construction. The dock was badly damaged some time ago, and it was while making the repairs that the swindle was discovered.

The report of Naval Constructor Bowles, now in the hands of Judge Advocate General Lemley, shows that either the contractors failed to do the work according to specifications or that some of the Government officials and Inspectors failed to do their work properly. The report of the board of officers recently appointed to investigate the damages to the dock shows that carelessness in construction and in inspecting the work prevailed. There is no doubt a court of inquiry will be ordered to ascertain what action can be brought against the contractors by the Government. Some of the officers who were in charge of the work, it is likely, will be tried by court-martial.

Faults in the Work.

After the cofferdam had been constructed at the entrance to the dock and the water pumped from between it and the caisson it was found that several large blocks of granite were resting on the floor of the apron and that the sheet piling at the entrance to the dock was badly "broomied."

A large hole was also found in the apron, and it was thought at the time that it was through this that the water found an entrance to the sides of the dock, and forced the alters and side piling for a distance of more than 400 feet. Later, as the work was extended, it was found that the sheet piling at the head of the apron, which was to have been driven to a depth of 40 feet in order to keep the water from forcing its way under the floor of the big structure, was in a deplorable condition.

In many places it was driven to a depth of only 4 feet, while in others it was stuck in the mud about 17 feet. When the water was let in most of it floated away. It is not known in what condition the support for the floor is in, or how seriously the sides of the dock are damaged.

When the accident occurred in May the battleship Massachusetts was being repaired in the dock. The water poured in so fast that the pumps were not able to cope with it. Shortly after this the earth at the sides of the dock fell in and the water found its way to the old timber dock and it began to leak.

When the work of constructing the dock was begun Civil Engineer Menocal had charge. He continued in charge until relieved by the Navy Department when the work of repairing was begun and put in charge of Naval Constructor Bowles. Mr. Menocal is now with the Nicaragua Commission, and when he returns will be asked, it is said, to explain several of the details of the faulty construction that have been discovered.

The Work of Repairs.

The work of making the repairs is being continued. Two rows of heavy sheet piling are being driven, one in front of the damaged one, and the other near the caisson seat. Many of the piles that were placed to support the concrete bed at the entrance to the dock were badly twisted and not driven to their proper depth. Some, instead of being driven vertically, were allowed to follow their own course, and were not only useless for the purpose they were intended for, but were dangerous to the structure.

The officers in charge of the work of repairs refused to discuss the matter. One of the officers on duty in the yard said:

"The sheet piling at the entrance to the dock is absolutely useless. The structure cost about $750,000, and it is doubtful whether the dock can be made safe. It will take considerably more than the $100,000 appropriated to complete the repairs. That some one is to blame for this there is no doubt, and when the investigation is finished some one will be brought to justice and have to do a lot of explaining."

The first contract for constructing the dock was awarded to John Gilles for $412,000. His work was not satisfactory, and the contract was revoked and awarded to T. and A. Walsh, who offered to complete the work for $370,000. They completed the work.

It was shortly after the dock was ready for service that the damages caused by faulty construction became evident.

TRIED TO END HER LIFE.

A Daughter of ex-Gov. Waite Takes Strychnine in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Miss May Waite, twenty-four years of age, who is said to be a daughter of ex-Gov. Waite of Colorado, attempted to commit suicide to-day by taking strychnine. She was formerly employed in the Government Printing Office, but lost her place, and grew despondent over this and the marriage of Arthur R. Waite, a brother, employed in the Government Printing Office, to whom she was greatly attached.

Her condition is not regarded as serious. It is said this is the fourth time she has attempted suicide.

CHICAGO GLEE CLUB ANGERED.

An Editor in Abingdon, Ill., Spoke of Them as "Rockefeller's Pups."

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—The Chicago University students are greatly incensed at the treatment accorded the glee club of the university after its recent performance at Abingdon, Ill. Its concert was a great success, and the performers were entertained at supper afterward by the citizens.

The following day, however, a newspaper of that town came out with a scurrilous article upon the university and its students, but especially the glee club, which was spoken of as "Rockefeller's pups."

To-day there was talk among the freshmen of a visit to Abingdon to administer summary punishment upon the offending editor.

A CHICAGO LIBEL SUIT.

Elevated Railroad Men Object to Being Called "Bandits."

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—F. R. Cain and A. S. Trude, acting for the Northwestern Elevated Railway, to-day began suit against The Daily News for $500,000 for libel, the offensive article having been an editorial published by that newspaper Dec. 31, 1897, in which the proprietors of the road were spoken of as "bandits." They were charged with trying "to raid the foreign market," and it was declared that they had "grabbed their profits and retired, and to the lasting disgrace of Chicago and the lasting hurt of legitimate enterprises here, the people of Europe will be in possession of the bonds."

"The whole business is as infamous as any of the hundred and one other enterprises of a like character in which the same bandits have been engaged," continued the article. "President Louderback says that $5,000,000 has already been spent in constructing the road, and that negotiations had been pending for months for the sale of the bonds."

MARYLAND BOLTERS WIN.

The Democrats and Twelve Baltimore Republicans Elect a Speaker of the House.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 7.—The Republican members of the Lower House of the Maryland Legislature, after more than two months of "deals" and "promises," failed to agree upon a Speaker for the House of Delegates, and to-day twelve of their number, assisted by forty-one Democrats, elected Louis Schaefer of Baltimore to the position of presiding officer.

The Baltimore City delegation contended that their eighteen votes had given the Republicans the majority and insisted that they were entitled to the Speakership, while the country members thought that their thirty-one votes were entitled to some consideration and determined that the man to wield the gavel should come from outside the precincts of the metropolis of the State. Seven city members bolted the conference of the city delegation held in Baltimore some weeks ago, and since then chaos has reigned in the Republican ranks.

The Democratic members of the House, realizing that there was not a possibility of electing their candidate for the Speakership, Lloyd Wilkinson of Worcester County, combined with the bolters at a conference held late yesterday. Preliminary to the balloting to-day Ashley M. Gould of Montgomery County, regular Republican nominee, withdrew and presented the name of Oscar L. Quinlan, who was elected Speaker pro tem. on Wednesday. There was one deserter from the ranks of the regulars and Mr. Schaefer received one more vote than was expected, the result being: Schaefer, 53; Quinlan, 37, there being 1 absentee—a Democrat.

Both branches adjourned after the organization of the House until Tuesday evening, Jan. 11. Gov. Lowndes announced that he would present his biennial message at that session. Balloting for a successor to United States Senator Arthur P. Gorman will begin in each house a week from that date.

CHALLENGE TO POPULISTS.

President of the Santa Fe Road Invites Them to Try Their Hand at the Railroad Business.

WICHITA, Kan., Jan. 7.—If the proposition made by President Ripley of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé system is accepted, Kansas will witness the unique experiment of a passenger train leased and operated for one year by the Populist Party.

Prominent Populists in Kansas recently have made the charge that the Santa Fé's rates for freight and passenger service were extortionate. The Kansas Commoner, a Populist paper published here, has been particularly vicious.

To-day President Ripley, through The Commoner, notified the Populists of Kansas that his company would lease a train to them for one year at $1 a train mile, and they thus would be enabled to put their theories regarding low rates into effect.

He would like to prove to them by an actual test that first-class passenger traffic does not pay at the usual rate of 3 cents per mile.

ENGINEER DIES IN HIS CAB.

Jeremiah O'Brien Expires on the Chesapeake and Ohio Express.

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 7.—Jeremiah O'Brien aged about sixty-two years, one of the oldest and most trusted engineers in the service of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, dropped dead in the cab of his engine to-day.

While the third section of the Chesapeake and Ohio north-bound express was running between Newark and Price's this morning Brady, the fireman, noticed O'Brien lurch forward. He stepped quickly to his side and found that O'Brien was unconscious. Brady stopped the train at Price's, when it was found that O'Brien was dead.

Death was due to paralysis of the heart.

DAVID O. SWIRE KILLED.

Philadelphia Carpet Manufacturer Run Over by a Train.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 7.—David O. Swire, a prominent carpet manufacturer, of the firm of Swire & Scott, was killed last night by being struck by a Philadelphia and Reading Railway train. His body was terribly mangled. Mr. Swire attempted to cross in front of an approaching train.

He was about fifty-one years of age, and began the manufacture of carpets about twelve years ago at Hope and Huntingdon Streets. Mr. Swire was a member of the Manufacturers' Club.

Mr. Van Court of Plainfield Killed.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Jan. 7.—Eugene Van Court, a well-known local coal dealer, a member of the Plainfield and Elizabeth Coal Exchange, was struck and killed at Oak Tree by a train on the Lehigh Valley Railroad this morning.

Projected Louisiana Company.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 7.—The Union Trust and Title Company is being formed in Louisville, and will be incorporated soon, with a capital stock of $250,000. W. W. Daviess, John M. Ramsey, C. T. Dearing, Simon N. Jones, James McAtee, and T. L. Jefferson will be the principal stockholders.

Pacific Steamship Missing.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 7.—There is much speculation among local shipping men as to the fate of the steamship Pelican, now out eighty-five days from Port Townsend, for Taku, Japan. Nothing has been heard of her since she passed through the Straits outward bound. She carried forty-five officers and men.

Corn King in Kansas.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 7.—Secretary Coburn of the State Board of Agriculture has completed a tabulation of the values of farm products and live stock marketed in Kansas during the last ten years. The figures show that Kansas farmers realized over $1,300,000,000 for these products. Contrary to the general impression, wheat is not king in Kansas. Corn outranks it. In the ten years the total value of corn has exceeded that of wheat by $177,000,000.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The storm in Manitoba has moved to Lake Superior, and a second storm appears to be developing in Alberta. The pressure is high on the South Atlantic coast and in the middle plateau region. Light rain has fallen in New England and the Middle Atlantic States. The temperature has risen in the Mississippi Valley, fallen on the northern slope, in the middle plateau region, and the Atlantic States. Generally fair weather may be expected in all districts.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1897.	1898.	1898.
3 A. M.	24	40	43
6 A. M.	24	38	40
9 A. M.	26	39	42
12 M.	34	41	44
4 P. M.	39	41	42
6 P. M.	32	38	43
9 P. M.	31	36	38
12 P. M.	30	35	38

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	41¼
Weather Bureau	40
Corresponding date 1897	29
Corresponding date for last 25 years	32

The maximum temperature yesterday was 43 degrees at 12:00 A. M.; the minimum was 35 degrees at 12:00 P. M. The humidity at 8:00 A. M. was .72 and at 8:00 P. M. was .78.

JAPAN'S SHIPS FOR BRITAIN

A Fleet Placed at Admiral Buller's Disposal for Concerted Action Against Russia.

CHINA WILL PAY INDEMNITY

Mikado Will Be Able to Increase His Army and Navy and Make Japan a Formidable Power Through England's Aid.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—A special dispatch from Shanghai says that a Japanese fleet of three battleships, ten first-class cruisers, and numerous smaller vessels has received orders practically placing it at the disposal of Sir Alexander Buller, Commander-in-Chief of the China Station, this step being taken "in case Russia persists in ignoring the joint interests of England and Japan."

The Berlin correspondent of The Daily News says he understands that the peculiar form of the lease of Kiao-Chau was the outcome of prolonged negotiations between Germany and Russia, ending in an agreement and the mediation of Russia between China and Germany. The correspondent says: "This happy conclusion of Baron von Bülow's negotiations is the cause of universal satisfaction here."

The Cabinet will meet to-day, presumably to decide about the Chinese loan.

The Standard, in an important editorial apparently inspired, says:

"For the present it must suffice to say that China has made earnest overtures for Great Britain's good offices, and that Lord Salisbury is giving the closest attention to the matter in its practical aspects. The probabilities point to a sett

MR. VAN WYCK'S CALLERS

James J. Martin and Hugh J. Grant Have Talks with Him in the City Hall.

THE FORMER GREETED WARMLY

Sailors' Snug Harbor Affairs, School Teachers' Pensions, and a Gas Deficiency Brought to His Attention.

Ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant called at the City Hall yesterday morning about 10 o'clock to congratulate Mayor Van Wyck. It was his first visit to the new Chief Executive, and they chatted some time about the new order of things. Shortly after Mr. Grant departed, Alexander E. Orr came in to talk with the Mayor about the Sailors' Snug Harbor. The Mayor said that he was deeply interested in the affairs of the harbor, and after he had left the City Hall at 4 o'clock, fulfilled the promise which he made to Mr. Orr to attend the meeting of the Board of Trustees.

William G. Oppenheim, the legal representative of the New York Teachers' Association, called to ask Mayor Van Wyck to advocate a change in Section 1083 of the charter, so as to take away from the Board of Education discretionary powers with regard to the giving of pensions to teachers. The charter allows the board to use its discretion in the retirement of teachers on half pay, the women after thirty years and the men after thirty-five years' service. Mr. Oppenheim said that the law should be made mandatory. The Mayor was disinclined to discuss the matter, and advised Mr. Oppenheim to go to the Legislature with it.

Inspector McLaughlin of the Brooklyn Borough police called on the Mayor in the afternoon. He had a long conference with him, but would not divulge the nature of it. Another visitor was John E. Redmond, the Irish Parliamentary leader. He shook hands with Mayor Van Wyck and congratulated him upon his election. The Mayor is on the list of patrons of Mr. Redmond's lecture in the Broadway Theatre on Sunday night. "Mayor Van Wyck and I are old acquaintances," said the Irish leader. "He has all along been a consistent friend of the Irish cause."

Just as the Mayor was about to start for the Sailors' Snug Harbor meeting ex-Police Commissioner James J. Martin, who, it is said, will be deposed by Mr. Croker from the Chairmanship of the Tammany Executive Committee, made his first call on the Mayor. Mr. Martin was at the City Hall on Tuesday, but did not see Mayor Van Wyck. When the Mayor caught sight of him he called out, "Hello, Martin! Come over here! Where have you been?" They then engaged in a confidential conversation for ten minutes.

A representative of the city gas companies asked the Mayor yesterday to put before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment the matter of the increase in the budget to make up the deficiency found by the old Gas Commission in the amount necessary to carry out the increase made in the number of street lamps after the bids had been opened for this year. The deficiency amounted to about $96,000, and the contracts were given to the lighting companies only tentatively, or "so far as the funds for the purpose will allow." The companies were then advised to go before the new Board of Estimate and Apportionment to get the appropriation increased. Mr. Van Wyck declined to do things in such a hurry. "This is only a small matter," said the gas representative.

"Maybe it is," responded Mayor Van Wyck, "but we have got a lot of things to do, and we have got to do them right. We must go slow here at the start, and not make mistakes. The future condition of these city matters depends on the way we start, and we cannot afford to begin wrong."

FEWER APPOINTMENTS MADE.

Yesterday's List a Small One—Major Haverty, an Aged Veteran, Retains His Place.

Among the many signatures which have been inscribed in the big oath book in the Mayor's office since Mayor Van Wyck took up the reins of municipal government one which was added yesterday is probably the queerest of the lot. The signature is that of Patrick Haverty, who was appointed a member of the Board of Tax Assessors, in the Tax Department for the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, and the trembling character of the letters was an evidence of the infirmity of the signer.

Major Patrick Haverty has been a tax assessor for many years. He was stricken with palsy during Mayor Strong's term, and was removed by Tax Commissioner Barker on the ground of physical incapacity. He is a veteran and when he contested his removal the courts reinstated him. His term of office expired on Dec. 31, but political friends had him reappointed. He waited until there were few people in the Mayor's office yesterday afternoon, and then tottered in between two attendants, and was led to Mayor Van Wyck's desk. The old veteran was bent and trembling. He did not have to wait long, however, before receiving recognition, for the Mayor noticed him and hurried forward to grasp the outstretched, palsied hand.

"Sit right where you are, Major," said the Mayor, "and I will swear you in."

The two attendants with difficulty seated the old man in the chair before the oath book, but it was fully five minutes before he completed the signature. The Mayor went to his desk for the necessary papers, and returning to where the veteran sat, swore him in there. Then he handed him his commission, which entitles him to a salary of $5,000 a year, and wished him a speedy recovery.

The assistants took him out again, but before he went he beamed a smile of gratitude on the Mayor, and then clutched his valuable commission closely to his breast.

Among the other appointments made by the Mayor were the following:

Assistants to the Corporation Counsel—William J. Carr, John J. Walsh, and William C. Courtney, Brooklyn; R. Percy Chittenden, George L. Sterling, and Charles T. Roberts, Manhattan.

Assistant Sanitary Inspector for the Borough of Richmond—Dr. George P. Hubbard.

Deputy Commissioner of Highways for the Borough of Queens—John Madden.

Assistant Register of Records for the Borough of Richmond—Dr. J. Walton Wood.

Chief Clerk in the office of the City Clerk—John P. Corrogan.

Custodian of Public Records—John M. Willis.

Journal Clerk, &c., in City Clerk's Office—David J. Woelper.

Deputy Commissioner and Chief Engineer of Highways, and Deputy Commissioner and Chief Engineer of Sewers, for the Borough of Richmond—Henry P. Morrison.

TO REMOVE SNOW RAPIDLY.

Mr. McCartney Calls on Every One with a Horse and Cart to Work.

Street Cleaning Commissioner McCartney decided yesterday that the best way to solve the problem of removing snow was to give the work of carting it to every one who cared to and who had the facilities to do so. He caused the following statement to be sent out:

To the Owners of Horses and Carts.—I wish it clearly understood that, so far as this department is concerned, no political or other influence is necessary to obtain work with the contractor. Any person who owns a horse and a cart, or other vehicle capable of holding one and one-half cubic yards, and who is desirous of performing honest work, should report to the contractor.

JAMES McCARTNEY.

In order to clear the ground as quickly as possible, it has been found necessary to have as many vehicles as possible ready to carry snow to the river.

Twenty-four Brooklyn Heads Fall.

Twenty-four employes of the Kings County office now merged in the Controller's office felt the sharp edge of Controller Coler's axe yesterday. Each of these men received a short note telling him that his services were dispensed with, because the office had been abolished. They were Benjamin Raphael, paymaster; A. Hallock, assistant paymaster; William J. Haubert, Ernest Stansfield, James D. Cochrane, Herman Wisbauer, Adolph Levy, Richard Connell, assistant salary warrant clerks; Robert Glenn, assistant warrant clerk; Josiah Mackey, Henry Keeler, assistant warrant clerks; Isaac Guest, assistant bookkeeper; B. J. McGowan, watchman; William H. Taylor, George M. Lamp, messengers; G. H. Copelan, E. A. Stauffen, John Wallace, Abram Miller, Henry C. Dunham, Lawrence E. Malone, and G. E. Alsberger, dockmasters; Edwin Mellen, chief clerk of the Bureau of Arrears and Taxes.

REFINED and delicate, Lundborg's Perfumes possess qualities peculiarly their own.

At Work on the City Hall.

Contractor Brady began yesterday to remodel the northeast wing of the City Hall, where the offices of City Clerk Scully are to be. In connection with the new office there is to be a fire-proof vault for city records in the basement. It will open only into the office, and only by a narrow, winding staircase. The Governor's room, which has been closed for several weeks, will be renovated.

SCANNELL NO LONGER LEADER.

Leaves the Leadership of His District on Account of His Official Duties.

Fire Commissioner John J. Scannell, one of the oldest of the followers of Richard Croker, and for many years the Tammany Hall leader of the old Eleventh, now the Twenty-fifth, Assembly District, resigned his leadership on Thursday night, at a meeting of the General Committee of the district. Mr. Scannell explained that, while he would still devote some of his spare time to politics, the duties of his new office would require most of his time and make it impossible for him to represent the district in the Tammany Hall Executive Committee again.

The General Committee unanimously elected George F. Scannell, a brother of the Commissioner, to succeed him. The new leader is Administration Clerk in the Surrogate's office, and lives at 48 East Thirtieth Street.

A PRIEST OPPOSED CONNORTON.

For This Reason His Appointment as a Justice Is Held Back.

The appointment of a Justice of the Municipal Court in the Flushing district is as yet unsettled. Luke J. Connorton was the leading candidate for the position, but it is now believed that he cannot be appointed. He received word from New York to appear before the Mayor and be sworn in. He did not go, although the message came directly from the Mayor. He was so secure that he delayed. In the meantime it appears that Father Donnelly of St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church wrote to the Mayor asking him not to appoint Connorton and alleging that such a step would offend a large number of people in Flushing.

According to Mr. Connorton, this letter was written because Mr. Connorton, who is a Catholic, displeased the priest by persisting in marrying a woman who had secured a divorce. This statement of facts is admitted by Father Donnelly, but beyond saying that Mr. Connorton states the case truly the priest refuses to talk. Father Donnelly is said to have wished Eugene Daly named for the place, but is willing to compromise on any one opposed to Connorton. The candidate of the silk-stocking element of the Democracy here is now William Rafquin, Jr. All opposed to Connorton are now said to have united upon him.

GRADY BEGINS HIS REVENGE.

Victor J. Dowling the First Victim of His Determination to Get Even for Opposition Last Fall.

Senator Thomas F. Grady last night got in one of the first strokes in his revenge for the opposition which some of the Tammany Hall district leaders showed when he was slated last Fall for the nomination for District Attorney, and which eventually forced him to decline the nomination. He has the satisfaction of knowing that he caused Victor J. Dowling, the popular young leader of the Twenty-fourth Assembly District, to commit political hari-kari at the meeting of the General Committee of the district, while Maurice Holahan, the President of the Board of Public Improvements, was raised to the position that Mr. Dowling formerly held.

Grady is very close to Croker now, and he vowed to have his revenge on Dowling. The young leader knew what was in store for him, and several nights ago he told his friends in the Wyandotte Club that they must not make a fight for him.

Mr. Dowling presided last night in Maennerchor Hall over the largest Tammany meeting ever held in the district. He made a short speech, thanking his friends, and announcing that he would reruse to accept a nomination for membership in the Tammany Hall Executive Committee. Mr. Holahan will, as a result, represent the district in the new Executive Committee of Tammany Hall.

In the Twenty-ninth Assembly District John F. Carroll was made leader in place of Rollin M. Morgan. This will give Mr. Carroll the opportunity of becoming Chairman of the Finance Committee of Tammany Hall.

CROKER'S WAR ON HILL.

Tammany Men, It Is Said, Were Warned Not to Call on the Senator in Albany Tuesday.

It is asserted by Democrats who are familiar with the situation within the State organization that the war between Richard Croker and ex-Senator David B. Hill will be waged to the bitter end. No quarter will be asked or given, it is said. In the opinion of the Tammany men Mr. Croker will control the State Convention, and secure the nomination of his candidate for Governor. In Albany there is some question as to who Mr. Croker's candidate is. Perry Belmont is said to stand high in the Tammany leader's regard, while the friends of Senator Jacob A. Cantor assert that it is more than possible that the Governorship lightning will strike him. It is declared that the fact that into Senator Cantor's charge have been given all Democratic legislative matters which affect the State is evidence that he is in training to take a leading part in the coming campaign.

It is asserted that Tammany is forming an alliance with Democrats from interior cities for the purpose of wresting the control of the State organization from Mr. Hill. It is related that on Tuesday ex-Senator Hill visited Albany to confer with his lieutenants. For fear that some Tammany members would call on Mr. Hill they were warned, it is said, that to do so would bring down upon them the displeasure of Mr. Croker. The assertion was made that Mr. Hill was "dead politically," and that his days of leadership were over.

It is said that certain members of the Tammany delegation have been waiting for several years to "get even" with the ex-Senator. The story is told that when Mr. Hill was a candidate for Senator two Tammany members of the Legislature absented themselves unwittingly from the Assembly on the day when the first vote was taken. They were engaged in playing cards, it was said, and had forgotten all about the vote for Senator.

The report was spread, it is asserted, that they had been bought; but they later turned up all right and cast their votes for Hill. They are said to have called on him the next day and frankly explained their shortcoming. It is asserted by them that their explanation was received in silence, and that no thanks were offered to them for their votes.

It is asserted by those members, as well as by other friends of Mr. Croker, that Mr. Hill's time of leadership has gone by, and that the State organization will be controlled in the future by Mr. Croker and Senator Edward Murphy of Troy.

Marion Elks' Charter Restored.

MARION, Ind., Jan. 7.—The charter of Marion Lodge of Elks was restored to-day. It was revoked because Bob Fitzsimmons was taken into membership two or three months ago.

DEPUTY CHIEFS OF POLICE

The Commissioners Name Mackellar, Clayton, McLaughlin, and Cortright.

CAPT. DEVERY NOW INSPECTOR

It Is the Supposition that He Will Be Promoted Soon to Deputy Chief, as There Is Still One Vacancy Among Them.

The Board of Police Commissioners made several important appointments in an executive session of an hour's length yesterday afternoon. The four Commissioners were present.

Upon motion of Commissioner Philips, John Mackellar, Elas P. Clayton, and Patrick H. McLaughlin of the Borough of Brooklyn and Moses W. Cortright of the Borough of Manhattan were made Deputy Chiefs.

On motion of Commissioner Sexton, Capt. William F. Devery of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station was raised to the rank of Inspector. It is thought this is the first move toward making Devery a Deputy Chief, as it is well known that the board would like to give him this appointment if it can find a way. There is only one more Deputy Chief to be named.

Upon motion of Treasurer Hamilton, the board appointed Frederick Halde Deputy Treasurer at a salary of $4,000 a year.

The following committees were then agreed upon and the board adjourned: Rules and Discipline—Commissioners York, Hamilton, and Philips; Election—York, Hamilton, and Sexton; Pensions—York, Philips, and Hamilton; Repairs and Supplies—York, Sexton, and Hamilton.

Inspector Devery Sworn In.

Inspector Devery arrived at Police Headquarters a short time after the adjournment. He was immediately sworn in. The newly appointed Deputy Chiefs were summoned to appear before the board at 10 o'clock this morning, and take their oaths of office. They will then report to Chief McCullagh for assignment.

None of the Commissioners would talk of the failure of the board to fill the remaining deputyship. It is practically certain, however, that the board is holding it for Inspector Devery.

Moses W. Cortright was Deputy Chief of the old New York force. He was born in Sussex County, N. J., in 1839. At the beginning of the war he joined the Fifty-sixth New York State Volunteers. He rose to First Lieutenant, and was honorably discharged in 1864. In 1867 he was appointed to the police force, was made roundsman in 1875, Sergeant a year later, and Captain in 1884. He became Acting Inspector in 1895. He has been in command of the Eldridge Street, Old Slip, West One Hundredth Street, West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, and Tremont Stations. He was made Deputy Chief of the New York Police Department in 1896, and has always been regarded as a strict disciplinarian.

The Brooklyn Men.

John Mackellar was the last Superintendent of Police of the City of Brooklyn and was Acting Deputy Chief for the Borough of Brooklyn. Mr. Mackellar was born in Brooklyn on June 1, 1842. He joined the police force on June 14, 1864, under the old Metropolitan Police Board. In the following year he was made a Sergeant, and in 1870 became a Captain. In 1880 he was appointed Inspector, and was made Deputy Superintendent of the Brooklyn police force on May 25, 1896. Mr. Mackellar has always voted the Republican ticket, but has never been prominent in politics. On Nov. 23, 1897, Commissioner Welles appointed him Superintendent.

Elias P. Clayton was Deputy Superintendent of the Brooklyn force under Superintendent Mackellar. He was born in Brooklyn forty-seven years ago, and joined the police force on April 7, 1874. On May 23, 1885, he was promoted to Roundsman, and on June 23, 1886, to Sergeant. On Dec. 24, 1894, he was appointed Captain, and became an Inspector on May 25, 1896. When appointed Captain he was assigned to the Coney Island Precinct, and after his appointment as Inspector, a few months later, took charge of the Coney Island district. On Nov. 23, 1897, when Deputy Superintendent Mackellar was appointed Superintendent, Inspector Clayton became his successor. He is a Republican.

Patrick H. McLaughlin.

Patrick H. McLaughlin was Senior Inspector of the Brooklyn force, and is a veteran of the war. Soon after Lee's surrender he joined the Metropolitan police force, and was attached to the District Attorney's office for a time. When he became a Captain he was assigned to the Gates Avenue Precinct, and remained in charge there until his appointment as Inspector, about ten years ago. For years he has had charge of the drills and the semi-annual inspections. He has always been noted for his devotion to athletics, and for years was in the habit of going to Bay Ridge in the Winter and taking a swim. He is a Democrat.

Inspector Devery was appointed to the police force on June 19, 1878. He was made Roundsman Sept. 16, 1881. On May 27, 1884, he was elevated to the rank of Sergeant, and on Dec. 30, 1890, made Captain. He was dismissed on charges brought out by the Lexow Committee on Aug. 31, 1894, and reinstated on July 19, 1895, with his former rank restored.

Last February Commissioner Moss brought charges against him, claiming he had not suppressed gambling houses in 1893, while Captain of the Eldridge Street Station. This charge was not tried by the old Police Board, as Capt. Devery's lawyers secured a writ of prohibition from the Supreme Court restraining the Police Board from taking action.

AT THE HOTELS.

FIFTH AVENUE—Francis Hendricks, Syracuse; Commander in Chief J. P. S. Gobin, Grand Army of the Republic of Pennsylvania; C. W. Hackett, Utica; Galusha A. Grow, Pennsylvania; Senator William Lindsay, Kentucky.

GRAND—Lieut. H. Freeland, United States Army; Col. D. P. Vroom, United States Army.

HOFFMAN—Gen. W. H. Jackson, Belle Mead Farm, Nashville.

HOLLAND—George H. Greenham, London; A. T. Yarrow, London.

MANHATTAN—W. D. Bishop, Bridgeport.

MURRAY HILL—E. V. Bookmiller, United States Army; J. A. Durant, Inspector General United States Signal Service, Washington.

WALDORF—Gen. M. O. Ferry, Utica; Adj. Gen. C. Whitney Tillinghast, Troy; Congressman William F. Niedringhaus, St. Louis.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; F. E. Flint, cloaks and suits; E. B. Holland, boys and children's clothing; 621 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.

Burke, Fitzsimons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; M. Stupp, furnishing goods and notions; Park Avenue Hotel.

Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; S. E. French, silks and velvets; 2 Walker Street; Stuart House.

Danziger Brothers, Syracuse, N. Y.; H. R. Danziger, woolens; 377 Broadway; Hotel Manhattan.

Garner, J. W., Ottumwa, Iowa; notions, cloaks, laces, and jewelry; Broadway Central Hotel.

Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; D. Gimbel, dry goods; 51 Franklin Street; Hotel Imperial.

Macauley & Co., Detroit, Mich.; G. T. Macauley, millinery; 621 Broadway; Stuart House.

Millhiser Manufacturing Company, Richmond, Va.; C. Millhiser, shirts; 258 Church Street; Holland House.

Lit Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; W. Lazarus, clothing; Hoffman House.

Loewenthal, J., & Co., Mobile, Ala.; W. Mitchell, millinery and fancy goods; Hotel Albert.

Long, J., Sons, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; M. Baalen, bicycles; 274 Church Street; Stuart House.

Marks Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; E. Marks, silks; Hoffman House.

Rosen, A. D., & Co., Detroit, Mich.; L. Rosen, dry goods; M. S. Fink, white goods and laces; 60 Leonard Street; Belvedere House.

Shaw & Sassamann Company, Toledo, Ohio; E. L. Sassamann, notions and white goods; Westminster Hotel.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; W. F. Crumbley, upholstery goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.

Steppacher, W. M., & Brother, Philadelphia, Penn.; W. M. Steppacher, shirts; Hoffman House.

Sternberg & Gottschall, St. Paul, Minn.; H. S. Sternberg, notions and furnishing goods; 8 White Street; St. Cloud Hotel.

Stickney & Smith, Boston, Mass.; G. W. Smith, jackets, cloaks, wraps, and ulsters; Murray Hill Hotel.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; A. B. Lovejoy, carpets; Broadway and Tenth Street; Albemarle Hotel.

Young, Smith, Field & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; J. Cookman, neckwear; Hotel Imperial.

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GERRY AND "CINDERELLA."

The Commodore Refuses to Investigate Performers at the Dress Rehearsal, and May Act To-day.

Whether the performance of "Cinderella" to be given at the Metropolitan Opera House, beginning this afternoon and to-night, will or will not be interfered with by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children remains in doubt. Mrs. A. Benton Barnes, who has had the general supervision of everything in connection with the production, said last night that at the outset her first thought was of the Gerry society. She was anxious not only to avoid violation of the law, but to prevent annoyance or interference with her plans and performers.

Five or six weeks ago she called on Commodore Gerry and assured him of her wish to co-operate with him in having the law against the appearance of children under the legal age strictly enforced. She prepared printed blanks with a number of questions, and all applicants for places in "Cinderella" were required to have these blanks filled and signed by their parents. Applicants were accepted only with certificates from their parents that they were sixteen years old or more.

As the Gerry society gave no signs of making investigations into the ages of children, Mrs. Barnes yesterday wrote to Commodore Gerry and Mr. Field, attorney of his society, informing them that a dress rehearsal would be held last night, and suggesting that they send an agent to the Opera House and have him see each performer and investigate any case that might seem doubtful. At 6 o'clock last evening Mrs. Barnes received a note from Mr. Gerry, in which he said:

"The difficulty in these cases is not the rehearsal, which may be strictly within the law; but when the performance is given the children (or persons interested in them) interject either songs or dances which are forbidden by law. In this connection, let me say that the application made yesterday to his Honor the Mayor for his consent to permit Daisy Roserstock, a child under the age of sixteen years, to dance in 'Cinderella' has been refused."

Mrs. Barnes said that it was excessively annoying after all the pains she had taken to satisfy Commodore Gerry and insure a smooth, undisturbed performance, with no fear of interference, that she should be left in the dark as to what he would do.

No agent of the society appeared. The rehearsal went off well, and gave assurance of a wonderfully attractive public performance. The boys and girls engaged all maintain stoutly that they are over the legal age, and do their work with remarkable enthusiasm and spirit.

LUNAR ECLIPSE NEGLECTED.

Astronomers Gave It No Attention, Saying It Was Unimportant.

Local astronomers gave no attention last night to the partial eclipse of the moon. No observation was made of it at the Columbia University observatory, where the observers were engaged with other things, and Prof. Rees of the university went home, telling the reporters the eclipse was not of the slightest importance.

The eclipse began here at 6:31½ P. M., and was perceptible to anybody who choose to look at it at 7 o'clock. Only sixteen-one-hundredth of the moon's surface was obscured at the time of greatest eclipse, which was at 7:35. At 8:23 it was all over. The eclipse was visible in the eastern halves of North and South America, and in Europe, Asia and Africa.

Photographed at Cambridge.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 7.—The partial eclipse of the moon was photographed by the Harvard Observatory to-night. Six plates were made with the big eleven-inch telescope, part of them on the usual plates and the others through perforated paper. The chief purpose in taking the photographs was to get some accurate idea of the extent of the penumbra.

A Pound-and-a-Quarter Baby.

A baby weighing a pound and a quarter was born on Sunday night to Andrew and Lena Breit of 285 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn Borough. The youngster is a boy, perfectly healthy and perfectly formed. He measured 15 inches and his arms and legs were about 5 inches long. Breit is a butcher, about thirty years of age, and his wife is about the same age.

Law Student Found in Africa.

LAWRENCE, Kan., Jan. 7.—John Scott, the university law student who mysteriously disappeared last Spring apparently demented from overwork, has been located in South Africa. A letter received by his mother from Scott tells of his whereabouts, but gives no explanation for his disappearance.

Who Wrote Garfield's Epitaph?

From The London Chronicle.

The publication of a little posthumous volume of poems, entitled "Vox Humana," by the late Mr. John Mills, ought to set at rest the question of the authorship—or, at least, of one of the authors—of the simple epitaph:

His work well done,
His race well run,
His crown well won,
Here let him rest,

which was placed over the coffin of President Garfield and over that of the late Duke of Clarence. Mr. Mills, it seems, wrote the lines in 1878 as an epitaph for his brother, and, never having published them, was much astonished to find them mentioned in the accounts of Garfield's funeral. On inquiry it was found that the American copy, which differed very slightly from Mr. Mills's poem, had been translated from a Latin version, which was in its turn a translation from an English original. It is not impossible, of course, that the minds of an Englishman and an American may have "jumped together," and produced two identical little poems of this kind quite independently. But the American author is not forthcoming.

THE NEW REPUBLICAN BODY

Constitution and By-Laws Adopted and an Address to the Voters Issued.

TO HOLD A STATE CONVENTION

The Members of the New Organization Will Be Left Free to Support Non-Partisan Municipal Movements.

The Committee of Fifty-three of the Republicans of the County of New York, the title which has been selected by the new anti-Platt organization, met at the Windsor Hotel last night, adopted a constitution and by-laws, and issued a report to the voters.

It is the purpose of the new organization to make an enrollment about Jan. 20, to hold primaries after ten days' notice has been given, and within five days thereafter to effect the organization of a General Committee. It is the further purpose to organize throughout the State, and to hold an early State Convention to nominate a full ticket. A full legislative ticket will also be named.

W. H. Kenyon presided at the meeting, which was largely attended. After adopting, section by section, the constitution and by-laws presented by Gen. Wager Swayne, the Chairman of the Committee on Constitution, the report was made, part of which follows:

"The Committee on Constitution has been guided by its belief that its first duty was to provide for the restoration to every individual Republican the rights of which the old organization has robbed him.

"The Republican Party stands for honesty and clean government, and, in the opinion of your committee, each Republican in this city best helps his party by standing with other honest men, whatever their party ties, and helping them in efforts to keep this splendid city out of the hands of plunderers. Your committee has therefore deemed it wise to annex to the pledge of Republicanism, to be required of every member of this organization, a declaration that at once makes him free to fulfill his duties as a citizen and to join with the best to elevate the best men to municipal office.

Two Systems Combined.

"In considering the question of the unit of organization, the committee finds itself confronted by two plans. After a careful consideration of the merits and demerits of the Assembly district and election district plans of organization, it has seemed wise to this committee, to frame in the proposed Constitution provisions whereby an elastic system, combining the good in both plans is offered. The committee has provided that the Assembly district associations may divide their districts into such primary, or enrollment, districts as may be them seem wise.

"The committee believes that the Republican Party cannot long exist if its members are not guaranteed in the right to nominate without the dictation of a boss; the right to join with other citizens to choose municipal officers; the right to vote directly for representatives in the governing body of their party; the right to order the political affairs of their own district without interference; the right to vote at honest primaries, and the right to prompt justice before party tribunals.

"The right to nominate is the highest function of a political party. The people elect; the party nominates. Without that right balloting becomes a mere contest between bosses, and the suffrage a badge of servitude. Take away from the boss the power to dictate the nominations of his party, and you reduce him to the ranks; allow him to intrench and strengthen himself in that power and he becomes a tyrant. Such a one now rules New York because the Republicans of this city have been robbed by fraud at primaries, padded rolls, and servile conventions of their right to nominate.

"How may the people choose their own candidates? In no way, in your committee's opinion, except by allowing Republicans to vote at the primaries directly for the men they desire to have nominated. To that end, provision has been made in the Constitution for a direct vote of the enrolled members of the Assembly District associations for the men whom they desire to have nominated for offices to be filled by the vote of the people within that district. One of the chief faults of the Constitution now used by the present County Committee is that it sets between the voter and his representative on the committee an intermediate convention, liable to be controlled by fraud, and actually so controlled within our knowledge, to our cost.

A Means of Promoting Honesty.

"In the composition of the primaries the committee has sought to promote honesty by restricting opportunity for fraud. To effect this result the proposed constitution has provided for an official ballot for use at the primaries. Upon this ballot any 5 per cent. of the voters in the district may require to be placed the names of persons for whom they want to vote, for any position to be filled by primary election.

"Your committee has endeavored in the proposed constitution to secure the speedy hearing of every reasonable complaint."

Among the important provisions of the Constitution are the following: The representative bodies shall be a General Committee and such conventions as may be constituted by its orders.

Organization shall be upon the Assembly district basis, and the General Committee shall consist of one delegate from each Assembly district for each 500 votes, or a major fraction thereof, cast in the Assembly district, for the head of the National ticket.

The officers shall be a President, two Vice Presidents, a Treasurer, and a Secretary, who shall receive a salary of $2,000.

The General Committee shall meet monthly, and the members shall pay an annual fee of $10.

Conventions shall be called to elect delegates to the Republican State Convention and to elect delegates to the City Convention, and to nominate candidates for all National, State, and county offices.

The Pledge Required.

The test of membership in the organization is: "I reside at ——; I am a Republican, and intend to act with the Republican Party at National and State elections. This declaration shall not prevent me from joining and supporting any strictly non-partisan movement for the election of municipal officers."

Primaries may be held on any day of the week except Sunday, Friday, or Saturday, and the hours shall be between 7 and 10 P. M.

For purposes of original organization the district associations shall meet within ten days after the enrollment and organize; within five days thereafter a call for primaries shall be issued to elect delegates to the General Committee, and within five days after this has been done the General Committee shall meet to organize.

Permanent headquarters have been opened in the St. James Building, Twenty-sixth Street and Broadway. J. Bayard Backus will be in charge of them. The Committee on Enrollment will meet there to-night to make its final report.

UNITED FOR DEFENSE.

Northwestern Roads to Fight State Railway Commissions.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 7.—The operations of State Railway Commissions in several States in the Northwest were to-day the subject of a general conference of prominent railway officials.

The meeting was held in the office of Judge Thomas Wilson, chief counsel of the Omaha Road. There were present Marvin Hughitt, President of the Chicago and Northwestern; Roswell Miller, President of the Milwaukee; Charles F. Manderson, general solicitor of the Burlington and Missouri; G. R. Peck, general counsel of the Milwaukee; W. N. D. Winnie, general auditor of the Milwaukee; H. R. McCullough, Vice President of the Northwestern; A. C. Bird, traffic manager of the Milwaukee; John H. Duggan, of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy; A. J. Barling, Second Vice President of the Milwaukee, and several others.

The object of the conference was to consider pending and threatened litigation against the railways by the various State Railroad Commissioners, in regard to which unity of action is desired by the railroad officials.

THE FRENCH CLUB BANQUET.

City Officials Among the Guests at the Annual Function of the Cercle de l'Harmonie.

As a sort of absinthe prelude to its French ball of Jan. 28, Le Cercle Français de l'Harmonie gave its thirty-second annual banquet last evening in its clubhouse, at 24 West Twenty-sixth Street. Les Soixante Immortels, composing the club, had invited about forty guests to taste the viands and drink its wines.

The French Consul General was absent in Washington, but his place was taken by the Vice Consul, M. Charpentier, who sat at the right of the President. On his left sat John W. Keller, the newly appointed Commissioner of Charities, and far over on the right John F. McIntyre, Assistant District Attorney.

While everybody was waiting for the speeches a small orchestra discoursed lively music, and little silver penknives tied with the tri-color were passed around to the diners as souvenirs. Each knife was appropriately engraved.

President Gustave Dorval arose and spoke in French. He touched upon the general belief that there was going to be more public and individual liberty under the new régime of Greater New York, and drew the inference that all present must take the utmost interest in the institutions of their adopted country. He called upon M. Charpentier to respond to the toast, "President Faure et la République Française," and the orchestra struck up "La Marseillaise," in which everybody joined in singing with all their might.

M. Charpentier drew a glowing picture of the future of France, and paid especial tribute to her work of colonization in Africa, in which she had outstripped the British on their own coveted territory and at their own game.

President Dorval next spoke in English, calling upon Assistant District Attorney McIntyre to respond to the toast "The United States." Mr. McIntyre did so; and great applause interpolated his eloquent eulogy of the growth of the Union.

Last of all the toasts was one to "The Greater New York." This was responded to by Mr. Keller. In a few humorous remarks he bade his hearers drink to the prosperity of the greater metropolis; he recorded the trials and tribulations of his five days' experience as Commissioner. It was a mistake, he said, to suppose that there were offices within his gift. To be sure, there were two clerkships of unenviable attributes, but so far no Frenchman had applied to him to fill them.

THE LOTOS CLUB'S FEAST.

The "Yule Tide Dinner" Is Inaugurated and Prominent Men Have an Evening of Fun.

The Lotos Club strove last night to outdo all its former successes in the way of entertainment by inaugurating a new feast, to be called the "Yule Tide Dinner." Old customs of feudal England were revived.

Waiters marched through the hall bearing a trencher of enormous size, the legendary boar's head, and the unplucked peacock. At the end the "Ploume Puddinge" was borne through the rooms down lines of feasters with great ceremony.

While the dinner proceeded Henri Marteau, the violinist of France, played several selections, and among other entertainers were E. H. Behrens, Frederick Chapman, and John Cheshire. Anton Seidl was a guest and arranged the musical part of the entertainment.

President F. R. Lawrence presided. Among the 250 diners were Anthony Hope Hawkins, Chauncey M. Depew, Gen. D. E. Sickels, I. A. Josephi, and Justice Van Brunt. Sir Edwin Arnold and other distinguished persons sent regrets.

It was not a night of speechmaking, and President Lawrence said the "Yule Tide Dinner" would be unique in that respect, if in nothing else. He, however, made a short talk, and was followed by Chauncey M. Depew and Burr McIntosh.

Mr. Depew said that as he drove through Fifth Avenue last night he observed squads of men walking along that thoroughfare in dress suits. As the sight was unusual, he asked a "rounder" what was up.

"Why," said he, "it's only the Tammany boys in their new uniforms."

The evening was given over to merry-making. The programme bore the motto, "Wat t'ell."

RUTGERS COLLEGE ALUMNI.

They Give a Dinner at Delmonico's and Prominent Men Speak.

The Rutgers College Alumni Association held its annual dinner last night at Delmonico's. The presiding officer was Justice Jonathan Dixon of the New Jersey Supreme Court and the speakers were:

President Austin Scott, on "Rutgers College"; Justice Augustus Van Wyck of the Supreme Court of New York, on "The College Spirit"; Judge George F. Adams of the New Jersey Court of Errors, on "Fraternity"; Thornwell Mullally, on "Yale University," and McCready Sykes, on "Princeton University." The only Rutgers College men among the speakers were Justice Dixon and Mr. Scott.

A letter was read from Vice President Garret A. Hobart, in which he regretted his inability to attend the dinner on account of the opening of Congress.

Fruit Auction Company Banquet.

The annual banquet of the Fruit Auction Company took place last night at the Gerken Building, Chambers Street and West Broadway. Five tables accommodated the members and guests. The majority of the fruit dealers of the city were represented. President Frank Clatworthy, J. W. Schneider, James Clarence Harvey, Genaro Ligante, and others responded to toasts. Coroner Antonio Zucca delivered an original poem, in response to the toast "California."

RENSSELAER COUNTY'S LOSS.

George H. Morrison, the Defaulting Treasurer, Explains Matters and Makes Charges.

TROY, Jan. 7.—George H. Morrison, who is serving a term in Clinton Prison for misappropriating the funds of Rensselaer County while he was its Treasurer, was examined to-day in connection with a suit of the county against the National Bank of Troy for the recovery of $205,165.39 of county funds deposited in the bank and alleged to have been converted to his own use by Morrison when cashier. Morrison told in detail of his transactions as cashier of the bank and as County Treasurer.

In the course of his statement he referred to dealings with Frederick Beiermeister of this city. He testified to going to New York in July, 1896, and leaving notes of the Troy and Cohoes Shirt Company in his safe, aggregating more than $40,000.

He said that when he returned the notes were not there, and that he had not authorized Mr. Beiermeister to take them. Mr. Beiermeister was acting as President of the bank at the time.

"I was informed who had taken the notes," said the witness. "I was angry with Mr. Beiermeister for taking the notes, and told him that it was not right. I said it was illegal and I would not stand it. He placed part of the money to the credit of the County Treasurer, and with the balance retired obligations of mine and on which I was indorser. I advanced the money for all of the notes and took the money from the County Treasurer's funds.

"Mr. Beiermeister and I had been interested together in business transactions. I remember a conversation in which I said to him that if I entered into a transaction I would have to borrow the money from the county funds.

"I purchased some Star stock that Beiermeister owned, and told him I had no money, and would have to borrow it

DURRANT IS PUT TO DEATH

The Murderer of Blanche Lamont and Minnie Williams Pays the Penalty.

PROTESTS HIS INNOCENCE

After Embracing the Catholic Faith He Walks to the Gallows Without Fear and Says He Was Hounded to Death.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 7.—William Henry Theodore Durrant, the murderer of Blanche Lamont and Minnie Williams, was executed at San Quentin prison at 10:37 o'clock this morning. He ascended the scaffold calmly, following Father Lagan, who administered to his spiritual wants, he having been baptized in the Catholic faith earlier in the day. He made a brief speech, asserting his innocence and forgiving those who had persecuted him, mentioning especially the press of San Francisco.

His death appeared to be painless. After the drop Durrant did not struggle. In fifteen minutes he was cut down. His neck was broken by the fall.

The prisoner retired at midnight last night, and by 1 o'clock was sound asleep. He rested quietly all night, not disturbing the death watch in any way. At 6:15 he awoke, and, bidding the guards good morning, dressed himself in a neat suit of black provided for the execution.

Durrant surprised his guards when his breakfast was brought in by eating heartily and with evident relish of steak, toast, and fruit. After his last meal, Durrant read a chapter from his Bible. Shortly afterward Mrs. Durrant called at the prison and was admitted to the death chamber for a last interview with her son. Their meeting was an affecting one, although both strove to maintain their composure.

At 9:30 A. M. Warden Hale visited the death chamber for the purpose of reading the death warrant to the condemned man, who listened to the contents of the document with no outward sign of fear.

Embraced the Catholic Faith.

In the meantime it had been decided that Durrant should accept the Catholic faith. His parents met Father Lagan in the Warden's office and accompanied him to the death chamber, where the prisoner received extreme unction. Durrant evidenced the most lively interest in the Catholic service. He then conversed with his parents for a few minutes, and shortly after 10 o'clock bade them farewell for the last time, and prepared for his march to the scaffold.

A large crowd gathered at the prison gates, but only those who had been invited to witness the execution were permitted to enter. At 10:25 A. M. the persons who held tickets of admission were conducted to the execution chamber, adjoining the cell in which Durrant was confined, and a few minutes later the door connecting the two apartments was opened, and the little party conducting Durrant to the gallows entered. Father Lagan led, draped in cassock and surplice and chanting the prayers for the dying. Durrant came next, followed by his father and a friend, and Warden Hale and two guards brought up the rear.

The father and friend left the party and walked around the gallows to the front, while the condemned man and his escort climbed the steps that led to the platform. Instantly upon arriving upon the gallows the rope was knotted about Durrant's neck. His face was pale, but his manner was calm.

Durrant's Speech on the Gallows.

The hangman turned to get the black cap, when Durrant whispered a request to be allowed to speak. It was granted, and he said:

"I desire to say that, although I am an innocent man, innocent of every crime that has been charged against me, I bear no animosity toward those that have persecuted me, not even the press of San Francisco, which hounded me to the grave. If any man thinks I am going to spring a sensation, I am not, except it is a sensation that I am an innocent man, brought to the grave by my persecutors. But I forgive them all.

"They will get their justice from the great God who is Master of us all, and where I also expect to get justice that is the justice of an innocent man. Whether or not the perpetrators of the crime of which I am charged are discovered, it will make no difference to me now, but I say this day will be a shame to the great State of California. I forgive everybody who has persecuted me, an innocent man, whose hands have never been stained with blood, and I go to meet my God with forgiveness for all men."

Durrant's speech was delivered in a low, sing-song tone, growing slightly vehement as he declared that he was not guilty of the crime for which he had been sent to the gallows. As he concluded the guards drew the black cap over his head, and a moment later the trap was sprung. After a vibration or two the body hung at the end of the hemp, quite motionless. The doctors gathered about the suspended body to listen to the respiration and test the pulse. In 11 minutes and 28 seconds all action had ceased, and the Durrant case was ended. After 15 minutes the body was cut down and placed in a casket provided by the family, which was brought immediately to San Francisco.

Mrs. Durrant did not witness the execution. She remained with her son until 10:25 o'clock, and watched Father Lagan baptize him in the Catholic faith. Then she was led, weeping, out of the prison by two guards. She remained in the grounds until the execution was over.

It is not yet known what disposition of the body will be made, as Durrant's parents have been unable so far to secure permission to inter it in any of the local cemeteries. It is very probable that the body will be cremated.

Eight other murderers are confined in San Quentin whose fate depended on the success of the efforts made by Durrant's attorneys in his behalf. They were all prepared to follow the same tactics for delay, but now that the courts have shown that it is possible to hang a murderer in California they have given up hope.

The Emanuel Church Murders.

The case of William Henry Theodore Durrant has excited worldwide attention, both because of the sensational character of the crimes and the bitter legal fight made by the counsel for the defense. April 13, 1895, the body of Minnie Williams was found in the Sunday school library of the Emanuel Baptist Church, in San Francisco. The girl had evidently been strangled.

Blanche Lamont, another young woman who attended church there, had been missing since April 3, and the finding of Miss Williams's body caused people to believe that the Lamont girl had also been done away with. On April 14 her body was found, in a nude condition, in the belfry of the church. Miss Lamont's library card was found near the spot where the body of the Williams girl had lain, and this seemed to indicate a connection between the two murders.

Durrant, who was Assistant Superintendent of the Sunday school and a medical student, had been seen in the company of Miss Williams on the night preceding the finding of her body. He was arrested and indicted for the murder of Blanche Lamont.

After a trial lasting over two months, marked by a sensational "reconstruction" of the crime by means of lay figures in the courtroom, the jury, on Nov. 1, 1895, brought in a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. The evidence was entirely circumstantial. Durrant was sentenced to death Dec. 8, 1895. An appeal on several points was taken by the counsel for Durrant, but on April 3, 1897, the Supreme Court confirmed the judgment, and on April 21 Durrant was a second time sentenced to death. Again an appeal was taken, and a petition for a writ of habeas corpus filed June 2 in the United States Circuit Court. Judge Morrow denied the writ, and appeal was taken to the United States Supreme Court, which on Nov. 7 affirmed and repeated the decision of the Circuit Court. The next day Durrant was again sentenced to die. But on the day before that set for the execution Durrant's lawyers secured a further stay. Then the Governor of California was appealed to for a pardon, but in vain. Durrant on Dec. 15 last was sentenced to death for the fourth and last time.

INTEREST IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Many Persons There Think Durrant Was Innocent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 7.—An extraordinary amount of interest in Durrant's execution was manifested all over the State. In this city crowds of people assembled about newspaper offices, where bulletins were displayed. Extra editions of the papers were issued.

The prevailing sentiment in San Francisco is that Durrant deserved his fate, but there are many persons who still believe him innocent.

DURRANT'S FINAL APPEAL.

The United States Supreme Court Denies an Application for a Writ of Habeas Corpus.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The United States Supreme Court at three minutes past 1 o'clock to-day rendered its final decision in the case of William Henry Theodore Durrant, refusing to interfere. The matter was before the Court on an application made by Attorney Louis P. Boardman for leave to file a petition for a writ of habeas corpus in Durrant's behalf. This application was made by Mr. Boardman after he had applied in vain to three of the individual members of the court, Justices Brewer, Harlan and Shiras.

Mr. Boardman began his address to the Court by saying that Durrant was under sentence of death on the charge of murder in California, and that the execution had been set to take place to-day. He then proceeded to read his petition at length, presenting the points which he had hitherto presented to the individual Justices of the Court, making application for an appeal from the decision of the United States Circuit Court for the Northern District of California, and for a writ of error to the State Supreme Court of California, with a hope of thus getting the matter into this court and securing a stay of proceedings in the matter of Durrant's execution by obtaining an order for a writ of habeas corpus.

As he proceeded, Mr. Boardman was frequently questioned by members of the court, whose questions were evidently directed for the purpose of elucidating the points Mr. Boardman sought to present. He said, in reply to a question from Justice Harlan, that the main point in his application for an appeal in the habeas corpus proceedings before the California Federal Court was his reliance upon his Constitutional right of appeal, which, he claimed, had been denied by the refusal of the Circuit Court to grant this appeal. The order of the State court sentencing Durrant before receipt of the mandate of the United States Supreme Court, he asserted, violated the Constitution and the laws of the United States, and acted as a denial of the rights of his client. He closed with the presentation of the claim that the decision of the Federal Supreme Court in the Jugiro case left no question of the right to prosecute an appeal in a similar case.

"We decided in that case," said the Chief Justice, "that the State courts could proceed in such cases in the absence of the mandate of this court."

With this, Mr. Boardman's presentation of the case closed, and the Court retired for consultation at 12:28 o'clock, returning at 1:03 o'clock. The crowd in the courtroom remained during the absence of the court. Immediately after the court had returned to the chamber, the Chief Justice announced the decision, saying:

"In the matter of the application for a writ of habeas corpus in the case of Theodore Durrant, the petition to file such application is denied by the unanimous opinion of the court."

Upon this announcement, a majority of the spectators filed out and the court took up other matters before it. Mr. Boardman left with others, merely remarking that he had exhausted all the resources at his command in the interest of his client.

LOUISIANA NEGROES EXECUTED.

One of the Three Had Confessed the Commission of Ten Murders.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 7.—Three negro murderers died on the scaffold at Hahnville, a small town in St. Charles's Parish, to-day. Louis Richards, alias Pierre, alias Creole; George Washington, and Foxli Morris murdered and robbed a Jew peddler named Zeigler last June, on Ellington Plantation, near Hahnville. The murderers were traced by the discovery of goods in the possession of their female companions which had belonged to Zeigler. Creole confessed, implicating the other two, and, with the assistance of his statement, the authorities obtained conclusive evidence of their guilt.

Creole also confessed that since 1884 he had murdered at least nine men and one colored woman on various plantations. His victims were principally Italians and Jews who made a living by peddling among plantation negroes. An investigation showed that his confession was entirely correct, and it cleared up numerous murder mysteries of years ago.

TWO HANGINGS IN GEORGIA.

Colored Murderers Executed at Atlanta and Bainbridge.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 7.—Tom Cyrus, colored, was hanged here at 11:40 A. M. to-day. The noose slipped from behind his ears and death resulted from strangulation. He made no statement on the gallows.

The crime for which Cyrus was hanged was the murder of Annie Johnson, a negro woman, who was employed at the home of Gov. Atkinson as a domestic. Jealousy was the cause of the crime.

BAINBRIDGE, Ga., Jan. 7.—Simon Hopkins, colored, was hanged here at 11:30 today. He made a confession to the effect that he lured a friend named Harris into a swamp and killed him.

Bay State Murderer Hanged.

GREENFIELD, Mass., Jan. 7.—John O'Neil, Jr., who last July was found guilty of the murder of Mrs. Hattie Evelyn McCloud in Buckland, Jan. 8, 1897, and sentenced to death, was hanged in the Franklin County Jail this forenoon. The drop fell at 10:41 o'clock. O'Neil declared his innocence on the scaffold.

THE THORN JURY WINE BILL.

Alleged Ground for an Application for a New Trial Ridiculed.

District Attorney Youngs of the Borough of Queens yesterday had his attention called to a published statement that William F. Howe proposed to try and have the conviction of Martin Thorn for the murder of Guldensuppe set aside on the ground that the jury was incompetent from over indulgence in intoxicants at the Garden City Hotel.

Mr. Youngs said he did not believe Mr. Howe had any serious intention of applying for a new trial for Thorn on such a ridiculous claim. He said there was absolutely no ground on which to raise such a question, as the members of the Thorn jury were all men with characters beyond reproach.

In the bill presented by the Garden City Hotel managers to the Board of Supervisors for boarding the Thorn jury there are charges of $239.95 for liquors, $196.20 for cigars, and $54.25 for billiards. The jury were at the hotel nine days.

The Supervisors now have the bill under consideration for audit.

Richard Irving Clark Dead.

Richard Irving Clark, fifty-two years old, a printer of 60 Ann Street, who was found unconscious in the vestibule of his home, 237 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, on the night of Dec. 10, died in Manhattan Hospital Thursday evening without recovering consciousness. It was thought at first that he had been assaulted and struck with some blunt instrument, but the autopsy showed that he died of apoplexy. Mr. Clark was the son of Richard Inness Clark, an old New York merchant. At the outbreak of the war he enlisted as Second Lieutenant in the Fifteenth Heavy Artillery, and was promoted to Captain. Later he served on Gen. Winthrop's staff, and was with him when he was shot. After the war he entered for a time the service of the Livingston Steamship Company. Funeral services will be held at the residence of his mother, Mrs. S. W. Clark, 231 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, this evening. The interment will be at Woodlawn Sunday.

William T. Buckley Buried.

William T. Buckley, who committed suicide at his home at Wave Crest, Borough of Queens, on Thursday, was buried in Greenwood Cemetery yesterday. There were short religious services at the house, conducted by the Rev. R. S. Sayer. Only Mr. Buckley's two brothers and his son, Townsend Buckley, were present.

THE CANAL IMPROVEMENT

State Engineer Adams Opposed to the Suspension of Work Under the Contracts.

ACKNOWLEDGES HIS MISTAKE

He Did Not Insist on an Appropriation Sufficient to Complete the Work, Fearing It Would Not Be Approved.

ALBANY, Jan. 7.—State Engineer Campbell W. Adams to-day broke the strict silence he has maintained since the publication of his recent letter on the increased cost of the canal improvements. In an extended interview he disagreed with the suggestion of Controller Roberts, that work under contracts now pending could be suspended, and answered some of the criticisms that have been made on his course. Asked what he thought of the proposition made by the Controller to suspend the uncompleted contracts, he answered:

"I don't think it would be wise or expedient to do it. The contracts were made under more favorable conditions than would ever be likely to occur again. They were closed during a season of business depression, when prices of materials were low and little building was going on. Contractors were seeking work and took contracts on the canal at rates that could not be duplicated now. Then, too, if the contracts already let are pushed to completion, all but about eighty miles of the Erie Canal will have been deepened, and if the additional appropriation should be granted just that much less time would be required to complete the work."

Referring to the statement in the Controller's letter that the State has the right to suspend or abridge the contracted work, Mr. Adams said:

"The Superintendent of Public Works is the party representing the State in all canal contracts, and he would have the authority to order this suspension if anybody had. But I have been able to find no provision of law which empowers the Superintendent to annul or suspend a contract except for cause, such as failure on the part of the contractor to provide the proper materials or machinery, or inability to carry out the contracts."

Going back to the part the canal question played in the Constitutional Convention, Mr. Adams said:

"In all the discussions that took place at that time of what the improvement would cost, this department always deprecated the small amount of the appropriation which it was proposed to fix. I did finally consent to the $9,000,000 figure, not without misgivings, but on the idea that if we asked for much in excess of that amount we would get nothing. Perhaps in that I did wrong; it might have been better judgment to have insisted on the higher figure.

"During the pendency of the canal question before the people I was urged to write a letter saying that the work could be done for $9,000,000. I declined to do so. Later I wrote a letter in which I expressed doubts that the sum named would be sufficient. That letter was never published. It was returned to me and I tore it up.

"Any statement I may have made before the Canal Board or in public that the work could be completed for $9,000,000 was on the idea that by cutting out certain items from our engineers' estimates, especially those for vertical and slope walls, the cost could be brought down to that figure. Our mistake, if there has been a mistake, was in attempting to cut out those items. If we could have proceeded on the plans as finally prepared in this office, the work could have been completed for $9,000,000. It was the miles of tumbling walls that ran the cost up.

"We have done exactly as the law directed in every step of this canal work, and we will welcome an investigating committee. We have demonstrated absolutely that the work cannot be done for the money originally appropriated. What the people have already given is by no means wasted. The extra money asked will all be spent on portions of the canal so far untouched."

Mr. Adams said he did not care to express an opinion as to what the Legislature ought to do in the matter.

It was learned at the Controller's office to-day that $4,500,000 has been paid out of the State Treasury on the canal contracts—exactly half of the appropriation.

It is believed that Superintendent of Public Works George W. Aldridge will not answer in words the letter addressed to him by Controller Roberts advocating a discontinuance of the canal improvement work. A close friend of the Superintendent said this afternoon:

"The Superintendent believes that Mr. Roberts has attained all that he aimed at when he succeeded in having the letter published in certain newspapers, before it had come into the hands of Superintendent Aldridge, to whom it was addressed. The Superintendent believes that this discourteous treatment of his fellow-members of the Canal Board by the Controller should be treated with scorn. The proper place for Mr. Roberts to have made his suggestion was at a meeting of that board, where it could have been considered and disposed of by a majority vote. All of the canalmen's associations throughout the State are opposed to the Controller's plan of stopping the work."

It is said that Superintendent Aldridge is pleased with the resolution passed by the New York City Board of Trade and Transportation recommending an investigation into the work so far done and the expenditure of money for it.

FARM COLONY FOR VAGRANTS.

Provisions of a Measure Introduced at Albany by Senator Pavey.

ALBANY, Jan. 7.—A bill was introduced in the Senate on Wednesday by Senator Pavey which provides that New York City shall appropriate $100,000 for the establishment of an institution to be known as the Farm Colony for Vagrants. A board of five managers is to be appointed by the Mayor. The members of the board shall have the power to establish the colony in any county of the State and to appoint a superintendent, who will hold office during their pleasure.

The farm colony shall consist of buildings and grounds, which will be equipped with mechanical and other appliances to make effective the labor of the inmates. These inmates are limited to that class of male persons who are convicted in the courts of New York City for vagrancy or habitual drunkenness, but who are not insane or mentally or physically incapable of being benefited by instruction in agriculture, horticulture, and handicrafts.

Committing Magistrates in New York City shall have the power to sentence such criminals who are between the ages of sixteen and thirty years to the colony. The sentence shall be an indeterminate one, but the Board of Managers shall not have the power to retain a person sent to the farm for a longer time than three years. The managers shall have the power of parole, when there is a reasonable probability that the persons paroled will remain at liberty without violating the law; but paroled inmates shall remain in the legal custody and under the control of the Board of Managers until the maximum term of three years has expired. The managers also have the power to grant an absolute discharge from detention, if it is not incompatible with the welfare of society.

Every inmate, in the discretion of the Superintendent, for the time which he may work, shall receive compensation from the earnings of the farm colony. This compensation shall be based upon the pecuniary value of the work performed and on the willingness, industry, and good conduct of the inmate. The Superintendent also has power to inaugurate a system of fines to be imposed at his discretion in place of other penalties and punishments, which shall be deducted from any surplus standing on the books of the farm colony to the credit of the inmate.

HOME RULE EXCISE BILL.

Commissioner Lyman Opposed to Senator Grady's Measure.

ALBANY, Jan. 7.—State Excise Commissioner Lyman gave out this statement today on the Home Rule Excise bill introduced in the Legislature by Senator Grady:

"I have had no time to closely examine the proposed bill. A hasty glance, however, satisfies me that it is thoroughly impracticable, and will not meet with general favor. The attempt to give Town Boards and Boards of Aldermen throughout the State the right to decide upon all questions relating to or regulating the traffic, including the character and grade of licenses, fees to be paid, the disposition of the moneys collected, and the hours and days of sale, which covers Sunday and all-night sales, I am satisfied will not meet with general approval.

"Whatever may be said in favor of home rule, the people of the State are not yet ready to delegate to the Boards of Aldermen or Town Boards of the State, who may and will be elected on issues entirely foreign to this question, the sole and absolute power of the regulation of the liquor traffic and the disposition of the revenues to be derived therefrom."

GORHAM
Sterling Silverwares

Broadway & 19th St.
23 Maiden Lane.

Brooklyn Hebrew Hospital Society.

ALBANY, Jan. 7.—The Brooklyn Hebrew Hospital Society to-day made application to the State Board of Charities for a certificate of incorporation. The society proposes to establish and maintain a hospital and dispensary in the Borough of Brooklyn. The Directors are Morris Kotlowitz, Frank Baratt, Sig Weishler, Joseph Hurnoitz, Bernard Berenberg, Bernard Mosesson, H. Kounzel, Robert Strahl, L. Lowell Metzger, Charles H. Levy, Mrs. G. Thorner, Dora Kotlowitz, Annie Levy, Miss M. Marks, Ricka Bruhe, Ray Cook, L. Rosenswelg, Florence Levy, Esther Goodman, Mrs. R. Plattel, Louis Siberman, Augusta Simon, Mrs. N. Lippman, and H. Wolff.

HUDSON RIVER ICE HARVEST.

It Will Be in Progress All Along the River on Monday.

CATSKILL, N. Y., Jan. 7.—The harvesting of ice at the big icehouses here began yesterday, and, should weather conditions remain favorable, the housing of ice will be in progress next Monday at all points on the Upper Hudson, in which thousands of men and boys and horses will be employed. The ice is prime in quality and from eight to ten inches in thickness.

A MOTORWOMAN DISCHARGED.

Mrs. Brierly Considered a Detriment by a Middletown Railroad.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Jan. 7.—Mrs. Mabel Brierly, who has been a motorwoman on the Middletown-Goshen Traction line, was to-day discharged. The reasons given for this action were that the Superintendent considered her a detriment and that the men on the line were becoming dissatisfied at having a woman occupying one of their places.

Mrs. Brierly's husband, who is employed as an engineer on the Delaware Division of the Erie Railroad, came here yesterday and endeavored to get his wife to return home, but she declined to go.

GEN. TORRENCE'S WILL CONTEST.

David, Who Claims to be a Son, Sues for a Part of His $600,000 Estate.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—David Torrence of Logan County, claiming to be a son of the late Gen. Joseph T. Torrence, who died about a year ago, now lays claim to part of the estate of $600,000 which the General left. The plaintiff says that at the time of the execution of his will Gen. Torrence was possessed of the delusion that David Torrence of Latham, Logan County, Ill., was not his son, but his nephew, and that this delusion caused the said Joseph T. Torrence to disinherit his rightful son and heir by leaving him the insignificant sum of $250, while the bulk of the property went to Jessie Torrence McGowan of New York City.

The claimant goes further and declares that at the time of making and executing his will Gen. Torrence was in his dotage. It is said that one time the plaintiff was invited to live with the General, but angered the latter by his refusal to wear good clothes and do nothing, preferring to lead the life of a farmer.

BOSTON SAVES A JUNK'S CREW.

Baron Nisi Thanks the Captain Through Minister Buck.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—United States Minister Buck, at Tokio, under date of Dec. 14, transmits to the State Department correspondence that passed between the Japanese Foreign Office and the United States Legation respecting the rescue, on July 29, by the United States cruiser Boston of the crew of a junk run down by the warship.

In a letter from Baron Nisi, the Japanese Foreign Minister, to Mr. Buck, the former says:

"While Vnohu-Maru, a Japanese junk, was in a most perilous condition in the strong gale and heavy seas about five miles off Kiazamoto-Minato, in the Island of Iki, her crew observed a large ship coming toward them. Seeing the imminent danger they tried hard to avoid the collision, but in vain. The junk instantly struck that large ship. Her mast was broken and her hull sustained a great damage. Then the large ship stopped and told them to come on board. As soon as they got on board, the junk went down. That large ship was found to be the United States man-of-war Boston, which, after having rescued Shudo Yasokichi and his two sons, treated them very kindly on board, and delivered them to the imperial Japanese Consul at Chefoo, China, where they arrived Aug. 6."

For this rescue Baron Nisi sincerely thanks the Captain of the Boston, through Mr. Buck, which the latter gracefully acknowledged.

BOROUGH CLERK DISAPPEARS.

William M. Ball Leaves Madison, N. J.—Accounts Not Examined.

SUMMIT, N. J., Jan. 7.—William M. Ball, who for several years held the position of Borough Clerk of Madison, and who was also manager of Madison's water and electric light plants, left his home on Wednesday afternoon, and has not returned. Mrs. Ball reported his disappearance to the town authorities. She denied that her husband left any letter to her. She said her husband had been drinking more than usual of late, and added that "He used to keep bad company."

Ball's position was one of trust, and it is estimated that between $15,000 and $16,000 passed through his hands annually, the money being principally that paid by the water and light consumers of the town. His salary was $1,200 a year, with the use of a house. His father, who lives at Bound Brook, was his bondsman in the sum of $5,000. About a month ago the Town Council talked of supplanting Ball as Town Clerk on account of his alleged intemperate habits. Jeremiah Baker, Chairman of the Financial Committee of the Council, said this afternoon:

"We believe there is a discrepancy, but no one is able to say now how much it is. The amount of the shortage, if there is one, cannot be ascertained until an investigation has been made."

There will be a special meeting of the Council next Monday night, and the matter will be attended to then. An expert accountant will be secured to go over Ball's books and find out what condition they are in. A. J. Horman is Acting Borough Clerk.

MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO.

Silversmiths

TRADE MARK

STERLING SILVER PLATE

208 Fifth Avenue—Madison Square

FACTORIES MERIDEN, CONN. CANADA FACTORY HAMILTON, ONT

TWO TAMMANY MEASURES

Wigwam Leaders, It Is Said, Will Try to Segregate Vice in One City District.

THE TENDERLOIN CHOSEN

A Bill to Legalize Sunday Theatrical Performances and Baseball Games to be Introduced in the Legislature at Albany.

It was reported yesterday that Tammany Hall, through the Department of Police, intended to attempt to solve a difficult problem and to localize vice, after the methods in vogue in Paris and Vienna. It was a matter of general knowledge among the leaders of Tammany so early as last August that the controlling heads of the organization had determined that, should Tammany win in the municipal fight, they would attempt a solution of this problem.

It is asserted that the Tenderloin will be made the district into which, under orders from Mulberry Street, the vice of the town will be driven from the up-town residence districts. It is argued by those who support the idea of segregation that, as disease is isolated and confined, so vice of all kinds should be localized and confined within certain defined districts. It is said, too, that the same measures will be taken with regard to the east side.

The Tammany leaders are also said to favor a greater degree of liberty on Sunday. Richard Croker has already declared himself in favor of Sunday baseball playing, and on Wednesday at Albany a bill permitting it will be introduced by Assemblyman Julius Harburger. The bill is an amendment to Section 265 of the Penal Code, and is as follows:

All shooting, hunting, fishing, (playing,) horseracing, (gaming,) or other public sport, exercise or shows, except the playing of baseball on private grounds, with the consent of the owner or lessee of such grounds, upon the first day of the week, and all noise disturbing the peace of the day, are prohibited. This act shall take effect immediately.

Assemblyman Harburger will also introduce on Wednesday a bill to permit Sunday theatrical and other performances. This measure, too, it is understood, has the sanction of the Tammany leaders. The bill amends section 277 of the Penal Code and Section 148 of Chapter 378 of the Laws of 1897, both of which refer to Sunday performances and amusements. The amendment to the Penal Code is as follows:

The performance of any tragedy, comedy, opera, farce, or dramatic performance, except between the hours of 8 and 11 P. M., ballet, negro minstrelsy, negro or other dancing, wrestling, boxing with or without gloves, sparring contest, trial of strength, or any part or parts therein, or any circus, or equestrian performance, or exercise of jugglers, acrobats club performance, or rope dancers, on the first day of the week, is forbidden; and every person aiding in such exhibition, performance, or exercise by advertisement, posting, or otherwise, and every owner or lessee of any garden, building, or other room, place, or structure, who leases or lets the same for the purpose of any such exhibition, performance, or exercise, or who assents to the use of the same for any such purpose, if it be so used, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

In addition to the punishment therefor provided by statute, every person violating this section is subject to a penalty of $50, which penalty the Society of the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents in the City of New York, for the use of that society, and the Overseers of the Poor in any other city or town, for the use of the poor, are authorized, in the name of the people of this State, to recover. Besides this penalty, every such exhibition, performance, or exercise, of itself, annuls any license which may have been previously obtained by the manager, superintendent, agent, owner, or lessee, using or letting such building, garden, room, place, or other structure, or consenting to such exhibition, performance, or exercise. This act shall take effect immediately.

It is the belief of the supporters of these bills that they will be passed by the Assembly, but defeated in the Senate.

"PRISON POET" PARDONED.

Rufus B. Stillman, a Rochester Murderer, Set Free.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Jan. 7.—Rufus B. Stillman, who murdered a hotel porter in Rochester in 1876, and was sentenced to prison for life, left Clinton Prison to-day a free man. His son-in-law, whom he had never seen before, brought the pardon signed by Gov. Black to the prison to-day, and the two men left for Troy to-night.

Stillman was known throughout the State as the "Prison Poet." He is now over seventy years old.

TWELFTH REGIMENT REVIEW.

Trophies for Marksmanship Presented by Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast.

A large attendance gathered at the armory of the Twelfth Regiment, at Columbus Avenue and Sixty-second Street, last night to witness the review of the regiment by Adjt. Gen. C. Whitney Tillinghast and the presentation by him of the brigade and State trophies won in the Creedmoor contest.

The regiment was formed in three battalions and 730 men answered to their names. Col. Smith of the Sixty-ninth Regiment and Col. Chauncey of the Eighth were guests of honor. The Adjutant General, after a brief address, presented the trophies, which were received by Col. Butt. A reception followed. Music was furnished by Prof. Smith's band, as the old regimental band has not been used since the death of Prof. Liebhoield.

The first prize for marksmanship in the State contest was a reproduction of French's statue of the "Minute Man of 1775," brought out by Theodore B. Starr of this city.

ADVERTISED FOR A WIFE.

A Colorado Ranchman Weds a Maine Fisherman's Daughter.

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 7.—Southport is all agog over a marriage accomplished by means of an advertisement in a matrimonial journal. The young people are Ethel Reed, daughter of a fisherman, and William Wilson, a ranchman, living near the New Mexico line in Colorado. Wilson advertised that he was young and well to do, and wanted a wife, and Ethel answered.

That was last Spring. Ten days ago Wilson arrived in Southport, made a favorable impression, and on Sunday the couple were married amid the congratulations of the townspeople.

Divorce for Mrs. Iasigi.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 7.—Mrs. Alice Moore Iasigi, daughter of Thomas Janney, secured an absolute divorce to-day from her husband, Thomas Goddard Iasigi, and the custody of their five-year-old son and only child. The Iasigis were married Aug. 5, 1890, at the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, in New York. They have not lived together since last July.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

6:55 A. M.—Foot of West Twenty-fifth Street, Atlas Steamship Company; damage slight.

8:15 A. M.—161 East Eighty-fourth Street, Mrs. Dora Casson; damage, $5.

1:45 P. M.—65 Sheriff Street, Morris Sugarman; damage, $10.

2:10 P. M.—35 Vesey Street, G. Terens; damage, $10.

3:10 P. M.—23 Amsterdam Avenue, Charles Martin; damage, $500.

8:10 P. M.—221 West Sixty-seventh Street, Julia Haunerey; damage slight.

10 P. M.—43 Park Street, March Brothers; damage, $100.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

8:15 P. M.—388 Myrtle Avenue, George Louthinghouse; damage, $200.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

RUTLAND, Vt., Jan. 7.—About 3 o'clock this morning the farmhouse, sheds, and outbuildings of Frank E. Kimball in Newbury were destroyed by fire. The loss is from $7,000 to $10,000, partially insured.

MANHATTAN FIRE CHANGES.

P. B. Armstrong Gains Control and New Officers Are Named.

A large amount of the stock of the Manhattan Fire Insurance Company of New York changed hands yesterday and a complete change in the management was effected. P. B. Armstrong was elected President, John J. Gibbons Vice President, H. F. Neefus Secretary, and M. Dugro Buttles Assistant Secretary. J. A. Nichols is to be counsel to the company and Marvin S. Buttles of the Hotel Savoy Chairman of the Finance Committee. The Hanover National Bank was named as the company's depository.

The Manhattan Fire is the stock company which was formed out of the Mutual Fire of New York last November. The old charter of the Mutual was bought yesterday with the Manhattan stock, and a committee was appointed by the new Directors to consider the advisability of reviving the discarded mutual form of the company. The new Directors elected yesterday were J. J. Gibbons, Marvin S. Buttles, Frederick Steeb, P. B. Armstrong, Edgar W. Rogers, Edward Cluff, William Reed, Arthur C. Harris, J. A. Nichols, J. M. McKenna, L. O. Appleby, and M. Dugro Buttles. Silas B. Dutcher, Edward Barr, and Ferdinand Forsch of the old board were re-elected.

The company began business in 1881 as the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of New York. P. B. Armstrong was elected President in 1889, when the company was reorganized. In 1891 the company's business was reinsured in the Lancashire of England, Armstrong receiving $200,000 bonus on condition that he retire from the fire insurance field. He then formed the American Union Life Insurance Company. For the past year Armstrong has been fighting for the control of the company. Failing in the courts, he has now succeeded in buying the control of the corporation which in November last became the Manhattan Fire.

INSURANCE NOTES.

The Norwalk Fire Insurance Company, which has been represented by the London and Lancashire, has appointed Montgomery & Fountain metropolitan managers. Mr. Montgomery was formerly President and Secretary of the Exchange Assurance Company of New York.

Blogden & Stillman have been informed that they are to be the metropolitan agents of the Royal Exchange Assurance Company of London in place of Scott, Alexander & Talbot. During the year 1897 the loss ratio was only 20 per cent. It is believed the change was made to give the Royal Exchange a distinctive and exclusive office.

Heirs to $3,000,000.

NILES, Mich., Jan. 7.—Mrs. Katie Ammon of Vandalia Township, Cass County, and two minors, over whom she has been appointed guardian, have fallen heir to an estate of $3,000,000 through the death of Mrs. Ammon's uncle, Silas A. Trabos, a planter, of Jackson, Miss.

SHIPPING AND THE MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...7:24	Sun sets...4:51	Moon rises...5:39

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....7:32	Gov. Isl'd...7:50	H. Gate....9:39
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....8:04	Gov. Isl'd...8:18	H. Gate....10:07

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) JAN. 8.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alps, Haiti. &c	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Altai, Fortune Isl., &c	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Aurania, Queenstown and Liverpool	10:00 A. M. *11:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Algonquin, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M
Colorado, Hull	.....	.....
La Bretagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Lampasas, Key West and Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Londonian, London	.....	.....
Louisiana, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Prussia, Hamburg	.....	7:00 A. M.
Thingvalla, Christiansand	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Veendam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Yumuri, Havana and Mexican ports	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

MONDAY, JAN. 10.

Allianca, Colon	10:00 A. M. *11:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Mexico, Havana and Mexican ports	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, JAN. 11.

Comanche, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Mar, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Trave, Southampton	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.

*Supplementary mails. After the closing of the regular supplementary mails, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Belgic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 9 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 30 at 1 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., (or on arrival at New York of steamship Aurania with British mails for Australia.)

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) JAN. 8.

Addington, Barry, Dec. 22.
Bedouin, London, Dec. 22.
Charlton, Gibraltar, Dec. 11.
Endeavor, Gibraltar, Dec. 25.
Goodwin, Hamburg, Dec. 22.
Helios, Hamburg, Dec. 22.
Karlsruhe, Bremen, Dec. 25.
Miramar, St. Lucia, Dec. 3.
New York, Southampton, Jan. 1.
Niagara, Nassau, Jan. 4.
Paisley, Plymouth, Dec. 24.
Peconic, Gibraltar, Dec. 13.
Peruvian, Glasgow, Dec. 25.
Queen Margaret, Shields, Dec. 23.
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp, Dec. 25.
Umbria, Liverpool, Jan. 1.
Vulc

For Busy Men,—Quick Talk and Strong.

THERE'S news this morning concerning offers in Men's belongings which deserves more newspaper space than it will get. It will prove profitable reading.

The sale of shirts, collars and cuffs, is prominently important, both through merit and magnitude. It will prove to be one of the biggest sales of its kind ever connected with the name of Wanamaker, because it is based on about the biggest values Wanamaker's ever presented in this line.

That's strong talk, and it uses that fearful thing, the superlative. But the facts will support us.

Here are the Goods

6,000 Men's Unlaundered Shirts, of splendid muslin, with four-ply neck bands. Compare with 50c. shirts. **Here at 35c., or 3 for $1.**

6,000 Men's Unlaundered Shirts, of superior muslin, four-ply neck bands, with every shirt improvement. Compare 65c. shirts. **45c., or 3 for $1.25.**

2,500 dozen Men's Night Shirts, of a quality and trimming that have always sold for $1. **For this sale 50c.**

2,500 Men's Laundered French Percale Colored Shirts, detachable link cuffs, 100 styles. It's a $1.50 shirt. **75c.**

2,500 dozen Men's four-ply collars at 10c. each or **$1 a doz.**

1,500 dozen cuffs, every leading shape. **15c. each, or 2 for 25c.**

Regarding these collars and cuffs, it is impossible to impress their worth and value upon you, with type. You must see them, and handle them, and wear them out. You must compare them in appearance and durability with goods costing twice as much. Then you can understand our emphasis.

5,000 Men's fancy shirts in colored bosoms and colored entire, made from imported Madrasses. Many worth $1.50; none worth less than $1. **All at 50c.**

500 Men's Mackintoshes of tan, twisted Covert cloth, English box shape, seams sewed, cemented and strapped, velvet collars, extra long, guaranteed waterproof, **$3.25.** The everywhere price, $5.

Velvet Smoking Jackets. AN after-Christmas chance of rare value. Eighty-three coats in the lot, and the kind that were priced from $9 to $16.50. They cannot remain here long. Take them at **Half Price.**

Men's Suspenders. TWENTY-FIVE hundred pairs of them are going on sale this morning at half a half-value. There are several different kinds in the lot, but all good ones. You will undoubtedly find what you want in the lot. **2 pairs for 25c.**

Men's Neckwear. BLACK satin ties,—five thousand of them, and made in the way they should be. Not sewn on a machine, and then turned inside out, but with edges folded and slip-stitched by hand. There's no 25c. tie better than these at **2 for 25c.**

Coat Prices and Coat Values. STOCK re-adjustments, clearances and realizations result to your benefit in matters of price. There's not a day, at this season, that has not its own bargain story in Women's Coats.

Here's to-day's:—

WOMEN'S COATS.

At $5—Of Beaver, black and navy blue, fly-front, velvet collar, tailor back, hip pockets; lined throughout with black or bright colored satin.

At $6—Of Kersey, Beaver, Cheviot, or Boucle, fly-front and notch collar, or fastening high at neck and with storm collar. Black, navy blue, green and tan; lined with silk serge or plain satins.

At $10—Of Covert cloth, Kersey, Boucle, or plain Cheviot; new fly-front, 21 in. long, notch collar, hip pockets, tailor back; lined with black satin. In this lot are many handsome novelty coats; values up to $25.

At $15—Of Kersey, silk or cheviots, fine imported blouse and tight-fitting coats; handsomely trimmed with braid and silk embroidery; many edged with fur; few duplicates. Black, green, steel, and huzzar red; values up to $46.

At 25—Of Kersey, Melton, or rich Velour; some with fur collars; others handsomely trimmed with braid and edged with fur; very richly lined with silk or satin; in black, huzzar red, green, navy blue or tan. Values up to $75.

WOMEN'S CAPES.

At $10, $12, and $15—Of silk, camel's-hair, Sicilian and Kersey; for both elderly and young women. Values, $25 to $60.

At $15—Of Black Camel's-hair, 30 in. deep, handsomely embroidered with narrow soutache braid and silk embroidery; lined with quilted satin, turn down collar, finished at neck with satin ribbon; very full sweep.

Second floor, Broadway.

Silk Petticoats. MADE from the crisp silks that crackle and rattle and swish with all the significant music of hidden richness.

Moreover, as pretty to the eye as rich to the ear, and of silk that wears something less well than sheet iron. If all this is attractive enough to induce you to look at them, the final and irresistible argument will be found in these prices.

SILK PETTICOATS.

At $5—Of rustling taffeta, changeable, black, Roman stripe or check, two styles; corded umbrella ruffle, percaline lined, and dust ruffle, or Spanish ruffle, with a small ruffle and cording above.

At $6—Of handsome heavy taffeta, three styles; fancy stripe, corded Spanish ruffle; Roman Stripe in pretty colors, corded umbrella ruffle with dust ruffle; also Spanish ruffles with two small ruffles and cording above.

At $6.50—Of satin-striped taffeta, on dark grounds; umbrella ruffle, percaline lined, velveteen bound, cording above. Worth $10.

Second floor.

Men's Shoes. THESE are made on the new model "bull-dog" last,—a model which presents the decidedly infrequent combination of comfort, good looks, good sense and good style. They're all the laced kinds,—choose between patent leather, box calf and tan Russia calf.

The sole is of best oak leather, welted and stitched, and in every respect of finish, durability and appearance, these shoes can walk step for step with any regular $4 kind. Our price on them, however, is **$2.90.**

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

Children's Shoes. THESE are the finest grade of shoes made, so far as concern quality of material and careful workmanship. There's only one "out" about them, and we defy you to tell what it is without further reading—examine as closely as you will. There has been a slight change in the style since these were made. The difference is almost imperceptible,—a trifling rounding here, and flattening there,—but it prevents these shoes from figuring in the first class, for which they were intended. So out they go.

Three kinds—calfskin, button or lace; chrome kidskin, with patent leather tips, button or lace; all patent leather, with kid top, lace only.

Sizes 5 to 10 1-2, have been $2 to $2.75; now $1.25.
Sizes 11 to 2, have been $2.50 to $3; now $1.50.
Sizes 2 1-2 to 6, have been $3 to $4; now $1.75.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

Men's Underwear and Hosiery. HAVE you ever worn a combination suit of underwear? If you have, you are wearing that style now. It's a garment which never loses a friend nor makes an enemy.

There are a few hundred of these combination suits for men here, made in natural color of merino and well made. Winter-weight goods—price up to this morning has been $2.50 and cheap at that. Take them to-day at **$1.50 a Suit.**

Here's another important item. Cotton half-hose,—the good kind, of fine gauge, medium weight, double sole and high-spliced heels. Take your choice from all black, assorted tan shades, black with unbleached feet and black with unbleached soles.

Were a special value at 25c. a pair.
Price this morning, 3 pairs for 50 cents.

Broadway.

A Special Sale of Men's Overcoats. ALL this season's goods, and of our own well-recognized standard of style and finish. Made of blue and black kersey, some with satin shoulders and wool lining, others lined throughout with extra heavy Italian cloth.

They were $18 and $20;
They are now $15.

Here's another chance which only seventy-five people can advantage by. Handsome kersey overcoats, blue or black, made and finished as we must have them made and finished, to be admitted here; but they go at **$10 each.**

Boys' Knee Trousers. ANOTHER lot of the neat little knee trousers which made something of a sensation on Tuesday; the sensation will now be repeated. Sizes to fit all the ages between four years and sixteen; dependable goods and workmanship, and a price of SIXTY-FIVE CENTS.

More of the corduroy trousers, also. Made from good English goods, and would be a value you'd be glad to pick up for a dollar if we didn't tell you the price was but **Seventy-five Cents.**

A Chance for 450 Boys. PRICES may fluctuate and styles change, but there's one thing in our clothing store which is as fixed as the foundations of this store. That's our *standard of quality*. No matter how little the price, you will never find anything here which doesn't fully meet that standard. Just keep that in your mind while you read about these suits.

From a manufacturer so famous for high grades *only*, that if we could mention his name we could have saved the preceding paragraph, we get 450 double-breasted, all wool, and *brand-new*, suits. You can get them here to-day at about half price. The fact will probably interest you more than the reasons for it. Highest qualities at half price,—that is the meat of the story.

$5, $6, and $7 suits for $3.50.
$7, $8, and $9 suits for $4.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Eiderdown and Blanket Robes. THESE goods are shown for the first time this morning. There are three hundred and twenty-five of them, of the finer class, actually worth from $5 to $9. Take your choice to-day at **$3.75 each.**

Ninth street.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

Mr. Teller Makes a Speech on Silver, in Which He Promises to Fight the Republicans in 1900.

DENIES A NEWSPAPER STORY

No Conspiracy, He Says, on the Part of Silver Men to Make Trouble in the Cabinet—Civil Service Debate in the House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The feature of the Senate session to-day was a speech delivered by Mr. Teller, (Sil. Rep., Col.) regarding press reports that the recent efforts to make it appear that Secretary Gage had tendered his resignation as a member of the Cabinet to President McKinley were a part of a conspiracy of the silver men to disrupt the Cabinet and create dissension between the President and his advisers. Mr. Teller branded the publication as an insult to the advocates of the free coinage of silver.

"I resent this charge," said Mr. Teller, with great emphasis. "I do not believe that it comes from the Secretary of the Treasury, or that he believes any such thing. I resent most emphatically the imputation that any other but the broadest considerations and reasons have influenced me or molded my sentiments. I ought not to be charged with such a dirty insinuation as is contained in this article.

"It is perfectly plain that to-day the Republican party is the party of the gold standard, and it is equally plain that there is no distinction between the sentiments of the President and Secretary of the Treasury upon the question."

Mr. Teller then discussed at length the efforts that had been made to obtain an international agreement upon the silver question. He declared that every intelligent person knew when the message of the President was laid before Congress on the 24th of last July asking for a monetary commission, there was no possibility of an international agreement.

Mr. Teller quoted from Secretary Gage's statement before the House Banking and Currency Committee, indicating that it was the desire of the Secretary to commit the country thoroughly to the gold standard. He referred in terms of high respect to the Secretary personally, and expressed his gratification that Mr. Gage had the courage of his convictions and was willing to stand squarely upon his opinions. The Secretary, in the opinion of Mr. Teller, was an exception in this respect to many other prominent Republicans.

The President's Attitude.

Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.,) said he desired to call the attention of the Senator from Colorado to a matter which he was evidently overlooking.

"The point I make," said Mr. Chandler, "is that the President of the United States speaks for himself either through State papers or in such other manner as he may deem wise, and he is not to be judged by what his Secretary of the Treasury may say upon any question. Neither is he to be judged by the utterances of the Senator from Indiana, made in the full flush of enthusiasm over his entrance into the Senate of the United States, before an audience of his constituents in Indianapolis. The President, as I said, must of course speak for himself, and we cannot fairly judge him or his opinions by the utterances of anybody else."

Mr. Chandler maintained that the Senator from Colorado was doing much to prevent the successful fruition of the efforts to bring about international bimetallism. He thought that such efforts as the Colorado Senator was making were not only unfair but unwise, in view of Mr. Teller's heretofore expressed desire to bring about international bimetallism.

Mr. Chandler said he hoped Mr. Teller would do nothing to paralyze the efforts now making in favor of an international agreement upon the silver question.

"I should like to bring about international bimetallism," said Mr. Teller, "and I think I have done as much to bring it about as any man in this chamber, if I except the Senator who sits in front of me (Allison.) When he returned from Europe, however, without success, I felt that it was practically useless to proceed further in that direction."

A Word About Cuba.

Incidentally, Mr. Teller drifted into a discussion of the foreign relations of the United States. He maintained that the money power held the country so firmly within its grasp that the Government was unable to take such action upon foreign questions as the people desired should be taken. He hoped that the time would soon come when we could say to a fifth-rate power like Spain: "Take your hands off that bountiful island—an island which you have nearly depopulated," and say it, too, without fear of the opinion of the money power.

"I do not believe," said Mr. Teller, "that war would result if we should put our hands to support Cuba. It would be a humane thing for us to do—a reasonable and just act. The French came to us at a time when we were struggling as are the Cubans, and it is doubtful whether we could have achieved our independence without their aid."

Reverting to the financial question, Mr. Teller said:

"I attack the Republican Party because it is the party of the gold standard. I hope to see it go down in 1900, and I pledge you that I will do everything in my power to drag it down. Its policy is not such as is demanded by a great and free people. I have no quarrel with the President of the United States, but he stands for the gold standard, a policy which, in my judgment, will impoverish and wreck our people."

In conclusion, Mr. Teller again adverted to foreign questions, speaking particularly with reference to what he said appeared to be a proposed dismemberment of China by the European powers. He declared that he would see to it, if he were in the position of the President, that the powers of Europe should not partition that great empire without strong protest from this country. He believed that a word from the United States Government to Russia, France, and Germany that they must keep their hands off our rights and privileges in China, and that the autonomy of the empire should remain as it had been for 4,000 years, would be sufficient to cause those great powers to stop in their course of rapacity.

Speech on Immigration.

At the conclusion of Mr. Teller's speech Mr. Turner (Pop., Washington,) called up the Immigration bill, saying that as he was about to leave the city, he desired to submit some remarks upon the pending measure. He strongly opposed the bill. He was not in favor of an educational qualification and insisted that the enactment of that feature of the bill into law would falsify the entire record of this country.

Mr. Butler (Pop., N. C.,) presented a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution providing for the election of the Federal Judiciary. The resolution went to the table to permit Mr. Butler to make a speech on it.

A message from the President informed the Senate that the sale of the Kansas Pacific Railroad had been postponed to Feb. 16-18 and also submitted the Agricultural Department reports on experiment stations.

The reply of the Attorney General to the Senate resolution calling upon members of the Cabinet to inform the Senate what, if any, changes should be made in the administration of the civil service law was read to the Senate. The Attorney General recommended that attorneys employed by the Department of Justice and Deputy United States Marshals ought to be excepted from the operation of the law.

Mr. Cockrell (Dem., Mo.,) said that these recommendations ought to be made to the President of the United States, as he had full power to act regarding them. He gave notice that he would move to refer all the replies of Cabinet officers to the Senate resolution to the President himself.

Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.,) said the trouble with all these communications arose from the ill-advised action of the Senate itself.

"It seems to me," said he, "a most extraordinary proceeding for the Senate to direct the heads of departments to give their opinions as to the wisdom of the President's order. That is what we have done, inadvertently, no doubt. Had my attention been drawn to it I should have moved to rescind the order."

Allen's Free Coinage Bill.

Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.) offered a resolution declaring that the United States, independently and without delay, should begin and continue the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1; that such coinage should be supplemented by a "safe and sound" National paper money, to be issued by the Government without intervention of banks, the notes to be full legal tender, and to be issued in an amount sufficient to meet the business demands of the country; that any increase of the interest-bearing debt should be prohibited, and that no Government bonds should be issued or sold except by specific act of Congress, and then only in cases of pressing necessity; that the Government, in the discharge of its obligations, should use its option as to the kind of lawful money in which they should be paid, and that such option should never be surrendered.

Mr. Allen spoke briefly in favor of the adoption of the propositions set forth in his resolution, concluding with the statement that at some subsequent time he would go more fully into the details of his reasons and the reasons of the Populist Party in favor of the plan he had set forth in the resolution.

The Senate, after a short executive session, adjourned until Monday.

CIVIL SERVICE IN THE HOUSE.

Continuation of the Debate on the Appropriation for the Commission —A Defense of Tammany.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The civil service debate continued throughout the day in the House. All efforts to fix a time for its termination failed, and it is certain now to run over into next week. The interest in the discussion does not seem to be waning.

Mr. Gillett (Rep., Mass.,) opened the discussion to-day, speaking in support of the law. He maintained that the arguments of Mr. Grosvenor and Mr. Landis against the law were both in reality strong arraignments of the spoils system. He denied that the scope of the executive order of May 6, 1896, was not understood when the St. Louis platform was adopted.

Mr. Gillett commented wittily on the spectacle of the "white-haired veteran," Gen. Grosvenor, leading the "young Hotspurs" of the party in the battle for the spoils, and said it recalled to his mind the words Macaulay placed in the mouth of Henry of Navarre at the battle of Ivry:

"Press where you see my white plume shine,
Midst the ranks of war,
And be your oriflamme to-day, the head
Of Grosvenor."

Mr. Faris (Rep., Ind.,) spoke in opposition to the law. He declared that the Republican Party was not responsible for the civil service law.

Speech by Amos Cummings.

Mr. Cummings (Dem., N. Y.,) announced himself an implacable foe of the whole system of civil service reform. Roscoe Conkling, in his opinion the greatest Senator New York had ever known, had once spoken, he said, of the "dreary drivel of snivel service reform." He had never appreciated this expression so much as he had during this debate. Mr. Cummings said the hostility to the system had been growing steadily.

"The system is doomed," said he, "and one of the factors in its destruction is Tammany Hall."

"By 60,000 majority Tammany Hall had come into control of the second largest city in the world on an anti-civil service reform platform. That was what the people thought of this 'reform.'"

In this connection, Mr. Cummings replied warmly to some of the charges of corruption made against Tammany Hall during the debate.

"The gentleman from Ohio," (Grosvenor,) said he, "rushes on here from Columbus, that hotbed of political corruption to which he has hied himself back, and tells us that Tammany Hall is corrupt. Think of it. Denounced as corrupt by a man who comes from the State that profited by the robbery of 1876."

Mr. Johnson (Rep., Ind.,) had said that Tammany Hall was the most corrupt organization on the face of the earth, and Mr. Johnson came from the State made famous by "blocks of five" methods. Tammany, Mr. Cummings said, was a patriotic, liberty-loving society, which had existed for 109 years. He then rehearsed some of the achievements of the organization during that time.

Defense of the Merit System.

Mr. Burton (Rep., Ohio,) followed in defense of the merit system, and in the course of his remarks paid high tributes to Secretary Sherman and President Hayes, whose records had been assailed by Mr. Cummings. He inveighed against the insolence of office seekers and argued that this was not a Government for the reward of party workers.

Mr. Vandiver, (Dem., Mo.,) in the course of some remarks in opposition to the law, referred to ex-President Cleveland as "his fat-witted Excellency."

Mr. Mahany (Rep., N. Y.,) said if he was not allowed to vote for a modification of the law he was one of those who would vote for its repeal.

Mr. Kerr (Rep., Ohio,) favored the modification of the law. He was especially severe in his condemnation of the Cleveland order, which he said had been used to cheat the incoming Administration out of legitimate fruits of victory.

Mr. Bartholdt (Rep., Mo.,) took occasion to defend Carl Schurz from what he termed the slanders heaped upon that gentleman by Mr. Grosvenor. The very intimation that there was a stain upon Mr. Schurz's personal honor was an insult to the German-Americans, whose confidence Mr. Schurz had retained for years.

The other speakers were Messrs. Driggs (Dem., N. Y.,) and Bradley, (Dem., N. Y.,) who defended Tammany Hall, and Mr. Fitzgerald, (Dem., Mass.)

At 4:55 o'clock the House adjourned.

Civil Service Bill Hearing.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The House Committee on Civil Service Reform to-day reached an understanding that the Republican Conference bill, modifying the law, should be considered at the next meeting. There was considerable sharp sparring between Chairman Brosius, a supporter of the law, and Representative Pearson of North Carolina, who started the opposition movement in the Republican side of the chamber. It was determined to give a hearing to the Civil Service League of Pennsylvania at a later day.

NEW RULES FOR THE HOUSE.

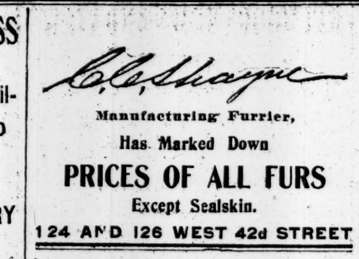
Mr. Bailey Says They Will Be Fully Discussed by the Democrats.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The new code of rules for the House of Representatives has been under consideration by Speaker Reed and his Republican associates of the Rules Committee during the holiday recess.

It is substantially the same as the present code, no vital features being changed, and the modifications being directed mainly toward the simplification and more orderly keeping of the records of bills and legislation in general.

The rules will probably be reported to the House as soon as there is a lull in the debate on appropriation bills, it being the purpose to have the new rules adopted before proceeding to the Bankruptcy bill and other general legislation.

Representative Bailey of Texas says that the new code will not go through the House without full discussion on the Democratic side and an exposure of all weak features. This promises to bring on a renewal of the discussion of the system of conducting business in the House, and Republican leaders are preparing to defend the system as the one best calculated to secure the orderly transaction of public business.



Manufacturing Furrier,
Has Marked Down
PRICES OF ALL FURS
Except Sealskin.
124 AND 126 WEST 42d STREET

THE DEMANDS OF LABOR.

Laws Wanted to Regulate Hours of Work, Injunctions, Convict Labor, and Immigration.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The Legislative Committee of the American Federation of Labor, consisting of President Samuel Gompers, Secretary Frank Morrison and Andrew Furnseth, has issued an address to the members of the Fifty-fifth Congress. After calling attention to the introduction of modern machinery and new business methods and the competition of convict labor, by which it is alleged wage workers are forced into idleness and want, the committee asks the enactment of laws as follows:

First—An eight-hour work day on all public works, such law to provide that all contracts or sub-contracts for materials furnished or work done must contain a proviso that eight hours shall be the maximum labor of any one individual in any one calendar day; further, that it shall be the duty of officials vested with the power of signing such contract to withhold their signatures until such proviso is inserted therein.

Second—A law to stop the indiscriminate and dangerous use of the writ of injunction.

Third—A law to prohibit the transportation of prison made goods from one State into any other State or Territory.

Fourth—A reasonable law to restrict undesirable immigration, such law to be based upon an educational qualification.

RETALIATION AGAINST FRANCE.

Plan to Offset the Increase of Duties on American Meat Products.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—A bill was introduced in the House to-day by Representative Belknap of Chicago proposing retaliatory steps against France if the plans of the French Government for an increase of duties on American meat products is carried out.

Mr. Belknap's bill is understood to be expressive of the views of Chicago and the West generally as a result of the recent action of the French Chamber of Deputies. It authorizes an increase of duty on articles brought from France in amount equal to the additional duties imposed upon American products.

The effect of this move, if carried out, it is said, would be to give the trade of Germany, Italy, and England important advantages over that of France.

The friends of Mr. Belknap's bill say it relates to the South as well as the West. The Southern States, it is pointed out, with their large product of cottonseed oil, which is used to a considerable extent in making lard, will be equally alive to the need of retaliatory steps to check or counteract the present movement of the French Government.

THE HOUSE CURRENCY BILL.

Representative Walker Says His Committee Wants Redemption of Currency to be Made by Banks.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Chairman Walker of the House Committee on Banking and Currency to-day expressed his view as to the general feature of the Currency bill which the committee was likely to report, and also pointed out wherein the currency bills of Secretary Gage and of the Monetary Commission now before the House committee failed, in his judgment, to meet the currency problem.

"The plan prepared by Secretary Gage," said Mr. Walker, "makes no pretense of relieving the United States Treasury from attempting to do an impossible thing, viz.: Provide gold redemption for all the $1,000,000,000 currency in the country without having the advantages for doing so pertaining to a National bank, and the bill prepared by the Monetary Commission is no better.

"These men, when placed in position to give them great influence in a crisis such as this, talk of 'tentative' measures, and fail to do the only thing possible to solve the problem, viz.: Put the responsibility for the redemption of all forms of paper money upon the banks. This is the only country on earth where it is not done.

"The Banking and Currency Committee, if it reports any bill whatever, will insist that the bill it reports shall put the redemption of every dollar of currency upon the banks."

THE CIVIL SERVICE LAWS.

The Commission Prepares a Compilation of Early Reports and Speeches and Later Debates.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—An interesting compilation bearing on the civil service of the Government from the early part of this century has been prepared by the Civil Service Commission. It consists mainly of extracts of reports made by Congressional committees from time to time from speeches in both houses of Congress and messages of Presidents on the subject. Much space is given to debates on the present law, the design of the commission being to show that the framers of the act intended that it should be broad in scope, and that the classification of offices under it should be so gradually extended as to include practically all the offices in Federal control.

Many of the extracts presented are intended also as an answer to the charges that have been made during the debate in the present session of Congress regarding the applicability of the law. First there is a chapter devoted to the "Evils threatened as a result of the Tenure of Office act of 1820 and the growth of the spoils system at a later day, as shown by contemporary statesmen." The law of 1820 was a four years' tenure act, and comments from Jefferson, Webster, and Clay are presented denouncing it in unmeasured terms.

A report of the Committee on Retrenchment of the Forty-seventh Congress, and debates in that body at the time of the passage of the law, the commission recites to show the evils of the spoils system which the civil service law was designed to correct and the abuses remedied. Under the general head of "Intention of the Law," the commission presented extracts from the message of President Grant in 1872, and the speeches of Senators Hawley, Hoar, and Dawes, and Representative Buckner as an argument to show that the law and rules thereunder were to be extended until they should include the entire civil service of the country; President Arthur's message in December, 1882, and a speech of Senator Bayard to demonstrate that the application of the law should not be confined to the lower grade of offices; speeches by Senators Allison, Hoar, Bayard, Dawes, and George to show that the law was intended to place the civil service on a non-partisan basis; speeches by Senators Sherman, Dawes, and Butler, and Representative Willis as an argument that the entrance to the civil service was to be by competitive test, open to all citizens on equal terms, and speeches by Senators Bayard and Sherman to demonstrate that removals were not to be made for political reasons, but for the good of the service only.

REFORMS IN THE CUSTOMS.

Penalties for Undervaluation and Changes in Invoicing and Oaths Proposed by Congress.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The Ways and Means Committee will give early attention to the customs administration law, with a view to presenting a bill embodying numerous reforms. The present law went into effect with the McKinley tariff law, and the recent Dingley tariff law, while revising tariff rates, did not go into the question of administering the tariff laws. It is felt to be desirable, however, to change the law in many respects, the chief change being to prevent frauds on the Treasury by undervaluation of goods. A commission, headed by ex-Secretary Fairchild, has recommended numerous change to this end, and several bills have been framed.

The Government Board of Appraisers has found much difficulty in getting at the real value of certain lines of goods, particularly when they have been consigned in bulk to an agent in this country, without a sale by which the value could be judged. Another difficulty has arisen out of the practice of some American houses in buying the whole output of a foreign factory, for a lump sum, making it difficult to fix the price at which each individual article is purchased. Among the changes suggested is that goods shall be invoiced in the money of the country from which they come.

At present merchandise purchased in France or Germany may be invoiced in Austrian florins, although the value of the latter is relatively less than the proclaimed value of the German mark or the French franc.

Another suggested change is that compelling persons in foreign countries to swear before a local magistrate to the regularity of the valuation placed on goods shipped to this country. At present this oath is taken before a United States Consul, which amounts to nothing, as the Consul has no legal right to administer oaths abroad, and those making false oaths cannot be prosecuted.

Another important change contemplated is that of adding increased duty for undervaluation. At present no extra duty is assessed when the undervaluation is below 10 per cent. There is said to be an inducement to fraud up to the amount of 10 per cent., so that it is proposed to make the penalty apply to any undervaluation whatever. An endeavor will be made also to break up the practice which now prevails of allowing Custom House brokers to administer oaths to their own clients. There are also many amendments to perfect the practice before the Board of Appraisers, appeals, &c.

In the interest of Justice and fair play

we ask all who use our

OLD CROW RYE

to disfigure or remove the labels when the bottle is empty, as the commercial pirates are buying up all they can find and refilling them with trash. Buy your supplies of reliable dealers and you will receive the genuine article.

H. B. KIRK & CO.,
69 Fulton St., also Broadway and 27th St.
Agents for the Pleasant Valley Wine Co.

GOING TO ALASKA?

Looking for Grand Scenery? Want to Get Rich? Yes?

Then write to the Pacific Coast Steamship Company San Francisco, for "How to reach the Gold Fields of Alaska;" "Answers to every day queries;" "Map of Alaska;" "Alaska excursions," and other publications, all free. Total postage, 10 cents.

Remember that this company operates over 20 steamships—has been running to Alaska the year round for over 20 years—is the U. S. Mail and Alaska express carrier—has steamers especially built for the Alaska route—has the experienced pilots and officers who are familiar with the intricate navigation of the inland route—runs steamers to all principal Pacific coast ports from Mexico to Alaska inclusive. Travelers who regard their time and their safety as of value will see to it that their tickets read over the Pacific Coast Steamship Company's line.

Goodall, Perkins & Co., Gen. Agts., San Francisco, Cal.

The Overcoat we make to order at **$18** is double value. Sample garments for inspection.

ARNHEIM,
BROADWAY AND NINTH ST.

FEDERAL OFFICES FILLED.

The President Sends a Number of Nominations to the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The President to-day sent these nominations to the Senate:

Superintendent of the Mint of the United States at Philadelphia, Penn.—HENRY K. BOYER of Pennsylvania.

Appraiser of Merchandise in the District of Detroit, Mich.—JAMES H. STONE.

Consul of the United States at Para, Brazil—KAVANAUGH K. KENNEDAY.

Consul at Winnipeg, Manitoba—W. H. H. GRAHAM of Indiana.

Navy—ARTHUR O. SYKES of New York, to be a Chaplain in the Navy; HAROLD H. HAAS of Virginia, to be an Assistant Surgeon in the Navy.

Postmasters: Connecticut—Edwin F. Tomlinson, Plainville; Joseph W. Chandler, Stafford Springs; Hubert Williams, Lakeville; William S. Judd, New Britain.

$100 SILVER CERTIFICATES.

No Counterfeits Found in $687,600 Received in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The receipts of one-hundred-dollar silver certificates from the Sub-Treasuries to-day aggregated $516,000, as follows: New York, $195,000; Philadelphia, $80,000; Cincinnati, $65,000; St. Louis, $156,000, New Orleans, $20,000. The arrivals from leading banks aggregated $171,600, of which $104,000 came from Washington banks. No counterfeit notes were found in these shipments.

The Treasury to-day shipped $1,000,000 in fives, tens, twenties, and fifties to the New York Sub-Treasury to assist in the redemption of the one-hundred-dollar certificates. Orders have been given to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing for $2,000,000 in fifties and smaller denominations.

Subsidy for a Pacific Cable.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Senator Lodge to-day introduced a bill to provide for the construction of a telegraphic cable from this country to the Hawaiian Islands and Japan, China, and Australasia. The bill proposes a subsidy of $125,000 a year for twenty years on the service to Hawaii, and $75,000 additional a year for the same length of time for the extension of the line to Japan or Australasia. A survey by the Secretary of the Navy to ascertain the most feasible route is authorized.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The following fourth-class Postmasters have been appointed:

Connecticut—Hopevale, Amos W. Sisson.

New York—Minerva; David Jones; Oakland, A. I. White; Shelby, Avery F. Smith.

HOTEL TONTINE ARSON CASES.

Capt. Hodgdon and Frederick Cooke Arraigned in New Haven.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 7.—The cases of Capt. George R. Hodgdon, proprietor of the Tremont House, this city, and the Haines House of Springfield, who, with Frederick Cooke, was recently arrested on a charge alleging arson, with intent to endanger life in the attempted burning of the Hotel Tontine on Christmas morning, came up in the police court to-day.

Detective Denehey rearrested the two men on the charge of arson, and the more serious charge was nolled. Judge Dow, who entered for the accused a plea of "not guilty," found probable cause, and bound both over for trial in the Superior Court, March term.

Immediately after the close of the police court proceedings Capt. Hodgdon and Cooke were arrested by High Sheriff Spiegel on a bench warrant, which took the case peremptorily into the Superior Court. The prisoners were taken before Judge Roraback and arraigned on charges of arson. Both pleaded "not guilty," and bonds were fixed at $5,000. Capt. Hodgdon secured a bondsman. State Attorney Williams urged a trial this term. Judge Roarback finally assigned the case for trial on Jan. 25.

New Jersey Mother a Suicide.

BRIDGETON, N. J., Jan. 7.—Mrs. Hope L. Johnson, aged thirty-nine years, wife of Lewis S. Johnson, a prominent merchant, committed suicide this morning by hanging herself with a clothes line in the cellar. A few years ago Mrs. Johnson tried to commit suicide by poisoning. It is believed she killed herself while temporarily insane. She leaves three young children.

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Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup Parents, use Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup at once for curing your children of cold, whooping-cough and croup. At dealers. Price 25 cts.

WILL OF JOHN STETSON, JR.

Adah Richmond's Appeal as a Widow Overruled in Boston.

BOSTON, Jan. 7.—The full bench of the Supreme Court to-day sent down a correction overruling the exceptions of the appellant in the case of Charles H. Pattee, executor of the will of John Stetson, Jr., against Adah Richmond, appellant.

The case was an appeal from a decree of the Probate Court allowing the will of John Stetson, Jr., a well-known theatrical manager. The appellant claimed her appeal on the ground that she was the widow of the testator. The executor filed an answer denying that she was the widow or that she was aggrieved by the decree, and moved that the appeal be dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

MISS LYNDSAY'S FAILURE.

Her Course of Entertainments Abandoned in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 7.—Announcement was made here to-day that the Lyndsay course of entertainments in Washington, Baltimore, and Wilmington, Del., had failed. This course was promoted by Miss F. E. Lyndsay, who was married here last Summer to William Bailey of Philadelphia. Checks given by Miss Lyndsay in payment of the rent of Music Hall were protested this week in Wilmington, and Miss Lyndsay announced to Manager Strakosch that she could not meet her bills and the course would be abandoned. Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Philadelphia were also in the circuit.

FOREST BOARD'S SECRETARY.

Harry Bates, a Newspaper Man, Gets a $2,500 Place at Albany.

ALBANY, Jan. 7.—Harry Bates of Rensselaer County has been appointed Secretary to the Forest Preserve Board in place of Merton E. Lewis of Rochester, who resigned to become private secretary to Lieut. Gov. Woodruff. Mr. Bates is President of the Board of Aldermen of Greenbush and is a friend of Gov. Black.

He has been associated with legislative newspaper work for ten years, during which time he has served as correspondent for several well-known papers in various parts of the State and New York City. Mr. Bates's salary will be $2,500 per annum.

THE NEW CITY'S FINANCES

Controller's Report at First Meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

CONFUSION AND UNCERTAINTY

Prompt Action Urged in Straightening Out the Tangled Monetary Affairs of the New Municipality—Hardships Threatened.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment held its first meeting yesterday afternoon in the Mayor's office. The Board organized by electing Mayor Van Wyck President and Thomas L. Feitner, President of the Tax Board, Secretary. Controller Coler, Corporation Counsel Whalen and Council President Guggenheimer, the other members of the Board, were present. The following recommendations, presented by the Controller, were adopted:

I have the honor to present for the consideration of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment the following plan for the preparation of the first budget of the City of New York as now constituted. A skeleton budget is herewith submitted, which gives an outline of the form in which appropriations should be made for the various departments, boards, commissions, bureaus, officers, and persons or corporations authorized to incur expenditures on behalf of the City of New York. This skeleton budget, if approved in its general plan, should be ordered printed and transmitted to all heads of departments, &c., charged with the duty of preparing departmental estimates.

I also submit copies of a number of budgets which have been made by the several municipal corporations now consolidated into the City of New York in accordance with the provisions of Section 10 of the charter, which directed each of such corporations to prepare estimates for its own expenses of 1898, as though there was to be no consolidation. I recommend that these budgets be also printed and distributed, so that each head of department, &c., will know how much money is available for the purposes of his department in each of the boroughs, and the sources from which the money is to come.

I also submit a proposed resolution calling upon the heads of departments to submit their estimates of expenditure to this board not later than one week from the date of the passage of this resolution. In this connection I call the attention of the board to certain facts which will to a great extent govern it in its action in framing this budget. It is evident from the report of the Committee on Draft to the Greater New York Charter Commission (Page ii., Ash's edition) and from Section 901 of the charter, that the Greater New York Charter Commission believed that all the expenses for the year 1898 would, under existing law, have been provided for in advance by the Boroughs of Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond.

This has been found to be true of Brooklyn; but the towns and villages of Richmond and Queens Counties have only prepared budgets which, for the most part, cover only amounts due for expenses previously incurred during the year 1897. As a matter of fact, there will be practically no moneys received from these two boroughs applicable to the expenses of the new city for the year 1898; since practically all of the moneys received from those boroughs will be needed to meet the indebtedness of such boroughs incurred prior to Jan. 1, 1898.

So far as the charter offers a remedy for this defect, it is believed that the only way to provide for the payment of expenses in these two boroughs will be by the issue of special revenue bonds under Section 10, the amount whereof can be specially assessed against those localities in the year 1898 under the provisions of Section 901 of the charter.

There are many reasons, however, why it would be desirable, if possible, to obtain legislation authorizing the assessment of the amounts which it will be found should have been provided by those boroughs for 1898 by a tax levy to be assessed against the proper localities during the year 1898, and collected during said year. It would also seem desirable that legislation should also be had which would provide for, including in such a tax levy the amount of the deficiency which should have been paid into the Treasury of the new city by the former municipality of Brooklyn, but which has not been paid in on account of the failure of that city to collect all of its taxes in the past. The causes of this deficiency have been recently referred to in the public press, and are due to uncollectible personable taxes, which have not been annually set off by amounts inserted in the tax levy for deficiencies in the collection of taxes, as has been the case in the former City of New York.

If this legislation is obtained, and the requisite amount of money obtained by taxation thereunder, all portions of the present city will then be contributing their proper share to the expenses of the city during 1898, and the money will be obtained during that year. If, on the other hand, remedial legislation of this kind should not be obtained, the finances of the city would be permanently disorganized, since no satisfactory system of financial administration can exist if the city begins each fiscal year with a debit balance of many millions.

The attention of the board is also called to the urgent necessity of completing the budget for 1898 at the earliest possible moment. If the law were to be strictly construed, it might be claimed that no city official would have the right to incur any expense until appropriations of money are made pursuant to Section 10 of the charter. There are at present no appropriations of any kind available for the city expenses of 1898. Urgent necessity will probably require the incurring of certain liabilities in advance of the making of the budget. Nevertheless, the Department of Finance cannot possibly pay such expenses until there are appropriations to charge them to. As an instance of the hardship that may result should any unnecessary delay occur in the making of this budget, it may be stated that nearly all laborers in the city's employ are required by law to be paid on weekly payrolls, and that within a week the labor payrolls for the first week in January will be due.

I may also add that the planning of a scheme for the outlay of money in the boroughs of Queens and Richmond is necessarily experimental, and will doubtless prove difficult for many of the departments. The suggestion is therefore made that wherever such difficulty appears the apportionment of funds under Section 10 of the charter be first made, in part at least, for the boroughs of Manhattan, the Bronx, and Brooklyn, leaving the expenses of the other two boroughs for later consideration in case the heads of departments are unable to estimate promptly the expenditures to be made therein.

The Controller followed the reading of the statement with a resolution calling for the printing of his skeleton budget, a typewritten copy of which, with items named, but amounts left blank, to be filled in by the department heads, he laid before the board. Another resolution requested that all department estimates be returned to the board within a week. The resolutions were passed without division.

Mr. Coler also introduced a resolution to issue revenue bonds to the amount of $50,000 to meet the expenses of the work being done by the experts who are investigating the financial condition of the municipalities which have become parts of the new city. The sum of $54,410 was appropriated last year, but it has already been expended. The resolution was adopted. The board also authorized the transfer of $643 in the Register's office to meet the December salaries.

DOCTORS ILL WITH DIPHTHERIA.

Frank C. Bunn and Harriet K. Burnet of Newark Infected by a Child.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 7.—Dr. Frank C. Bunn of East Orange and Dr. Harriet K. Burnet of 95 Halsey Street are both confined to their homes suffering from diphtheria.

They were engaged last Friday in performing the operation of tracheotomy on a child suffering with diphtheria when some of the discharge from the patient's throat was thrown in their faces by the air forced from the lungs.

RICH LEGACIES IN CAMBRIDGE.

Miss Susan M. Ransom Makes Many Bequests for Charity.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 7.—The will of the late Miss Susan M. Ransom of Cambridge was filed in the Middlesex County Probate Court here to-day. Among the public bequests are:

Cambridge Home for Aged People, $50,000; Cambridge Hospital, $30,000; Avon Place Home of Cambridge, $20,000; Home for Aged Women, $50,000; Home for Aged Men, $20,000; Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, $10,000; Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, $10,000; Roxbury Home for Children, $10,000; Winchester Home for Aged Women, $10,000.

After paying these legacies, the testator directs that what is left of the estate shall be divided into two equal portions, one of said portions to go to the Boston University as a trust fund for the benefit of young women, and the other portion to the Temporary Home for the Destitute, Boston.

Shot His Wife and Himself.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., Jan. 7.—Walter Catt about midnight last night shot his young wife twice and then shot himself. Mrs. Catt probably will recover. Catt's wound is fatal. The family entertained callers last evening, and Catt, who had been drinking, became jealous of his wife because she had a whispered conversation with her brother-in-law.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Argument of George H. Daniels in Support of the Anti-Scalping Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The Inter-State Commerce Committees of the House and Senate listened to additional arguments o the Anti-Scalping bill to-day. The principal argument in favor of the bill was made by George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent of the New York Central Railroad. He represented, he said, not only the New York Central, but practically all the railroad lines of consequence in the country. He presented specimen forged tickets sold by the brokers, which represented, according to his claim, a loss of at least $50,000 to the railroads east of Chicago.

Mr. Daniels said that passengers were generally in collusion with the ticket brokers, and that passengers would often, after geting aboard a train on a valid short distance ticket, produce a fraudulent ticket and ride for an indefinite distance on it. They thus evaded the gatemen in the large cities. He said that the holes in tickets were often plugged, and he presented specimens of such tickets.

Mr. Daniels said that fraud was perpetrated through the use of bogus tickets, which were not redeemable by any one. Explaining the use of these fraudulent tickets, he said it was the practice to issue them to a point beyond which the traveler desired to go, so that when the traveler should reach his destination his ticket would not be taken up, and the passenger could send it back to his ticket broker, thus preventing its ever going into the hands of the railroad official. He said that the opportunities for this species of fraud were especially good on the Western roads, where a coupon often covered from 1,000 to 2,000 miles. A favorite plan was to make tickets to passengers bound for San Francisco good to Los Angeles. He said that half of the 500 and more ticket brokers in the country ought to be in the penitentiary.

Milford Spohn of Washington, representing the Building Trades' Council and the Central Labor Union, appeared in opposition to the bill. He said that all the labor organizations of the country had taken a position against the bill. He claimed that in doing this they were representing the people at large, and not the ticket brokers. In defense of the principle that a man has a right to buy where he pleases, and to sell where he pleases.

George W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, made an argument in favor of the bill. He asserted that there was no more nefarious traffic in the country than that of the scalping fraternity, and that 90 per cent. of the tickets lost or stolen from railroads found their way into the scalping offices, and thence into public use.

PLATT WINS AGAINST READING.

United States Court Decides for the Central Car Trust Company.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 7.—Judge Acheson to-day filed an opinion in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in favor of the Central Car Trust Company, which was an intervener in the suit of Thomas C. Platt against the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company and others. Judge Dallas found in favor of the Reading receivers in the Circuit Court and an appeal was taken by the Central Car Trust Company.

The Car Trust Company asked for an order on the Reading receivers to pay to it certain mileage earnings made by the Pennsylvania, Poughkeepsie and Boston Railroad Company, with which the Reading Company had made a contract. The sum sued for was a balance of $11,036.43, with a sum of interest added. The cause is therefore remanded to the Circuit Court with direction to enter a decree in favor of the Central Car Trust Company.

GRAIN RATES FROM CHICAGO.

Prospects of a Tumble When Leiter's Shipments Begin.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—The indications are that grain rates east from Chicago will take the liveliest kind of a tumble whenever Joseph Leiter or his agents announce that he is ready to send his large pile of wheat to the seaboard.

The rates are already growing shaky, and it was reported that one road to-day had made a rate of 10 cents on wheat from Chicago to New York, which is a cut of 8 cents from the rate which all the roads agreed to maintain after the first of the present year. It is asserted that in a short time wheat will be carried from Chicago to the Atlantic Ocean for 6 cents.

The Susquehanna Purchase.

While no official announcement was made yesterday of the acquisition of a controlling interest by J. P. Morgan & Co. for the Erie Railroad of common and preferred stock of the New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad, no denial of the transaction was made. The block of stock acquired outside the market—which was transferred on Thursday amounted, it was said, to 125,000 shares. The conditions of purchase were not made known. The property is important as an anthracite coal carrier, and will give the Erie additional advantages on the Hudson River. In the stock market Susquehanna shares fell off, common to 10, a net loss of 8, and preferred to 28½, a net loss of 4½. This was on a rumor that the minority holders would suffer. The formal transfer of the road may be made next week. It is likely that it will be operated by the Erie under its present name.

100,000 Tons of Rails Ordered.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 7.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has placed its first order for steel rails to be used this year. The order is larger than usually is given at this time of the year. It is divided among the companies that usually furnish rails to the Pennsylvania Railroad. These rails are to be of the 100-pound standard size, and will be used in the building of new lines and replacing the tracks that do not meet the requirements of the standard of the road.

The amount ordered is 100,000 tons. The order is divided among the following companies: Pennsylvania Steel Company, 25,000; Cambria Iron Company, 25,000; Carnegie Steel Company, 30,000; Lackawanna Iron Company, 5,000, and the Illinois Steel Company, 15,000 tons. It is understood the price is $18 a ton.

MADE A BIGAMIST BY A COURT.

Kansas City Man Weds a Day Before His Divorce Is Set Aside.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 7.—Judge Stover, in the Circuit Court, has set aside a decree of divorce granted Henry O. Highnote, a police officer, last Summer, because he had neglected to pay his divorced wife the alimony stipulated by the court. Yesterday he told him that Mrs. Jennie B. Oliver, a Silver Lake (Kan.) widow, and he is now confronted with two wives. Highnote's brow wore a troubled look when apprised of the condition of things.

"Judge Stover got me into this," finally soliloquized Highnote. "He'll have to get me out."

SHAW MURDER TRIAL INQUIRY.

Camden County Bar Association to Investigate the Mistrial.

CAMDEN, N. J., Jan. 7.—The Camden County Bar Association will hold a special meeting next Wednesday afternoon to investigate the cause which led to the mistrial of the Shaw murder case.

It is said Sheriff Baird has in his possession the affidavits of three jurors in the Shaw trial who say they were approached; but the Sheriff refuses to say anything.

The story told by James Heywards of Stockton, N. J., now in the Lancaster, Penn., jail, that the reason the prosecution abandoned the trial of Shaw was because the real murderer is under arrest in the Eastern Penitentiary, is not generally believed here. Heywards has letters showing he is a relation of Shaw.

Shaw will have to wait until April for trial, unless his case should be called next Monday.

A Fireman Fatally Injured.

PADUCAH, Ky., Jan. 7.—Fire destroyed the Rehkopf & Sons' collar factory at 3 o'clock this morning, entailing a loss of $50,000, with $4,000 insurance. Charles Dillon, a fireman, was fatally injured. Fire Chief Woods and William Kraus, Superintendent of the factory, were also injured, though not seriously.

Receivership Terminated.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 7.—The receivership of the Columbus and Hocking Coal and Iron Company was terminated to-day. The receiver handed over $500,000 in money.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Broadway Tabernacle Will Probably Extend a Call to Dr. Barrows, a Chicago Presbyterian Preacher.

CHICAGO WANTS TO KEEP HIM

Some of the Members Want to Call President Raymond of Union College—The Matter to be Settled at a Meeting on Jan. 19.

The congregation of the Broadway Tabernacle, Sixth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, is to hold its annual meeting on Wednesday evening, Jan. 19, when its members expect that its Committee on Pulpit Supply will report in favor of extending a call to the Rev. Dr. John Henry Barrows of Chicago. During the stay of the Rev. Dr. Barrows in this city a few weeks ago conferences were held with him on the subject and a promise secured that he would favorably consider such a call, if extended. Correspondence has since been had with him, and notwithstanding efforts made in Chicago to retain him there, he has not as yet given any intimation of a change in his intentions.

There is a strong feeling in the congregation in favor of extending a call to the Rev. Dr. Raymond, President of Union College, who has preached in the Tabernacle pulpit several times during the past year with so much acceptance that had advances made to him been met a call would have been extended to him some time ago. But President Raymond does not see his way clear to come to New York, although it is known that in the consideration the claims of Union College are not regarded as paramount.

The Rev. Dr. Barrows is a Presbyterian, but that fact will not prevent him from accepting a call to a Congregational pulpit. He was well known in local Presbyterian circles in Chicago, but had not a national reputation, when he accepted the Presidency of the World's Parliament of Religions, held in connection with the World's Fair. The success of this parliament in attracting wide attention brought its President into marked prominence. An outcome of this prominence was an offer made by a rich Presbyterian woman to create a foundation for the study of liberal religions of the world. Upon this foundation the Rev. Dr. Barrows made an extended tour of the East. His visit was widely heralded, but the missionaries rather feared him and his tendencies. He is said, however, to have disappointed their fears by his frank and prompt declarations in support of their work. It was noted while he was abroad, as it has been noted since his return, that personal contact and observation have brought from him expressions concerning certain religions quite unlike those produced by hearing selected representatives tell about them from a Chicago platform.

Hearing of the effort to induce Dr. Barrows to come to New York, the members of Lenwood Presbyterian Church, Chicago, have offered to build a new church at a cost of not less than $200,000, and have announced that Dr. Barrows has told them he would remain with them. But the Broadway Tabernacle committee says that his promise still holds good, and that he will consider a call to come here if one be extended. Such was said yesterday to be the situation by C. B. Knevals, one of the trustees and a member of the Pulpit Supply Committee.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selection for Jan. 9.

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SUBJECT.—Jesus Tempted, Matthew, iv., 1-11.

GOLDEN TEXT.—For in that He, Himself, hath suffered being tempted, He is able to succor them that are tempted.—Hebrews, ii., 18.

Two remarkable incidents recorded in the Bible demand of us at this time a very careful and prayerful consideration. Neither of them can be at all understood apart from the other. The one is one of the earliest records of the creation of man; the other one of the earliest of his redemption.

The one is the temptation of Adam, "the Son of God," (Luke, iii., 38,) in the Garden of Eden, (Genesis, iii., 1-7.)

The other is the temptation of Jesus Christ, "the Son of God," (John, i., 34,) in the wilderness of Judea, (Matthew, iv., 1.)

St. Paul calls them "the First Man" and "the Second Man," or "the First Adam" and "the Last Adam,' (First Corinthians, xv., 45-47.)

As we saw last week, both were representative men. God appointed them to represent—or stand for—all other men. They were their substitutes. In their stead, and on their behalf, both were "tempted," tested, or tried.

No human experiences recorded in history are so mysteriously profound as these two temptations. They were evidently not tests of moral character—of the relation of man with man—for they were experienced when entirely separated from all other men. They were tests of obedience to God's law and of trust in Him. These are the relationships which every man must settle first.

The Temptation for Adam.

In the Garden of Eden we see Adam in all the beauty and integrity and strength of his new creation. He stands before his Maker, created in His image, inbreathed with His Spirit, with no taint of sin upon him, no bias to sin within him, and with none of the allurements to sin round about him. His home is in the Garden of Eden, where no sin has ever been known. In all of his pursuits and enjoyments God is his companion. Everything which the garden yields is open to his free and full use, excepting the fruit of "the tree of the knowledge of good and evil." (Gen., ii., 17.) Of "the tree of life," standing near by, (Gen., iii., 22,) he may freely take, and live forever in the fullness of the blessings and privileges which surround him. But God has mercifully forbidden him to take of "the tree of the knowledge of good and evil"—all that he knew already was "good," and it was unnecessary to know "evil"—for the day he eats thereof he will surely die, and all the joys of Eden will be lost. This is the only law which rests upon him, but it demands a perfect obedience.

With only this one command to obey, with all these privileges to enjoy, with all the earth to minister to His desires, Man's representative walked in closest fellowship with His Maker, and was called His Son. Could any man, by any possibility, be represented by one better fitted for the purpose, or more admirably placed to secure for all whom He represented, the highest good? Such was the condition in which "The First Man" stood when He was tested.

A Representative of Fallen Man.

What now was the condition of "The Second Man?" (Hebrews, i., 3.) He also bore the image of God. But this likeness He laid aside. He "made Himself of no reputation, and took upon Him the form of a servant, and was made in the likeness of men." (Phil. ii., 7.) He did not take on Him even "the nature of angels, but He took on Him the seed of Abraham." (Hebrews, ii., 16.) He came not even in the strength of a full-grown man, for He was to represent every child of Adam. He must come down to the level of the least and the lowest. So He was incarnate as "the Babe of Bethlehem.

But at His birth the angelic host proclaimed that He was born "a Saviour." Eight days later he was circumcised, and became "a debtor to do the whole law." (Gal. v., 3.) A few weeks later He was presented to God in the temple—as "the first born" of every family was presented—and accepted on behalf of all the after born, "that He might be the first born of many brethren." (Rom. viii., 29.) When He became "of age," according to the law, He at once began to be "about His Father's business." (Luke ii., 49.) His home was in the midst of those of whom it had become a proverb to say, "Can there any good thing come out of Nazareth?" (John i., 46.) There, indeed, He must have learned "by the things which He suffered," how hard it is for man to obey. (Heb. v., 8.) When He reached the priestly age, as we saw last week, He entered publicly upon his official work. Then He voluntarily took upon Himself the obligation to render a perfect obedience to the law of God—"to fulfill all righteousness." When He came up from taking upon Himself this obligation He was praying. Then the heavens were opened, and God, the Father, declared, "This is My beloved Son, in Whom I am well pleased," and God the Holy Ghost filled with His divine presence God the Son.

The Temptation of Jesus.

Thus "full of the Holy Ghost," (Luke iv., 1,) He was "led up of the Spirit into the wilderness to be tempted of the devil." (v. 1.) In fact, there was such a sense of obligation "to be made like unto His brethren," (Heb. ii., 17,) and to be "in all points tempted like as we are," (Heb. iv., 15,) that the Spirit within Him, it is said, "driveth Him into the wilderness." As He had voluntarily assumed the obligation to keep the law, so He voluntarily submitted Himself "to be tempted," or tested, as to whether He would or not as a man lose His trust in God and break the law. Could there have been, by any possibility, one chosen to represent poor, fallen man—more able, more gracious—or who could have entered more perfectly into all of the necessities and obligations of his condition than He? But what an amazing sight it is to see the Son of God tempted by the devil—and all for us!

Now, when "the first man" stood in the Garden of Eden in all the beauty of holiness, and in the strength of his new creation, although bearing the image of his Maker, yet he was of "the earth, earthy." (First Cor., xv., 47.) But we never read that he was in any way conscious of any weakness, or that he ever prayed. Although he walked and talked with God from day to day, yet he never seems to remember anything that God has said to him. But "the second man" did both. As a man, bearing Adam's image, prayer was His strength, and the word of God was His weapon of defense.

Similarity of the Temptations.

The account of the several temptations of our Lord is given in full by both St. Matthew and St. Luke, but the order in which they followed each other is not the same in both records. As, however, St. Matthew was one of the Apostles, and so heard many things which he records from Jesus's own lips, and as St. Luke did not become even a disciple until after Jesus' death, and says himself that he wrote from what he learned through others, it is more than likely that the order followed by St. Matthew is the real order of occurrence. If so, it is remarkable how exactly the order, as well as the method, of these temptations correspond with those of Adam. Surely this is something more than a mere coincidence.

The first attempt of Satan in both cases was to shake confidence in the goodness and wisdom of God. His argument in both cases was drawn from the outward circumstances of each at the time.

Adam was surrounded by everything needed to minister to every want; but there was one tree that he was forbidden to touch. He had heretofore never thought that there was anything strange in this. But when Satan suggested that it was a hardship, at once the seed of discontent was sown in his mind and heart. The question, "Hath God said, Ye shall not eat of every tree of the garden?" was evidently asked with a tone of surprise, and full of suggestions, but the penalty for eating was shrewdly kept out of sight. The fruit of the forbidden tree was as attractive as any other, and it was good for food. Why, then, should he be deprived of its enjoyment? Surely the goodness and love of God might not be questioned if it really meant to keep from him so much pleasure as it appeared capable of giving. So Adam listened and thought. The fact he did not deny, and the penalty he did not forget. But his mind was fixed more on the attractive fruit than upon the command or the penalty. So it has been with his children ever since.

Circumstances of Christ's Temptation.

Jesus, on the contrary, was surrounded by nothing which could minister to His comfort. For forty days He had been without food. During all that time, it would appear from St. Luke's account, He was subjected in some way to "the wiles of the devil." Now He was very hungry. He might, indeed, perish there in the wilderness for want of food unless some very extraordinary measures were adopted, and surely if He who had said, "This is my beloved Son," really cared for Him, He could not wish to have Him suffer. So Satan would have Him think—just as he did in the case of Adam, and as he has done in the case of many since the days of Adam—that His first thought should be for His physical welfare. As Satan, therefore, said to Adam, with a tone of doubt and suspicion, "Hath God said, Ye shall not eat?" so now he says to Jesus, with the same tone, "Command that these stones be made bread." And it will be noticed that he asks Him to do this to prove whether He is really the Son of God or not. If He is, He has the power and the right. Why not exercise both? The circumstances will surely justify the conduct. With Jesus, however, such suggestions find no place. The one thing, as a man, with which He is concerned is that in the providence of God, His circumstances are what they are, and God has said, "Man shall not live by bread alone." His father in heaven is able to provide all that He needs, and hunger shall not shake His trust in Him.

Encouraged by Adam's attention and foiled by Jesus' reply, Satan in both cases changes his tactics. He is always very skillful in doing this. Now he would persuade both Adam and Jesus to test God and see if He really means what He says; see if His word is true to the very letter.

How the Temptations Were Met.

As a matter of course such a test, made in such a spirit, always involves a doubt of God's truth. But this is just what Satan desires. If he can induce men to presume upon God's promises, he is just as well satisfied as if they break His commands. So to Adam he says, "Ye shall not surely die," eat and see. To Jesus he says, "He shall give His angels charge concerning Thee," cast yourself down and see.

To this suggestion Adam is silent. He is already beginning to believe Satan and to doubt his Maker. Jesus, however, at once sees through Satan's design. When he went into the wilderness it was by the leading of the Spirit of God, and He could implicitly trust His Father to care for Him wherever He might lead Him. But to the pinnacle of the temple the devil had taken Him, and not God. To claim the promise of God under such circumstances would be presumption, and not faith. So wielding "the sword of the Spirit," he turned aside this temptation with the simple text, "Thou shalt not tempt the Lord thy God."

Christ's Third Temptation.

Again encouraged by Adam and foiled by Jesus, Satan makes his third attack. Now if possible he would induce both to forsake God altogether.

In Adam he had already found a growing response to his suggestions. So now he sets before him in glowing terms the wonderful gain that will come to him through attention to his words and promises. The forbidden tree not only bears fruit that is pleasant to the eye and to the palate, but will give him the power of unlimited knowledge and power and pleasure will surely be his portion, as if he did not already possess all of these in fellowship with God.

So likewise with Jesus. In some unexplained way he shows Him "all the kingdoms of the world, and the glory of them." These he shows Him as a man who desires to set up a kingdom among men and obtain influence over them. All the wealth and power and glory He could wish, Satan said, he would give Him if He would fall down and worship him. But this appeal found no response in the man Jesus. His kingdom was to be within men. To accept the homage of the world as the servant of Satan would indeed rob life of many of its trials, Gethsemane of its agony, and the cross of its sacrifice, but it would leave God's law unsatisfied and man unsaved.

Adam took of the fruit which God had forbidden, and did eat. Jesus turned His back upon Satan, and with indignation said, "Get thee hence. It is written, Thou shalt worship the Lord thy God, and Him only shalt thou serve."

Thus the two great representatives of man—"The First Man" and "The Second Man"—were both tempted to distrust God, to presume upon God and to forsake God. So it has been ever since. There is no temptation common to man which cannot be classed under one or the other of these three heads.

When the temptations were ended, Adam saw his undone condition. In vain he tried to make himself fit to appear before God, his Maker. With all his efforts he was still "afraid" and "hid" himself. (Gen. iii. 9.) So it has been with all of his children to this day. But with Jesus, the angels of God gathered around Him, and "ministered unto Him." (v., 11.) So it has been ever since with all His children. With every temptation God provides a way of escape or strength to endure. The great question, therefore, for every one to settle is, whether "in Adam" he will die, or "in Christ" be made alive. First Cor., xv., 22.)

Questions on the Lesson.

What two remarkable incidents now demand our attention?

In what relation do Adam and Jesus Christ stand to us, and of what were their temptations the test?

What was the condition of Adam which particularly fitted him to be man's representative?

What is said of Jesus' condition as fitting Him to be the representative of fallen man?

What difference is noted between Adam and Jesus in regard to prayer and the Word of God?

What is said of the order of the temptations, as given by St. Matthew and by St. Luke?

What was the purpose of Satan in the first temptation?

What were the circumstances surrounding Adam and Jesus, and how did each meet this temptation?

What was Satan's purpose in the second temptation?

How did Adam meet this temptation? How did Jesus?

What was Satan's purpose in the third temptation?

What was the effect upon Adam? What upon Jesus?

What is said of the temptations common to all men?

What was the result in both cases when the temptations were ended, and what is the application to us?

CHRISTIANITY IN EVOLUTION.

A Series of Sermons to be Preached by Dr. Heber Newton.

A course of sermons on "Christianity in Evolution" will be begun by Dr. Heber Newton at All Souls' Church, Madison Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street, to-morrow, which will be sure to attract much attention. Dr. Newton's first two sermons will be indicative of the feeling in the air of something new coming in religion, and the direction whither we are to look for this coming religion. Six sermons will then be given to show how the sacred books of Christianity, its institutions, its worship, and its beliefs have all grown out of the larger human life back of Judaism in ancient paganism, the religious significance being pointed out and applied to our needs to-day. Six other sermons will seek to outline the "Fresh Flowerings of Christianity"—the new forms which the renewed life of our historic religion is shaping, under the Divine Spirit, from the large human life of man which forms its environment. The influence of science upon the reconstruction of theology will be indicated, leading to an intellectual new birth of Christianity, or a new thought. The doctrinal lines along which this new reformation is crystallizing will be suggested, and their contrast with the old theology shown. The demand of the world for a new social reconstruction will be indicated, leading to an ethical new birth in Christianity—the new social spirit. The reawakening of the deep hunger of the human soul for God, and its satisfaction in a spiritual new birth of Christianity or the new life, will then be presented, the whole concluding with the rediscovery of Jesus by our age, and the new discipleship which is beginning.

Following is the subject outline for the course:

Introductory.—1. "Is a New Religion Needed?" 2. "The New Religion an Evolution from the Old." "The Rootings of Christianity.—3. "The Pagan Sources of the Bible." 4. "The Christian Church an Evolution from Pagan Institutions." 5. "The Symbolism of Art in Christian Worship an Evolution from Pagan Art." 6. "The Christian Creeds an Evolution of Pagan Beliefs." 7. "The Hidden Wisdom of Paganism—the Open Secret of Christianity." 8. "The Cross the Cipher of Universal Spiritual Religion." The Flowerings of Christianity.—9. "The Modern Renaissance and the Reconstructive Influence of Science on Theology." 10. "The Intellectual New Birth of Christianity—the New Thought." 11. "The New Reformation." 12. "The Ethical New Birth—the New Social Spirit." 13. "The Spiritual New Birth—the New Life." 14. "The Rediscovery of Jesus—the New Discipleship."

HEBREW ASSOCIATION.

The Young Men's Rooms to be Dedicated To-morrow Afternoon.

Through the generosity of Jacob H. Schiff the young Hebrews of New York are for the first time to have an association similar in aim and method to the Young Men's Christian Association. It will be housed at 861 Lexington Avenue, in a remodeled dwelling. The dedication will take place to-morrow afternoon at 3:30. Falk Younker will present the key to the Building Committee, and Percival Menken, President of the association, will accept it. Mr. Joseph H. Bloomingdale will present a flag on behalf of its donor, Mrs. Esther Herrman. The Rev. Dr. K. Kohler and the Rev. F. De Sola Mondes will also assist in the exercises. Henry Herzburg, Educational Superviser of the association, says: "This association is breathing the true modern educational life. In conformity with the purpose of the Directors to place the institution upon the broadest intellectual plane, classes are held in stenography, typewriting, bookkeeping, spelling, political economy, French, Jewish ethics, conversation and singing, and through the liberality of Mr. Schiff a gymnasium is now building and other improvements pending."

Church for Negroes on the West Side.

The Rev. P. Butler Thompkins, pastor of St. James's Presbyterian Church, 211 West Thirty-second Street, has issued an appeal, approved by the Session and Board of Trustees, for a fund to build a church for the negro population on the west side. The appeal says: "These people are coming to us from the South every year by the thousands, and literally no Christian work is being done for them by our Church. In the great Synod of New York there are only four little churches among them. St. James's Church was organized by the Presbytery of New York, 1895. It is in the very heart of 'Little Africa.' It is the only church of any denomination for these people between Twenty-sixth and Fifty-third Streets, and the Hudson and East Rivers. This is what is known as 'the Tenderloin District.' In this territory fully one-half of these people live. We have decided to raise $50,000 to purchase lots and to erect a church edifice."

Diocesan Union Officers.

The Diocesan Union of Brooklyn, which is composed of all the Roman Catholic young men's societies of a social-religious nature in the Diocese of Long Island, have elected the following officers for the present year: President—John J. Fitzgerald, Leo Lyceum; Vice President—John Dorman, Vincentian Union; Second Vice President—James W. Kelly, Transfiguration Y. M. U.; Recording Secretary—P. J. Parks, Visitation Lyceum; Treasurer—Joseph M. Meyiane, Loretta Lyceum; Corresponding Secretary—M. F. Dugan, Mount Carmel Lyceum, Long Island City; Executive Committee—Joseph Reany, St. Joseph's Y. M. U.; C. A. McCarthy, Leo Lyceum; Dr. J. Bowen, Loretta Lyceum; Peter Merny, St. Peter's Club; Building Fund Committee—P. N. Phillips, St. Patrick's Lyceum, Long Island City, and Joseph T. McMahon, St. Joseph's Union.

New Christian Science Church.

Brooklyn is to have another Christian Science Church. To-morrow the Christian Science Society of that city will dedicate its chapel, on Park Place, near Nostrand Avenue. The services at 10:45 are designed for the membership of the society. The public dedicatory services will be held at 3 o'clock, and be repeated at 8. This is the second Christian Science Church edifice opened in Brooklyn within a few months. The chapel to be dedicated to-morrow is the first step toward the construction of a splendid church plant. The church proper is to be built in the near future, and will be connected with the chapel. The latter is a stone and brick structure, with rooms on the first floor for the work of the society. A wide stairway leads from the centre hallway to the auditorium, which is situated on the second floor.

Moody Meetings Begin To-morrow.

During the past few years some of the city clergymen have opposed the annual visits of Dwight L. Moody to this city. This year a canvass was made by the committee having his meetings in charge, and they claim to have found that the opposition has almost wholly disappeared. Mr. Moody is expected to arrive to-day, and to-morrow at 3 P. M. will hold his first meeting in Carnegie Music Hall. It is the expressed wish of Mr. Moody that hours of regular church services be not interfered with by his meetings. Hence meetings on week days are not held in the evening, the aim being to avoid conflict with week-night meetings of the churches. The only exception to the rule is made on Sunday evenings.

Religious Talks by a Business Man.

In Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and Seventh Avenue, W. P. Hall, President of the Hall Signal Company, will speak on religious matters at both the morning and evening services to-morrow. He will also conduct evangelistic services every evening next week, except Saturday.

Church News and Notes.

At the 4 o'clock service to-morrow the choir of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, 551 Fifth Avenue, will sing "The Crusaders," a sacred cantata by Dr. Henry Hiles.

The Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall will deliver an address before the annual meeting of the Young Women's Christian Association, 7 East Fifteenth Street, on Monday, at 3 P. M.

A new organ will be placed in the Brick Presbyterian Church, the Rev. Dr. Van Dyke, pastor, during this month. It will have forty-five speaking stops, electric action, and the most improved mechanical accessories.

The Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman will lecture at Temple Emanu-El to-morrow at 11 A. M. on the subject, "What have the Skeptics Done?" in reply to Col. Ingersoll's recent lecture on, "What Has the Church Done?"

The Young Men's Bible Class of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, which meets each Sunday at 9:45 A. M. under the leadership of Charles E. Hughes, will to-morrow take up the study of "The Teachings of Christ." Young men are invited.

The Rev. William B. Tower is now serving as assistant minister at Washington Square Methodist Church, the Rev. W. F. Anderson, pastor. Mr. Tower graduated at Wesleyan University in 1896, and has been preaching since that time.

The Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, pastor of All Souls' Church, Fourth Avenue and Twentieth Street, will begin to-morrow morning a course of sermons upon "The Real Affirmations of Religion." The first sermon will discuss "The Nature and Use of Religion."

Subjects to be treated to-morrow at the Bloomingdale Church, Boulevard and Sixty-eighth Street, by the Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters are: 11 A. M., "Mistaken Christians"; 8 P. M., "Better Be Often Sure Than Never Sure, Simply to Avoid the Risk of Being Sometimes Mistaken."

The report is renewed that the Rev. Dr. Ensign McChesney, pastor of Calvary Methodist Church, Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, is to be chosen Dean of the College of Fine Arts of Syracuse University. Dr. McChesney is serving his first year at Calvary.

The Rev. Charles B. Bullard, a classmate of the pastor, the Rev. George S. Webster, will preach to-morrow evening at the Church of the Covenant, in East Forty-second Street. At the morning service Joseph B. Adsit, recently elected deacon, will be ordained and installed.

The Rev. Hedeyo Yoshimura, a native Japanese, will speak in the Church of the Divine Paternity, Forty-sixth Street, near Sixth Avenue, to-morrow morning, on "Universalism in Japan." The Rev. Dr. Eaton's subject in the evening will be "A Hero in Homespun; or, The Heroism of Common Life."

The Rev. Dr. Charles S. Robinson, the retiring pastor of the New York Presbyterian Church, is soon to start for a tour of the Holy Land. Details of the termination of his pastorate are to come before the Presbytery on Monday, after which a congregational meeting is to be called to consider the question of a new pastor.

The new chapel of Mount Tabor Presbyterian Church, 122 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, will be dedicated on Tuesday evening. Mr. James Yereance will preside, and the Rev. Drs. G. W. F. Birch, James Chambers, J. Balcom Shaw, D. J. McMillan, D. G. Wylie, and Maitland Alexander, and Warner Van Norden, Esq., will take part.

Chauncey M. Depew will preside at the twenty-second anniversary of the Railroad Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, at the Railroad Men's Building, 361 Madison Avenue on Tuesday evening. Addresses are expected from Col. Aldace F. Walker, a former Inter-State Commerce Commissioner, and the Rev. Dr. Stryker,

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The White Heather—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
AMERICAN—Il Trovatore—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
BIJOU—The Swell Miss Fitzwell—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
BROADWAY—The Highwayman—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
CARNEGIE HALL—Philharmonic Concert—8:15.
CASINO—The Telephone Girl—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
DALY'S—As You Like It—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—The Conquerors—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—The Royal Box—8:20. Matinée—2:00.
FOURTEENTH STREET—An Irish Gentleman—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
GARDEN—The Nancy Hanks—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20. Matinée—2:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Captain Impudence—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Circus Girl—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
HERALD SQUARE—The French Maid—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
HOYT'S—The Governors—8:30. Matinée—2:15.
IRVING PLACE—Hans Huckebein—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
KNICKERBOCKER—As You Like It—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30. Matinée.
LYCEUM—The Princess and the Butterfly—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
MANHATTAN—The Ballet Girl—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Kodak Pictures—10:00 A. M. to 10:00 P. M.
PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—1:30 to 11:00 P. M.
PROCTOR'S—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11 P. M.
SAM T. JACK'S—Burlesque—2:00 and 8:00.
ST. NICHOLAS RINK—Skating on Ice—Day and Evening.
WALLACK'S—The Salt of the Earth—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
WEBER & FIELDS'—Pousse Café—Vaudeville—8:00. Matinée.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES
AND REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

THE NEW YORK POST OFFICE.

You can't meet a deficit by cutting down paying business.

That is a simple fact that we strongly urge on the Post Office Committee of the House of Representatives, and especially on the honorable Chairman thereof. There is a somewhat larger deficit than usual in the postal revenues to be provided for—$12,000,000 or more. It has been discovered that in the residence districts of New York there are as many as seven deliveries a day, whereas smaller towns have only four. It has, therefore, been proposed that the number of deliveries be cut down by nearly one-half—to four—on the theory that this would save a proportionate amount of expense.

In the first place, there would be little or no saving in expense. The seven deliveries are needed to get rid of the mail matter as soon as it arrives. If they were reduced to five, the care of accumulated matter and its distribution in larger single deliveries would probably cost quite as much as the present mode of handling it. The only sure reduction in expense would be caused by reducing the amount of mail matter, which could probably be done if its dispatch was made slow enough. But the collection, carrying, and delivery of mail matter in New York is a very profitable business. The charge for transmitting a letter in a couple of hours from the City Hall to the neighborhood of the Central Park is as high as the charge from Washington to San Francisco. More than one-half of the letters delivered in New York are estimated to originate in the city, and the profit on these goes to make mail transportation possible across the continent. The excess of receipts over expenditures in New York amounts every year to $5,000,000 or $6,000,000.

We shall not argue against the plan of cutting down our postal facilities on the ground of injustice to our people. It is that, of course. But it would be such a plain, inexcusable blunder from a business point of view that we do not believe that it will receive the approval even of the House Committee.

THE DISABILITY PENSION LIST.

Our neighbor The Sun publishes a list of the names and addresses of all pensioners, 3,568 in number, who draw pensions of more than $45 a month. There are 2,519 pensioners who draw $72 a month for total and permanent disability necessitating the regular aid and attendance of another person. Nearly 1,000 are pensioned at $50 for total disability for manual labor, the pensioner requiring frequent but not regular attendance.

The Sun has made a useful contribution to the cause of pension publicity and reform. It is a good thing to get the pensioners out into the open where their neighbors can bestow upon them honor and gratitude if they are worthy and honorable recipients of bounty, contempt and scorn if they are perjured cheats. For the most part these pensioners at the top of the list are worthy and honest. The percentage of fraud is much greater among those who receive smaller allowances. There is not the slightest doubt, however, that readers of The Sun will find names on this list that tarnish and befoul it, the names of men who are in nowise disabled, who are hale and hearty in body, but sunk so low in spirit that they sell their self-respect for a monthly dole and live in perjured pauperism. That is the only way to make the list a roll of honor. Put it before the people, expose the unworthy pensioners and weed out their names.

The publication of the entire list of 976,000 names in a newspaper would be impracticable. The Sun estimates that if it should set apart one page a day for the names it would not get to the end of the list before October, 1899. Newspaper publication, moreover, would be ineffective. It brings the names to the attention of only a small fraction of the people. Neighborhood publication is the only effective method. If in every Post Office in the country there were posted the names of all pensioners receiving their mail at that office, with the amount of their pensions, all the friends and neighbors of each pensioner would be informed of two things—first, that his name was on the list, and that he drew a certain monthly sum. Reference to the printed abstract of the law, which ought also to be posted with this list, would show to what class of pensioners he belonged and in general the extent of the disability on which his claim was based. If it was discovered that a robust fellow was on the list at the total disability rate, drawing $72 a month on the allegation that he required regular aid and attendance, the fraud would be instantly apparent.

The only really complete form of publication is that of which THE TIMES gave an illustration a few years ago. It procured from a certain pension agency the names of all the pensioners in four towns, with a copy of the record showing the precise nature of the disease or disability alleged in each case as the basis of the claim. At Washington it procured copies of the army record of each of these pensioners showing dates of enlistment and discharge and other facts in the military career of each one. It then sent men from its own staff to hunt up these pensioners and inquire into their condition, to talk with them, and observe their manner of life. The result was the exposure of several shameful frauds. Perjury is instantly exposed when a pensioner drawing a pension for total disability from disease contracted or wounds received in the service is found to be a man who never went to the front at all and is now an indefatigable fox hunter, easily enduring the fatigue of an all-day pursuit of that swift and elusive animal.

These three factors, the application, the army record, and the person of the pensioner, are essential to any complete examination of the rolls. It is an effective confrontation of the pensioner with the record witnesses for or against him. It cannot be undertaken for the entire list by any other agency than the Government, and Congress will not and should not authorize it. THE TIMES did not use the names of the pensioners in the lists it published. Its purpose was to show by examining a small part of the list what a vast mine of fraud the whole was; and it did not wish to bring pain or humiliation to any worthy pensioner by setting forth the nature of his disabilities.

The pension list was never under such general and fair-minded discussion as now. Public attention is awakened, the public conscience is aroused. The burden of the $141,000,000 annual tax is felt. Now is the time for Congress to take the steps to make the list a roll of honor.

DAWES AND M'NULTA.

Mr. CHARLES G. DAWES of Illinois, a young man who is said to have rendered valuable assistance in securing a majority of the votes of Illinois for President MCKINLEY, was sworn into office as Controller of the Currency on Friday last. He did not begin business until Monday. His first reported act was the appointment of Gen. JOHN C. MCNULTA as receiver of the National Bank of Illinois.

Gen. MCNULTA is the candidate whom Mr. DAWES had in mind for this place when he notified Controller ECKELS, prior to the expiration of his term of office, that if Mr. ECKELS appointed another person, preferred by the Directors and stockholders of the bank, he would be removed in order to make room for MCNULTA. Mr. DAWES was not yet in office, and he was not yet entitled to administer the duties of that office to which he had been assigned by the judgment of the President even from a day prior to the election of Mr. MCKINLEY, if report and the posters in use in Illinois during the campaign may be relied on as truthful.

We made some remonstrance against this assumption of power before the administration of the official oath, the transaction seeming to be out of key with the traditional conduct of the office of Controller of the Currency. We assumed that the interference with Mr. ECKELS, who was still in full power, was impertinent, and blame was imputed to Mr. DAWES as an unripe and not over-particular partisan, who was a little too anxious to manifest an inclination to put the office of Controller of the Currency to a use possibly discovered, but not employed so publicly by his predecessors.

Later information compels us to admit that Mr. DAWES was not chiefly to blame in this matter. Left to his own judgment, and to the influence of the opinion of the Directors and stockholders of the Illinois National Bank, there is reason to believe that he might have put in as receiver the man in whom there was abundant confidence, based upon his services to another institution. But it does not help the situation much to learn that Mr. DAWES, in setting aside the expressed preference of those most vitally interested, and in selecting a political receiver, simply carried out the wishes and promises of the President of the United States.

This is different, but not better; indeed, it seems much worse. Later on it may be our good fortune to learn the pressing necessity for the appointment of Gen. MCNULTA as the first act of the new Controller of the Currency after he had been clothed with power. Rumor furnishes us with a suggestion that the President may make amends to the persons interested in the Illinois National Bank by appointing Gen. MCNULTA to be an Inter-State Commerce Commissioner. It cannot be possible that he has rendered service so conspicuous and important as to require that he shall be both receiver and Inter-State Commerce Commissioner, and perhaps the law would not permit reward so lavish and comprehensive.

SEATS IN STREET CARS.

The full text of the report of the Railroad Commissioners is not yet available. But it seems to be agreed in Albany that the recommendation of the Commissioners for an amendment to the law limiting the number of passengers upon surface cars amounts to a recommendation that the number of passengers on a car shall be no greater than its seating capacity. A bill enforcing this requirement would revive the ancient demand of "no seat, no fare." It is easy to see what an allurement it would present to enterprising legislators and "leaders" without regard to its feasibility.

It is in this city, of course, that there would be most popular support for such a measure, as it is here that the discomfort of carrying standing passengers is greatest. In the Borough of Manhattan anybody can see that the enforcement of such a demand would at present create more hardship than it would relieve. It is quite certain that enough cars could not be run on Broadway below Union Square to provide seats for all who wish to ride during the crowded hours. It is doubtful whether enough could be run on Third Avenue.

But it by no means follows that it will continue not to be feasible. The present congestion is abnormal, and many measures are now in progress to relieve it. The electrical equipment of the Fourth Avenue line as far down town as Astor Place has already wrought a perceptible relief of the pressure upon the Lexington Avenue cable line. When the new line is brought down to the Post Office the diversion of traffic to it will be still more marked. The Second Avenue line will relieve the Third Avenue, and to some extent the Lexington Avenue. And on the west side the Sixth and Eighth Avenue lines will operate an equal relief to the now overworked Broadway and Columbus Avenue cars.

There will, however, remain an engorgement upon the lower Broadway line. It is not from the Battery, as it would be if the lines could be laid out simply with a view to serving the public convenience, but from three-quarters of a mile above the Battery, that the lines begin to diverge. So much of the day population of the city below that point as uses the surface cars must be carried down in the morning and up in the afternoon upon a single line. It may well be doubted whether a limitation of passengers to seating capacity would not be a great hardship to the travelers themselves upon the line between the Post Office and the Battery.

But above that point it is by no means clear that it will not, when the improvements now making are complete, be perfectly practicable to enforce the recommendation of the Railroad Commissioners. Of course the transportation of passengers will cost more, if every passenger is entitled to a seat, and the profits of transporting them will be lessened. But even here the difference may not be so great as would at first sight appear. It would be necessary to provide seats for those who now stand. That implies so many more cars, and so many more conductors and motormen. The chief increase of cost would be the labor of these men. The cars themselves, relieved of an extra load which must often amount to a ton and a half per car, could be narrower and lighter, and the force required to propel them could be lessened accordingly. No law should be passed without a careful preliminary investigation of its effect upon the traffic. But, if it be practicable to provide seats for all passengers, such a provision should of course be required and enforced.

MR. CANTOR'S "ANTI-TRUST" BILL.

We suppose that Mr. CANTOR'S purpose, in his anti-trust bill, is really to do what the Lexow law pretended to do. There still remains the question whether the thing is worth doing, whether, in fact, it is not mischievous to the interests of the whole community, and especially to those of the working class.

So far as the decisions of the courts have thrown light on the defects in the methods and machinery of the Lexow law, these seem to be met effectually by Mr. CANTOR'S bill. Witnesses are more thoroughly protected and the Attorney General is required to bring an action before he can summon witnesses. Though it is impossible to foresee exactly how the courts would treat these points if brought before them in any specific case, Mr. CANTOR has clearly kept in mind the opinions already expressed regarding them and has been guided by those opinions.

But if the bill has perfected the means to its end, let us see what the end itself involves. One of its provisions declares illegal and void any agreement or arrangement by which competition in the supply or price of any article or commodity of common use in this State is or may be restrained or prevented. Another provision declares that any person or corporation or officer or agent thereof who shall make such a contract or arrangement, or attempt to do so, or do any act in pursuance thereof, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and punished, if a corporation, by a fine not exceeding $5,000, and if a natural person, by such fine or by imprisonment for not more than a year or by both.

These are very sweeping provisions. If, for instance, there are in Senator CANTOR'S district two retail grocerymen on the same block who, in competing for neighborhood trade, have been in the habit of underselling each other until they are on the verge of bankruptcy, and they decide to form a partnership and run the two stores for their joint profit at paying prices, their agreement would be illegal and void under the Cantor bill, and they would be liable to fine and imprisonment. Again, if there is in his district a hatters' trade union, the members of which agree to refuse to buy hats not made by union men and to persuade their friends likewise to refuse, this agreement would be one "whereby competition in the supply or price" of hats "might be restrained or prevented," and every member of the union would be liable to a fine of $5,000 or imprisonment for a year, or both.

Now, let us see what the Attorney General may do under the bill in his efforts to punish these offenders. He may apply to any Justice of the Supreme Court on his information and belief that, say, one of the grocerymen or one of the hatters' union men can give material testimony as to the alleged agreement, and the Justice is compelled to grant an order for the witness to appear, perhaps here or perhaps in Albany, and bring with him all the books, papers, and documents regarding such agreement and answer such questions as may be put to him. Such examination must necessarily be vexatious and costly, both in time and money, but it is within the discretion of the Attorney General alone to decide where it shall take place, how far it shall extend, how long it shall last, and practically how costly it shall be.

Senator CANTOR will doubtless say that no such proceedings will ever be undertaken against retail grocers or trades unions. Then why authorize them? And if they are confined only to corporations—say to the coal roads—are they not just as extreme, unjust, and liable to abuse? Is it not a fact that politicians in this State have obtained a large part of their funds for party or private purposes by the abuse of just such legislation or threatened legislation as this? Does Mr. CANTOR wish to put in the hands of the Republican machine a new and more powerful lever with which to screw money from the corporations to prevent a Democratic victory next Fall or to furnish the Democratic machine, should such victory be secured, with a like tool?

The following from The Railroad Gazette of this week shows the professional view of the services of the late Engineer in Chief of the Dock Department and of his removal:

"Mr. GEORGE S. GREENE, Jr., who has been for almost twenty-three years Chief Engineer of the Dock Department of New York City, has been removed by the new Government of that town. Whatever may be the merits of his successor, this is a public misfortune. Through all those years and through all kinds of city government Mr. GREENE has pursued his way with unsullied name and with professional honor. The general public knows little of his work, so quietly has it been done; but engineers all over the world recognize the efficiency, the originality, the judgment, and the wisdom with which he has planned and executed all the water-front improvements of the great city. To-day those most competent to judge give him a place in the first rank of engineers working in his special field. The conditions which compel the city to lose the services of such a man, in the maturity of his powers, with his wealth of knowledge and experience, are barbaric, but doubtless other cities will profit by his freedom from the cares of an exacting office."

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—At last the shipping authorities of England have given ear to the complaints of commercial associations and individual merchants in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and other Northern ports in the United State, regarding the unreasonable discrimination made against them by the present load-line regulations. These rules require that a vessel destined for, or sailing from, any port on our coast north of Cape Charles must, in Winter, show considerably more freeboard, that is, be less heavily laden, than those bound for or from points south of that cape. The effect is to penalize trade with the northern ports for six months in the year, the difference in favor, say, of Baltimore or Newport News, amounting in the case of a five-thousand-ton steamer to about $1,500. Yet the course followed in every instance is practically the same, except that vessels going further south are for a longer distance exposed to the perils incidental to proximity to the coast. The British Board of Trade recently brought this matter to the attention of Lloyds and other insurance organizations, and asked if any changes in the rules were advisable. In response the Lloyds people have presented statistics showing that in the past three Winters of 6,746 English steamers bound to or from ports north of the line of demarcation, one was lost, while, of 2,236 participating in the more southerly traffic, six were lost. Without asserting that these figures prove much, the Lloyds committee admits that they suggest some amendment of the regulations, and it advises that the limit of discrimination be moved from Cape Charles to Cape Hatteras. This is most unsatisfactory. If done it will, indeed, deprive the cities on the Chesapeake of their present unfair advantage, but by extending, not by removing, the present grievance, and ports still further south will continue to profit by it. The only sensible and satisfactory adjustment of the difficulty is to consider courses traveled, not ports. It makes little difference whence a ship starts, as regards the danger of her voyage, while it makes a very great difference whether or not she crosses a region of storms and fogs.

—Nowhere in the country are trolley cars more numerous than in Pittsburg and its near neighbor, Allegheny. Almost every important street there is traversed by at least one line, and the cars on many of them move at great speed. The consequence has been a large number of fatal accidents to pedestrians, and public sentiment has been thoroughly aroused in regard to what has seemed like reckless disregard of human life on the part of the trolley companies and their employes. Investigation of the county records, however, has disclosed the somewhat surprising fact that, though the number of fatalities in the two cities is steadily increasing, yet the increase is by no means in proportion to the miles of new track laid or the number of new cars run. The old horse cars killed more people, car for car, and mile for mile, than the trolleys do. It is noted, too, that in a majority of cases responsibility is not easily fixed on the motormen or their employers. The most frequent accidents are to little children living on side streets who are allowed by their parents to wander unguarded to man thoroughfares. A Pittsburg Coroner says that in eight cases out of ten where a child is run down the mother or the person supposed to guard it will testify that she had not seen the babe for several hours previous to the accident.

—No wonder there is apprehension at Albany in regard to the practice of hypnotism. The average legislator often does things that can be explained only on the hypothesis that he has been made a victim of this dark art, and the consequences to his political and pecuniary future are so often serious that measures are evidently needed to guard the statesmen from the dangerous influence. It must be most annoying for an Assemblyman or Senator to wake up every few mornings and find that he has voted for some man or measure against whom or which his principles, if allowed to act, would have forced him to utter a vehement nay. Then, the after effects of hypnotism are extremely unsatisfactory. They strengthen neither nerves nor bank accounts. The boss who carries his points—and his bills—by making passes in the unsubstantial air is little better than a fiend and ought to be suppressed by law at once.

PERSONAL.

—When a man comes to make his will he is about as free to follow his own inclinations as it is ever the lot of mortal to be. He can set down what he pleases, quite sure that he will be far beyond the range of denunciation or ridicule when the document is inspected by his fellows. It is not unnatural, therefore, that wills illustrate the extremest forms of human eccentricity, and that they form, on the whole, the queerest department of literature. Fortunately, however, though men may safely order whatever disposition of their property suits their fancy, and may thus freely demonstrate just how good or bad, just or unjust, wise or foolish, they happened to be at the moment of writing, the law steps in after all is over and sees that no very serious wrong is done. The "dead hand," once so powerful, is very weak nowadays, and its strength tends constantly to diminish. In time the making of testaments will probably be abandoned altogether, for even at present heirs in a majority of cases are able to prevent any allotment that is much different from that provided in cases of intestacy. There is little chance, for instance, that the wishes of GEORGE T. WILCOX of Wilkesbarre will be carried out. He had a lot of grandsons and granddaughters, and, being a fiercely partisan Democrat, he left his property to them on the condition that each of the boys should cling to the Democratic Party through thick and thin, and that each of the girls should marry husbands equally "loyal." These provisions are obviously against public policy, and though it no doubt pleased Mr. WILCOX to write them down, he almost certainly accomplished nothing by it as regards the coercion of his natural heirs.

—Among the "attractions" promised for the Paris Exposition of 1900 is to be a huge picture of the coronation of the Czar painted by HENRI GERVEX, an artist who was present at the ceremony, and who is about to take up his residence in Russia for the purpose of perfecting his knowledge of the place, persons, and costumes to be reproduced. The picture will contain some 200 nearly life-sized portraits, and though M. GERVEX insists that it is to be a legitimate work of art, he announces the intention of resorting to devices that make one doubt the sincerity, or at least the justification, of his claim. For the purpose of increasing the "realism" of the spectacle to be presented, he is going to divide his picture into three parts, two of them being great panels projecting forward at wide angles from the ends of the third. Heavy draperies will conceal the extremities on all sides, while the light will fall from above through the intervening space. The spectator at a few yards distance will in consequence be subected to a veritable optical illusion. He will see neither the beginning nor the end of the design, and may imagine himself to be in the very coronation hall itself. "To increase the illusion," says M. GERVEX, "I intend to engage, at least for the opening night, the choir of the Russian Chapel to chant the beautiful litanies of the Greek Church, while one of their number behind the draperies swings a censer and permeates the air with the choicest incense." This may be "legitimate art," but it also suggests an attempt to secure atmosphere and perspection by rather barbarous and childish means.

HENRY M. TABER'S AGNOSTICISM

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial of yesterday does great injustice, unwittingly, I am sure, to the memory of Henry M. Taber. Mr. Taber had been for many years an outspoken agnostic. He had not only made no secret of his religious views, but had published several writings setting forth his reasons for disagreeing with Christian orthodoxy.

About a year ago I attended a dinner given by Mr. Taber at his home in honor of the President of the Secular Union of Canada and of Col. Robert Ingersoll. Many prominent liberals were present. A memento of the occasion is a paper weight bearing a portrait of Col. Ingersoll, one of which was placed at each plate. That dinner will linger long in memory, so fine was the cooking, so choice were the wines, and so eloquent the speeches in behalf of freedom of thought.

To show that Mr. Taber feared nothing in a business way from an avowal of his antipathy to religious superstition, there were present on the above mentioned occasion several fellow bank Directors, one of them, at least, decidedly orthodox in his views.

Mr. Taber was a sweet-tempered and modest man. He never unduly pressed an argument, nor intruded his views upon others. He was not only candid regarding his religious opinions, but deeply in earnest in his desire to spread the principles of intellectual liberty before his fellow-men; witness the books and pamphlets upon the subject which he had so widely distributed.

The fact is, that among those who read and think much nowadays religious opinions differ very widely. The most devout minds have been touched by liberal influences. So great is the liberty accorded by modern intellectual politeness that the most pronounced skeptic may live in peace and happiness with devotees. Many are the agnostics who even help the Church. One may disapprove of this or that theology, and yet highly approve of the good the Church is doing, not as a teacher of philosophy, but as a guardian of the most valuable of all institutions, namely, moral organization.

Mr. Taber may have been Treasurer of a church even up to the time of his death, and yet at the same time the outspoken agnostic that his friends have so long known him.

RAYMOND S. PERRIN.

New York, Jan. 7, 1898.

WOULD END THE SAVAGE DISPUTE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We wonder why the Buffalo correspondent who desires to have printed in THE TIMES the "names of upright men who fear God" makes a limit? Why not also the names of upright men who have not that craven feeling concerning the Deity, but reverence Him instead? We have noticed that those persons who make a merit of fearing the Lord are apt to make a point of criticising their fellow sinners in a spirit neither charitable nor courteous. As THE TIMES suggests, the press is not the pulpit. Moreover, we have never heard the "names of upright men who fear God" proclaimed from the latter, and we fail to see what benefit or satisfaction would arise if they were or should they appear in THE TIMES.

We think, however, it would be well for Dr. Savage and his critics to recall the advice given by the tolerant St. Paul, "Let every man be fully persuaded in his own mind," and to ponder thoughtfully what follows in the way of excellent counsel on this same subject of religious belief. It seems to me that all concerned in this discussion, or rather accusation, are inclined to "not know what they are about," and the readers of THE TIMES are equally befogged as to their meaning.

It is the old story of the two knights pursuing their different ways and meeting at the shield. They exchange greetings, perhaps refer to the weather, and "What a fine gold shield this is!" "Very fair morning, and an uncommonly handsome silver shield." "Your pardon, Sir Knight, but you must be nearsighted. The shield is undoubtedly gold." "Not at all. My sight is excellent. It is the reflection of the sun upon your side of the metal that causes you to think it gold. It is unmistakably silver." There is an animated discussion with lances instead of pens. And after much loss of energy, to no good purpose, a trifle stiff in body, and extremely so in mind, they part, each turning to cast a look of scorn upon his antagonist, when the silver side of the question breaks upon the astonished "gold bug" and the silver man grasps in amazement the solid gold aspect of the case.

Cannot Mr. Savage and the believer in the Prayer Book each leave the other to get to heaven, or not to get there, in his own way? If some choose to "sail through bloody seas," why not let them take that unpleasant voyage? And those who have a preference for being "carried to the skies on flowery beds of ease" might surely have that indolent privilege. We confess the latter always seemed to us alluring, but we have no desire to make our friends choose that manner of journeying.

Those of us who can digest the creeds are surely at liberty to swallow them, whole or in tidbits, as we prefer, while persons with whom they do not agree or who find them unpalatable should be permitted to refuse without unkind comment or any at all. We meekly caution both.

"Be not wise in your own conceits."

Jan. 6, 1898. F. W. H.

Confederate Relics for a Museum.

From The Hartford (Conn.) Courant.

David Ross of East Haddam, who served during the war in the Confederate Army, has given his sword to the war relic museum of Russell Library, at Middletown, and has also left his commission as First Lieutenant, signed by Gov. Thomas O. Moore of Louisiana. He was taken prisoner at Fort St. Philip by Gen. Butler. Since the war he has distinguished himself by many acts of bravery, on one time saving the life of the daughter of Mayor Grace of New York and thirty-seven others at the burning of the steamer Seawanhaka. When the Granite State was burned at Goodspeed's he was the first officer, and saved many lives.

NUGGETS.

An Extremist.

"He is a man of extremes."

"Yes. He is always talking at the top of his voice and offering to bet his bottom dollar."—Washington Star.

Strict Discipline.

"Do you have strict discipline in your office?

"Yes; nobody dares to laugh unless the boss does."—Chicago Record.

Their Deserts.

"Sweets to the sweet" has been superseded by "salt to the salts," in the British naval regulations, where provision has now for the first time been made for supplying the tars with saline seasoning for their food.—San Francisco Bulletin.

Dramatic Novelty.

"I understand Scribner's play strikes a new note."

"I should say so. The villain reforms and marries the heroine, and the hero, from excess of virtue, turns missionary and goes to South Africa."—Philadelphia North American.

Will Keep It.

"Well, Mr. Suburban," said the rector, "I suppose you in common with the rest of us have sworn off something for the new year."

"Yes, Mr. Preech," replied the good citizen, "I went down to the Assessor's office, and swore off a ten-thousand-dollar personal tax."—Harper's Bazar.

THE SONG OF THE LINEMAN.

Lord of the shriveled Earth,
Slave of its babbling Kings,
Belted and spurred as a Knight,
Close to the Heart of Things,
The Lineman tramps through the ways of the world;
And this is the song he sings:

"O, what have you done with our Father Time
That he writhes in the hedgerow shade?
Where is the rush of his morning prime?
Where are the tools of his trade?

"He has cause to writhe; we have stolen his scythe,
Both snath and the shearing blade,
And his glass than ran to measure our span;
And what do you think we've made?

"Now, what have you made of the shearing blade,
That he writhes in his senile wrath?
And what have you done with the glass you've won?
And what have you done with the snath?

"O, the shearing blade we have spun to thread!
We have wired and webbed the land,
Till our Lines have spread from the Quoddy Head
To the roll of the Rio Grande;
And the Keys may prate with the Golden Gate,
As men that are hand in hand.

"With adze and axe we have wrought the snath
To be our minister;
We have tamped the poles in a million holes,
We have guyed them not to stir;
And they bide the press of the blizzard's stress
And the gash of the Lineman's spur.

"And to cage the wonders that pulse and pass
Along our magic twine,
We have melted and molded the old man's glass,
(I' faith, we have cast it fine!)
We have melted and molded the old man's glass
To insulate the Line!"

Lord of the dwindled Earth,
Drudge of its chattering Kings,
Belted and spurred as a Knight,
Near to the Soul of Things,
The Lineman tramps through the ways of the world;
And this is the song he sings.

—JOHN MOWATT.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC

Third Rehearsal of the Philharmonic Society at Carnegie Hall Yesterday.

MR. S. WAGNER AS COMPOSER

M. Henri Marteau Makes His Reappearance in America—Three One-Act Plays Performed.

The third public rehearsal of the Philharmonic Society took place yesterday afternoon at Carnegie Hall. It is unnecessary to say that the house was packed. That seems to be a settled condition at all Philharmonic concerts, and it may be taken as an evidence that there are at least 6,000 persons who love music of the highest order for its own sake and are willing to go to hear it fairly well played. If it is true that most people go to the concerts of the Boston Symphony Orchestra to hear orchestral virtuosity, it is equally true that they do not go to the Philharmonic entertainments for such a purpose. Those who do must be sadly disappointed.

The programme yesterday was about as badly arranged as it possibly could be. It began with the prelude to the third act of Cherubini's "Medea," which is not at all exacting in its demands upon the hearer, and ended with Brahms's second symphony, which requires the closest attention. Between these two numbers we were invited to listen to the revelation of Mr. Siegfried Wagner, son of his father, through the medium of his symphonic poem entitled "Sehnsucht," and to Dvorak's violin concerto, with M. Henri Marteau as the soloist. By the time the Brahms symphony was reached few were in a condition to listen to it carefully, particularly to the intensely sober and thoughtful second movement. But perhaps Mr. Seidl was afraid that if he put the Brahms symphony first none of us would have been unwearied enough to appreciate the amazing profundity of him whom Mr. Runciman of The Saturday Review has called "that stupendous creature, Siegfried Wagner." Mr. Seidl gave the little Siegfried his first music lessons, but his really serious work was done under the guidance of Engelbert Humperdinck, composer of "Hansel und Gretel." Siegfried does not write in his teacher's style for all that. There are some things the teachers cannot teach, and all of those things this "wonniges kind" of Baireuth does not happen to have concealed on his premises. His "Sehnsucht"—which means "longing"—is founded on a poem by Schiller, beginning thus:

"Could I from this valley drear,
Where the mist hangs heavily,
Soar to some more blissful sphere,
Ah, how happy should I be."

All of us would have been. Siegfried did his best to soar. He tried it with passages built just like his papa's contrast of rugged and poetic themes in "Eine Faust" and "The Flying Dutchman" overtures; he tried it with divided violins and harp; he tried it with staccato chords for the entire orchestra; he tried it with solos for every blessed instrumental voice; he tried it with the brass choir alone, playing a very pretty catch-penny ballad version of papa's Walhalla motive. But as Hans Sachs was wont to remark in that same papa's "Meistersinger," "Wahn, wahn, überall wahn!" Sometimes it seemed as if little Siegfried had managed to climb part of the way up out of that "valley drear," where the mist hung very heavily, indeed, toward the "more blissful sphere," where he was to wake the sleeping Brünnhilde and get a few ideas from her, but it was all illusion. In another instant, by the convenient bypath of one of those commonplace modulations, always lying in wait for the unwary composer, he was back in the valley, wandering helplessly and finding none to succor him, not even the ghost of papa nor the more palpable substance of Humperdinck. When it was all over, every one said sadly, "Nun wir die Sehnsucht Kennt." It did not seem much to ken.

There is only one grave deficiency in the musical personality of young Siegfried. He knows his orchestra, and he can repeat some of papa's formulas like a well-trained parrot. But he has not an idea of his own that is better than the theme of a negro minstrel ballad, and he is afraid to use papa's because they are so well advertised that every one knows the trade mark. Siegfried ought to rummage around among the less known works of his grandpapa, Franz Liszt. He might find some valuable pickings and stealings, but it is doubtful whether he would know how to put them together after he got them. The joiner-work in "Sehnsucht" is that of a musical lumberman, not that of a cabinetmaker.

After "Sehnsucht" the announcement of the first theme of Dvorak's violin concerto sounded like a quotation from Shakespeare at the end of a novel by Laura Jean Libbey. The composition is a familiar one and requires no discussion. M. Marteau comes back to us still the same winning player we knew before. His technic has certainly not suffered from his enforced service in the French Army. Indeed, one of the most conspicuous features of his performance yesterday was his fearlessness in the matter of tempi and the certainty of his stopping in the most rapid passages.

Marteau plays with the same dash and vigor as of old. There is a freshness, a buoyant enthusiasm, in his playing which is delightful and contagious. You find yourself in a glow when he has finished such a piece of sustained vigor as his performance of the first movement yesterday. His tone is lovely, his phrasing musical, and his bowing is full of vitality. Marteau has gained in assurance, in authority of style, since he was here before, but his playing yesterday did not reveal any new capacity for the expression of the deeper emotions. But some allowance must be made on the score of the composition. It is not one which speaks in the noblest style of the instrument. M. Marteau was warmly recalled, and responded with a performance which went to show that the Philharmonic fathers regard the encore nuisance as unavoidable. He played a carefully rehearsed number with orchestra. Those who called for an encore probably know what the number was. If they do not, they may guess.

Although the Brahms symphony was unfavorably placed by Mr. Seidl, the conductor commanded only the highest praise for his reading of it. He brought out all the beauties of the various voice parts admirably, and preserved the general feeling of the work in a way that calls for nothing but commendation. The conscript fathers in this number played unusually well. The whole programme will be repeated at to-night's concert.

Three One-Act Plays.

A comic sketch written by Augustus Thomas, which had not as much dignity and artistic merit as certain short pieces of his lately performed with modesty in the "continuous" houses, was acted without much skill in Hoyt's Theatre yesterday afternoon. It was called "That Overcoat," and it exhibited the reunion of a young husband and wife who had been separated and very nearly divorced through the influence of the customary mother-in-law of farce. The tragic demeanor, husky voice, and archaic evening dress of E. J. Henley were not at all suited to the one masculine rôle, while the part of the mother-in-law was performed in a painfully exaggerated and unnatural way. As the unambitious young wife Carrie Keeler acted with some discernment, but was not wholly familiar with her share of the text. The fame of Mr. Thomas will not grow from this.

Another play on the bill was a translation by two able-bodied men, J. I. C. Clarke and C. H. Meltzer, of a very short and dull Italian domestic tragedy by Giacosa, author of "La Dame de Challant," called "The Rights of the Soul." In this no reasonable fault could be found with the acting of Elita Proctor Otis and E. J. Henley. The lady was a wife who had never loved her husband, though she admitted his right to her services and her fidelity. When he taxed her with loving another man, who had committed suicide for her sake, she argued in favor of "the rights of the soul." "From a Clear Sky," another one-act piece, by Henri Dumay, was also in the bill.

The audience did not nearly fill the theatre, and included very few persons who are not always on the "free list." Either as an advertisement of a manufactured article seeking a reluctant market, or as an effort to do something better for the cause of dramatic art than the commercial theatre customarily does, this experiment seemed futile. There is just as wholesome and elevated dramatic art to be found every day of the week in the music halls and variety theatres.

NEW INQUIRY FOR WEYLER

The Spanish Cabinet Decides to Submit His Conduct to Lieut. Gen. Daban.

CASTELAR RAGES AT AMERICA

He Says Intervention Would Be Akin to the Spoliation of Poland—Other Powers than Spain to be Reckoned With.

MADRID, Jan. 7.—The Cabinet Council decided to-day to submit Gen. Weyler's conduct with reference to the protest against President McKinley's message and to other matters to a fresh inquiry, under the direction of the General commanding the First Army Corps, Lieut. Gen. Daban.

There is a possibility that a Ministerial crisis may thus be averted.

CASTELAR AND INTERVENTION.

He Declares It Would Be Like the Spoliation of Poland.

MADRID, Jan. 7.—Señor Emilio Castelar, in a much-discussed article on President McKinley's message to Congress, says that "the allusions to the Cuban belligerents display unexampled cynicism." He declared that "American intervention would be a crime analogous to that of the despots who despoiled Poland," and adds that "it would compel the United States to create an enormous navy and army, and would ultimately alienate the whole of South America."

Señor Silvela, the Conservative leader, in the course of a speech at Badajoz this evening, predicted that Spain would not be alone in resisting American intervention, as it would be impossible for Europe to remain indifferent.

STORY ABOUT LEE AND BLANCO.

Reported Mediation of the Consul General in Cuban Affairs Discredited in Washington.

HAVANA, Jan. 7.—It has been rumored since yesterday that Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, the United States Consul General, will accompany Capt. Gen. Blanco when the latter takes the field.

It is further reported that Señor Estrada Palma, the delegate to the United States of the Cuban insurgents, will arrive here shortly, and accompany the Captain General and Gen. Fitzhugh Lee to the field, and that a conference with Gen. Maximo Gomez will follow.

The reports have caused a sensation in this city.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—No confirmation of the preceding story is obtainable in Washington. However, it has excited considerable interest both in Administration and in Spanish circles. At the State Department it was said that Gen. Lee had given no intimation of contemplating such a move and that no arrangement looking to such intervention had been suggested from Washington. Further than this no official would discuss the matter. At the Spanish Legation it was positively asserted that no advices on the subject had been received from any quarter. Senator Davis, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, said:

"The story looks improbable. Further than that I do not want to discuss it. I do not see how they are going to get Estrada Palma into Cuba, unless they declare a special amnesty."

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 7.—Señor Tomas Estrada Palma was one of the speakers at a largely attended Cuban-American meeting to-night, called to protest against the scheme of autonomy. When he saw the Havana dispatch that he was to accompany Blanco and Consul General Lee on a mission to Gen. Gomez, he read it aloud, and for some time it formed a topic of ridicule and merriment in the meeting. Palma himself asserted that it was too absurd for consideration.

Addresses against autonomy were also made by Cuban Chargé d'Affaires Quesada and prominent Philadelphians.

VITAL STATISTICS IN MATANZAS.

Twenty-five Births and 1,998 Deaths During December.

HAVANA, Jan. 7.—The exportation of leaf tobacco free of duty began to-day.

El Diario de la Marina asserts that during the month of December last at Matanzas there were 25 births and 1,998 deaths, and that during the whole of last year there were 792 births in the city and 6,765 deaths.

Sylvester Scovel, the correspondent, left Havana yesterday for New York by the steamer City of Washington.

APPEAL FOR STARVING CUBANS.

Issued by the Central Relief Committee Appointed by the President—60,000 Perishing in One Province Alone.

The Central Cuban Relief Committee, appointed by the President, and acting under the direction of the Department of State, yesterday issued an appeal, in which is set forth the condition of affairs now prevailing in Cuba.

There are said to be now 99,312 persons in a single province—Matanzas—who are absolutely without resources. Up to Nov. 30, 1897, 20,044 had perished of hunger, while 17,456 had disappeared, many of whom are believed to have succumbed to want. There are in the same province over 60,000 persons, of whom 20,000 are women and 24,000 are children, actually starving. Of these it is declared by the physicians that a majority will surely die of the disease induced by famine. The Diario of Havana is quoted as authority for the statement that in all the provinces fully 200,000 pacificos have already died of hunger, and that an equally large number must perish from the same cause unless relief is speedily afforded.

The committee, in the name of the President of the United States, appeals to the Governors of States, the Mayors of cities, and officials of every village; also to the public press and religious bodies, to organize relief committees and engage in a systematic gathering of money, food, clothing, and medicines. This committee will furnish information relative to the formation of relief committees, the remittance of funds, and the free shipment of supplies.

All money and material contributed will be immediately forwarded to United States Consul General Lee, in Havana, under whose supervision the distribution will be made and reach all parts of the island.

Checks and drafts for Cuban relief should be made payable and addressed to "Treasurer Central Cuban Relief Committee, Temple Court, New York City."

The appeal is signed by Stephen E. Barton, Chairman, of the American National Red Cross; Charles A. Schieren, Treasurer, of the Chamber of Commerce, New York, and Louis Klopsch of The Christian Herald.

Seth Low Contributes to the Fund.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Among the contributions to the Cuban relief fund at the State Department was one last evening from Seth Low of New York, amounting to $200. A Newport lady, Miss Mason, has sent $33 collected by her by means of little boxes placed in shops.

GERMANY'S TRADE ESTIMATES.

Prince Hohenlohe's Committee on the Verge of a Party Conflict.

BERLIN, Jan. 7.—Prince Hohenlohe's Committee on Commercial Treaties is on the verge of a party conflict.

The reports submitted show that the extent of the export trade has been greatly exaggerated, and that Germany's home market is of much greater importance and worthy Government protection.

Should the completed statistics bear out these reports, the committee's labors will be practically lost.

FIREMEN KILLED IN GLASGOW.

Four Men Lose Their Lives in a Fire Which Does $250,000 Damage.

GLASGOW, Jan. 7.—During a fire to-day at Hatrick's Chemical Works, an explosion, which killed four firemen and injured a number of other people, took place. The damage done is estimated to amount to £50,000, ($250,000).

FRENCH MASSACRE IN AFRICA.

A Rumor Reaches London, but Is Discredited in Paris.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—A rumor was current here to-day of the massacre of the French garrison at Yakole, in the French Congo, West Africa, by the natives.

A special dispatch from Paris says nothing is known of such a massacre there. It is probable that he story is a mere repetition of the recent report of the massacre of M. Paul Comte and twenty Senegalese riflemen on the River Ubangi.

LEPANTO SUNK IN COLLISION.

Wilson Line Steamer Goes Down, but All on Board Are Saved.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—The British steamer Knight of St. George, Capt. Bevis, passed St. Catherine's Point, Isle of Wight, this morning, bound from Hull for Cardiff, and signaled that she had been in collision with the Wilson Line steamer Lepanto, Capt. Bearpark, from Boston Dec. 24, for Hull, during a thick fog. The Lepanto sank, but not before all on board were saved. The Knight of St. George had her bows damaged.

The Lepanto was an iron vessel, built at Hull in 1877. She had a gross registered tonnage of 2,271 tons, and was 305 feet long, 36.2 feet beam, and 26 feet deep.

AMERICAN ENGINEERS IN COLON.

A Party Led by Lyman E. Cooley Inspecting the Nicaragua Canal.

COLON, Colombia, via Galveston, Texas, Jan. 7.—Thirteen contractors and engineers, representing a syndicate of American capitalists interested in the Nicaragua Canal, arrived here yesterday, in transit. The Panama Canal people are offering them every facility to inspect the works here, while the newspapers of this city are advocating the superiority of the Panama scheme.

The American party referred to in the dispatch from Colon is undoubtedly the party led by Lyman E. Cooley, Edward F. Cragin, Prof. C. G. Wheeler, and F. Davis, of Chicago, which left New York on the steamer Finance on Jan. 1 for Nicaragua, via Colon. Mr. Cooley is the engineer who built the Chicago drainage canal, at a cost of $25,000,000, when the Government engineers said it could not be done for less than $80,000,000.

ERNEST HART DEAD IN LONDON.

Editor of The British Medical Journal Passes Away.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—Ernest Hart, editor of The British Medical Journal, is dead.

Mr. Hart, who was for several years coeditor of The Lancet, was born in June, 1839. He was educated at the City of London School and the School of Medicine attached to St. George's Hospital. At one time he was ophthalmic surgeon and lecturer on ophthalmology at St. Mary's Hospital. He rendered great service in exposing defective arrangements for sick poor in workhouses, his efforts leading to the passage of Hard's act and the creation of the Metropolitan Asylums Board. His reports on criminal baby farming in 1868 led to the passing of the Infant Life Protection act, and he was instrumental in promoting the movement that resulted in the establishment of the so-called coffee taverns in London some twenty years ago.

Mr. Hart was Honorary Chairman of the National Health Society and President of the Medical Sickness, Annuity and Life Assurance Society. He was appointed editor of the British Medical Journal in 1866, and for several years was responsible for the editorial conduct of The Sanitary Record and The London Medical Record.

In addition to his ordinary editorial contributions he published fifteen or more standard pamphlets, among them "The Mosaic Code of Sanitation," "The Sanitary Needs of India," "The Nurseries of Cholera," "Regulation of and Registration of Plumbers," "The Truth About Vaccination," "Hypnotism, Mesmerism, and the New Witchcraft," "Water Borne Typhoid," and "Hospitals of the State." He was particularly interested in Japan, and made an interesting collection of ancient Japanese objects of art. Among his miscellaneous publications was one on "The Ancient Arts and Artists of Japan."

LADY HENRY SOMERSET RESIGNS

She Lays Down Temperance and Other Work for Her Health.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—Lady Henry Somerset has again tendered her resignation of the Presidency of the British Women's Temperance Association, on account of prolonged ill health.

It is understood in this city that Lady Henry resigns also the Vice Presidency of the World's Women's Christian Temperance Union, of which Miss Frances E. Willard is President, and will withdraw from all public work.

Lady Henry's name first became prominently connected with the temperance cause when, in 1889, she was elected to the Presidency of the British Women's Temperance Association. In 1891 she attended the World's Convention of the Women's Christian Temperance Union in Boston, after which she made an extended tour of this country, lecturing in defense of the temperance cause and for higher education of women in various cities.

Lady Henry was, before her marriage, Lady Isabel Somers, the eldest daughter of Earl and Countess Somers of Eastnor Castle, Ledbury, England. Having no brothers, she succeeded to the inheritance of vast estates, the revenue of which, save a pension of £2,000 paid annually to her husband, who has made his home in Florence, she devotes to charitable enterprises. She was born in 1851, and when she came out in society in 1869 was considered one of the most beautiful and gifted heiresses in the drawing rooms of Mayfair and at Court.

Lady Henry's name became particularly prominent in England and America in 1894, when she carried on a crusade against the so-called "living picture" craze. Lady Henry is a supporter of woman suffrage, chiefly because she believes that if the women of England and the United States were to have the ballot, they would almost without exception use it against the barroom. She also made an extensive tour in this country in 1894-'5, and spoke much on dress reform for women, a subject she had previously ventilated in London and met with severe rebuke there from society leaders.

Chamberlain Will Not Arbitrate.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—A dispatch from Cape Town to The Daily Mail says that Mr. Chamberlain, the British Secretary of State for the Colonies, has "tersely refused" to submit to arbitration the differences between the Transvaal and the British Governments.

Lord Douglas Coming Over.

SOUTHAMPTON, Jan. 7.—The American Line steamer St. Paul, which will sail from this port for New York to-morrow, will take among her passengers Lord Douglas of Hawick, eldest son of the Marquis of Queensberry, and his family.

Capt. Mahan's Book in Germany.

BERLIN, Jan. 7.—The German Naval Department has ordered that a translation of Capt. Mahan's "Influence of Sea Power in History" be supplied to all the public libraries, schools, and Government institutions.

Western Australia's Wheat Crop.

PERTH, Western Australia, Jan. 7.—The wheat crop in the northern district of this colony is estimated to be between fourteen and fifteen bushels per acre.

Paintings at Avery Art Galleries.

There will be shown at the Avery Art Galleries, 368 Fifth Avenue, three fine portraits, the work of Mrs. Lea Merritt, and a collection of water color drawings by F. Hopkinson Smith. Mr. Smith is represented by thirty-nine pictures, made by him in Venice and Constantinople. The exhibition opens on Monday, and will close on the 22d.

OHIO'S SENATORIAL FIGHT

Democratic Members of the Legislature Unwilling to Vote for a Republican.

LONG DEAD-LOCK PREDICTED

Mr. Kurtz Proposed as the Candidate of the Anti-Hanna Combine for Both the Long and the Short Term.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 7.—This was a quiet day among the army of political workers enlisted in the Senatorial contest, and, while Senator Hanna's managers were apparently more cheerful, the cause for it was not apparent. They have adopted quite a different policy in their canvass from that followed at the beginning of the contest. They are now following the tactics of Mr. Kurtz, leader of the opposition, who has endeavored to conceal everything possible from the Hanna people. Whatever important developments there may be are now kept under cover.

The efforts of the steering committee to whip the Democratic members of the Legislature into line to vote for a Republican for Senator have not been so successful as they expected. As a result, it is stated authoritatively to-night that there will be a caucus of the Democratic members next Monday night. The purpose of the caucus is to locate the doubtful members and pledge those who are willing to carry out the proposed fusion, so that enough men can be kept in line to insure the maintenance of a dead-lock should one be forced.

The most reliable information to-night is that Mr. Kurtz will be proposed as the candidate of the opposition, both for the long and the short term. It is believed by the Democratic leaders now that Mr. Kurtz will be more acceptable to the majority of the Democratic members of the Legislature than any other man. There was much activity about the anti-Hanna headquarters early this evening, when Allen O. Myers returned from a mysterious mission. Myers left the city on an early morning train and returned in the afternoon with information that was apparently satisfactory to Mr. Kurtz. The opponents of Senator Hanna are as confident as ever of winning.

Senator Hanna spent a quiet day at the Neil House. The activity of his supporters was unabated, however. It is generally believed now that the vote on the first ballot will show Mr. Hanna's strength to be about the same as in the organization of the Legislature.

The opposition will be divided. Two of the Hamilton County members are counted to vote for a free-silver Republican. It is claimed by the leaders of the opposition that the Democrats will stand together, but this claim is not borne out by information from other sources. It is claimed by some that at least twenty Democrats will refuse to attend the caucus, but probably this is exaggerated. More conservative observers estimate the number at from six to ten. Indications to-night are that the opposition is preparing for a long deadlock.

The calling of a mass convention of Republicans in this city next Monday by the Republican State Executive Committee, to protest against the attempt to defeat Senator Hanna, somewhat disconcerted the opposition. It develops that the Kurtz people had decided to take advantage of the efforts of certain Republicans to throw cold water on the ceremonies attending the inauguration of Gov. Bushnell. They thought the disapproval of Gov. Bushnell's attitude would keep the Hanna Republicans away from the city, and set about to bring a big crowd of Gov. Bushnell's friends here.

It is said that for this purpose railroad tickets were sent to certain localities where the Governor's friends were thought to be numerous for free distribution. The calling of the mass convention will now bring a large crowd of Hanna supporters to Columbus.

Agents of the Kurtz people were endeavoring to-day to place pictures of the Governor in the windows of business houses on all the principal streets. They met with considerable opposition, and but few pictures appear. Preparations are being pushed for the inaugural by the local committee, despite the opposition. Some weeks ago the Ninth Battalion of colored troops tendered its services as escort to Gov. Bushnell in the parade, and the Governor accepted the offer. To-day Major Charles Fillmore, commanding the Ninth Battalion, sent to the Governor a letter declining to act as personal escort. In the letter Major Fillmore says:

"Some weeks ago I voluntarily tendered you the services of my command as an escort on the day of your inauguration, but since then exigencies have arisen over which I have no control. Word reaches me from various parts of the State that if my command in particular appears in the inaugural parade it will be received with jeers, hisses and laughter. I most respectfully decline the honor of escort."

It was rumored to-night that Col. H. H. Marting of Ironton had tendered his resignation as a member of the Governor's staff, but it was stated by the Governor's private secretary that the resignation had not been received at the office.

AN OVATION FOR BUSHNELL.

His Course Approved by His Friends in Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Jan. 7.—Gov. Bushnell and wife, after spending the day here, the former attending to some private business and the latter visiting her daughter, Mrs. H. C. Dimond, returned to Columbus to-night.

It is not an exaggeration in any sense to say that the Governor received an ovation in his home city. Along the streets and everywhere he went people crowded about him to shake his hand and say that they disapproved of the efforts of the Hanna men to besmirch his name. He said, as he left, that so many people stopped him and called on him it was with the greatest difficulty he got time to attend to business. Talking on the Senatorial question, the Governor said:

"Mr. Hanna and his friends in the struggle are proclaiming that the matter of most importance is the maintenance of harmony and the preservation of the Republican Party; that patriotism should be placed above personal ambition. I urge that Mr. Hanna practice what he preaches and withdraw from the contest."

MASS MEETING AT DAYTON.

Representative Manuel Promises to Vote for Hanna.

DAYTON, Ohio, Jan. 7.—The Opera House was packed at the Republican mass meeting here this evening. L. B. Gunckel, the Chairman, introduced James Manuel, the Representatives from this county, who has been accused of being disloyal to Hanna. Mr. Manuel made a speech, in which he said that he would vote for Hanna, first, last, and all the time, and that he never intended to do anything else.

Several other speeches were made, and Charles Craighead offered a series of resolutions pledging faith to the party and to Hanna, which were adopted amid cheers. The resolutions also demanded that Mr. Kurtz resign from the National Republican Committee.

NORTHWAY NOT IN THE RACE.

The Ohio Congressman Thinks Hanna Will Be Elected.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Representative Northway of Ohio says of the published report that he would be a compromise candidate before the Ohio Legislature:

"It is a device of the opposition to still public clamor against them. Under no circumstances will I allow my name to be used in connection with the Senatorship. I believe Mr. Hanna will be elected."

Representative Grosvenor has returned to Columbus to join Senator Hanna's forces, and Mr. Northway will leave for there after a brief stay here to attend to pressing business.

Father Ducey's Brother Dying.

John Ducey, fifty-nine years old, of Mott Haven, and a brother of the Rev. Thomas J. Ducey of St. Leo's Catholic Church, is dying in Gouverneur Hospital. Mr. Ducey is a watchman in the employ of Faul Brothers, 335 Grand Street. While at his work last night he was seized with some lung trouble, and Policeman Byrne called an ambulance. The doctor in charge found Mr. Ducey seriously ill and expressed the opinion that death was only a question of hours.

NEXT SEASON'S GRAND OPERA.

Mr. Grau Has Accomplished Much Toward Perfecting His Large Company of Artists.

Maurice Grau, since his last return to Europe, has accomplished considerable toward perfecting his company for the first season of grand opera, under the management of the Maurice Grau Opera Company, which will open on or about Dec. 12 next.

In a recent letter written Mr. Grau at Paris he says his plans are almost complete. He will present to the musical public of New York the finest and most complete grand opera organization that has ever appeared in America. He has already arranged for the appearance of Mesdames Calvé and Eames, sopranos; Schumann-Heink, contralto, and the Messrs. Jean de Reszke, Van Dyck, and Salignac, tenors; Campanari, Bispham, and Albers, baritones, and Edourd de Reszke and Pol Plançon, bassos. The conductors thus far secured are Anton Seidl and Signor Mancinelli.

Of the new artists Mme. Schumann-Heink comes highly recommended. She is one of Colloni's most renowned artists, and will sing in many of the rôles assumed by Mmes. Scalchi and Mantelli when they were members of the Abbey & Grau company. Mme. Schumann-Heink's engagement was suggested two seasons ago by many of the directors of the Metropolitan Opera House, but Mr. Grau was then unable to secure her release. Ernst Van Dyck and M. Albers are the two other new members of the company from whom Mr. Grau expects great results. Mr. Dangerfield, the scenic artist of Covent Garden, London, has been engaged.

It is the intention of the management to present during the season several new operas, in addition to the standard repertoire.

HAYING IN THE NORTHWEST.

The Open Winter Resulting in Profit to Stock Raisers.

ABERDEEN, S. D., Jan. 7.—During the last week, farmers in this section of the State have been haying with as much zest as is usual in the month of June. The grass on these prairies is different from that which grows in the East, where the first frosts drive out all the juices, leaving it devoid of nutriment. Here, by natural processes, the grass is cured long before the frost come and remains on the ground as nutritious as in Summer, and as valuable as the most perfectly cured hay, so that cutting it in Winter, if lack of snow will permit, gives as good results as at any other time of the year. The cattle and horses now on the ranges are getting all the food they can eat, and stock generally is reported to be in the best condition. The fine open Winter means a profit of hundreds of thousands of dollars to cattlemen and stock raisers.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Mrs. Gielow gave one of her readings at the East Room of the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday afternoon, which was well attended.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry T. Sloane gave a dinner last night at their residence, 9 East Seventy-second Street, to a small number of guests.

The second meeting this season of Mrs. Dallas B. Pratt's Friday afternoon dancing class for the younger set was held yesterday at Sherry's.

Mrs. J. A. R. Dunning of 51 West Eighty-fourth Street gave the first of her receptions yesterday afternoon. The second will be held this afternoon.

Dr. William M. Polk, who was to have operated upon J. R. Ogden, Jr., for appendicitis at Bartow yesterday, has decided to have Mr. Ogden removed to the doctor's New York office before operating.

The second meeting of the Cinderella Dancing Classes took place last evening in the Pierrepoint Assembly Rooms, on Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn. The cotillion was led by Thomas Moore, with Miss Hewlett as his partner.

The third meeting of the Fortnightly Dancing Classes took place last evening in the Pouch Mansion, in Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn. The hostesses were Mrs. George Robert Salisbury, Mrs. Burr Burton Mosher, Miss Trowbridge, and Miss Littlefield.

Miss Alice Freeman Palmer, ex-President of Wellesley College and Dean of the Women's Department of the University of Chicago, lectured yesterday afternoon at 509 Fifth Avenue under the auspices of the Public Education Association before a small audience. Her subject was "Public and the Public Schools."

Miss Martina Johnstone, the Swedish violinist, gave a reception with music at her apartments, 46 Irving Place, last night. Among the guests were Mrs. Theodor Bjorksten, Mrs. Alma Hultkranz Castberg, Miss Thudichum of England, Miss Riego, Mrs. Elizabeth Northrop, Marquis Sanmartino, Signor Bogetti, Frank Smithson, and Albert Morris Bagby.

There was a large attendance last evening at the second subscription dance given by the Friday Evening Dancing Classes, which was held in the Prospect Heights Art Rooms, Lincoln Place, Brooklyn. The patronesses were Mrs. Harvey M. Hoyt, Mrs. William F. Homan, Mrs. H. H. Salmon, Mrs. Maillard M. Canda, Mrs. Harry G. Barber, and Mrs. F. H. Major.

Nearly all the subscribers were present at the dance at Sherry's last night, which was held under the patronage of Mrs. Alfred M. Snedeker, Mrs. Charles Irving Hawkins, Mrs. William Tyson Hayward, Mrs. Alexander Thain, Mrs. Charles S. Gleqor, and Mrs. John A. Douglass. Dancing began about 10 and supper was served about midnight. Mrs. Vanderpool led the cotillion.

Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes last night gave the second of her series of dances in honor of her daughter, Miss Caroline Phelps Stokes, who has just made her début. The Stokes residence, 229 Madison Avenue, was very attractively decorated. Two cotillions were danced, Miss Stokes leading with Mr. Haddon in one, and with Mr. Cushing of Boston in the other. Handsome favors were distributed.

The second subscription dance of the Flatbush assembly took place on Thursday evening at the Knickerbocker Field Club House, East Eighteenth Street and Tennis Court, Flatbush. The patronesses were Mrs. John Z. Lott, Mrs. Lionel E. Wilbur, Mrs. J. A. Zabriskie, Mrs. Robert Lefferts, Mrs. C. D. Robert. Mrs. R. G. Strong, Mrs. Jeremiah Lott, Mrs. William G. Longmeyer, Mrs. R. S. Walker, Mrs. G. A. Jahn, and Mrs. E. G. Hagedorn.

There were nearly 150 couples at the Friday night dancing class at the Waldorf-Astoria last night. This is the class at the head of which is Mrs. D. Phoenix Ingraham and Mrs. Ashbel P. Fitch. The dancing took place in the large ballroom, and supper was served about midnight in the Myrtle and East rooms at small tables. The other patronesses present besides the two mentioned were Mrs. William Shrady, Mrs. William S. Smyth, and Mrs. Jacob Shrady.

The performance of "Alice in Wonderland," to be given at the Astoria Hotel this afternoon for the benefit of the Society of Decorative Art promises to be an unusually interesting affair. The cast is made up of children of prominent New York families, who have been trained by Miss Amy Baker, and the stage setting and appointments have been most carefully prepared. Tickets at $2.50 each may be obtained from Mrs. Lewis L. Delafield, Mrs. Johnson, at the Society of Decorative Art, or at the Astoria Hotel.

The first large private dance among the more exclusive set was that given last night by Commodore and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry at their large house, 2 East Sixty-first Street. More than 1,200 invitations were issued, and nearly all were accepted. Mrs. Gerry and her two daughters received the guests at the entrance to the drawing room. The whole main floor was thrown open, and the dancing went on in three large rooms—the drawing room, picture gallery, and law library. Lander's Orchestra played, and refreshments were served by Commodore Gerry's chef.

Ex-Gov. William E. Russell.

The William E. Russell Club of Cambridge, Mass., honored the memory of the man for whom it is named at a dinner in Boston on Thursday evening, Jan. 6. Ex-Consul General Patrick A. Collins, the Hon. John E. Russell, President Charles W. Eliot of Harvard University, and others spoke. The following letter from ex-President Cleveland was read:

Westland, Princeton, N. J.,
Dec. 24, 1897.

Hollis R. Bailey, Esq., Chairman, &c.:

My Dear Sir: I have postponed my reply to your invitation to attend the dinner of the William E. Russell Club until my return from an absence from home, so that I might, if possible, see my way clear to signify my acceptance.

In this, however, I am disappointed, and it is with much regret that I feel obliged to forego the pleasure it would afford me to be present on the occasion you contemplate.

Any event having for its prominent feature the award of honor to the name and memory of William E. Russell cannot fail to interest me, for I was affectionately attached to him as a man and devoted to the kind and quality of political principles he advocated. Yours very truly,

GROVER CLEVELAND.

MORE RICH QUARTZ FOUND

Passengers on the Seattle Tell of a Strike in Deadwood Creek Worth $50,000 to the Ton.

THEY BRING NEARLY $200,000

Tales of the Food Shortage in Dawson on Account of Which 500 Miners Are Following Them Out—Marvelously High Prices Paid.

TACOMA, Washington, Jan. 7.—The steamer City of Seattle arrived here to-day bringing thirty-five miners from Dawson, one party of which left there Dec. 5. Nothing startling had transpired at Dawson since the last reports, when it was said that some food had been obtained by trading companies from Forty Mile. This has all been sold to men needing it badly and stories of food shortage, short rations, and marvelously high prices are on the lips of to-day's arrivals.

Frank Monahan's party, like the others, left Dawson with 60 to 100 pounds of food to a man, depending on buying some supplies on the way out. At Le Barge they paid $2.50 per cup for flour and beans, and $1.50 a pound for bacon. Monahan says practically that all of to-day's arrivals came out because they hadn't enough food for the Winter, and that 500 more are following them. They brought nearly $200,000 in dust and drafts.

A sensational strike of rich quartz has been made by John Kelly and others in Deadwood Creek. He brought out specimens which assay $28,000 to $50,000 to the ton, gold in some specimens being more plentiful than quartz. Nuggets of gold the size of the end of a man's finger stick out of them. All the passengers on the Seattle declared these specimens beat anything they had seen even on the Eldorado.

Kelly came out for food and machinery. Some of to-day's arrivals came near starving, being on short rations several days before they got to a camp where supplies were obtainable. All suffered from cold weather on the trail, ranging 40 to 60 degrees below zero.

W. E. Bryan of Chicago broke through the ice and neglected to dry his feet. On retiring that night his legs were frozen stiff. For several days he hobbled along on them. His agony when they thawed out was terrible. A doctor amputated his feet. He was left near Five Finger Rapids, his uncle, John McGuire, paying $500 to have him nursed. He will die. Ninety boats, with one to three men in each, are frozen in at Lakes Tagish, Marsh, and Le Barge.

MANITOBAN TO BRING REINDEER.

Lieut. Devore Sails for Norwegian Ports on Board the Allan Liner.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—Lieut. D. B. Devore, Military Secretary of the United States Secretary of War, who has been in London for some time with the Rev. Dr. Sheldon Jackson, engaged in providing transport for the reindeer, Laplanders and their families, for the Yukon Valley relief expedition, has chartered the Allan Line steamer Manitoban, on board of which he will sail for Alten, Norway, on Monday next. The Manitoban will call at several Norwegian ports to embark reindeer and Laplanders, after which she will sail direct for New York.

The Manitoban was built at Liverpool in 1895. She is of nearly 3,000 tons gross register.

$20,000 MADE IN A DAY.

A Man Refuses $1,500 for 200 Pounds of Food at Dawson.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Jan. 7.—J. A. McRae of this city has received a letter from his brother, Archie McRae, at Dawson City, in which he stated that he refused $1,500 for 200 pounds of supplies.

Flour probably will be scarce before Spring, but fresh meat is plentiful at $1 per pound. He reports that claims worth working are selling for $5,000 for twenty square feet. In one day three men shoveled into the sluice boxes of a claim on Bonanza Creek $20,000.

May Be No Relief Expedition.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The proposed relief expedition to the Klondike was discussed by the Cabinet to-day. It is believed that some doubt has arisen as to the need for additional supplies in the new gold fields, and it is not likely that final relief steps will be taken until the necessity for the expedition has been fully demonstrated.

To Buy Steamers for Alaska.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 7.—Capt. William Kidston, Pacific Coast agent of the North American Transportation and Trading Company, has started for New York to buy several ocean and river steamers, which will be used for the Alaska trade.

Alaskan Bill in the House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Chairman Lacey of the Committee on Public Lands of the House introduced in the House to-day a bill extending the homestead laws to Alaska, and providing for right of way for railroads in that district.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Charles Coghlan has extended his engagement at the Garden Theatre from two weeks to four.

Mme. Modjeska has made an engagement for her appearance at the Fifth Avenue Theatre some time this season, to be decided upon at a later date.

It is probable that during the engagement of Chauncey Olcott at the Fourteenth Street Theatre, which begins Jan. 31, he will be seen in "Mavourneen" and "The Irish Artist."

"The Winter's Tale" will be placed in Mrs. Leslie Carter's repertory next season. An elaborate production will be made of this infrequently acted play, with new scenery by Richard Marston.

The Banda Rossa, the management of which by the Rosenfeld Brothers was severed the early part of this week in Chicago, will probably be managed by Rudolph Aronson and H. B. Sire. Negotiations are now pending to that end.

Paul Potter will sail to-day on the French steamer La Bretagne, and after spending a few days with his family in Paris he will proceed to London to attend the rehearsals of "The Conquerors," to be produced at the St. James's Theatre.

Yolande Wallace and Marguerite Sylva presented yesterday to Melville Reynolds, one of the managers of "The French Maid" Company, a handsome silver match case in recognition of the kind treatment received from him since they have been members of the company.

Frank Sanger recently received the manuscript from Europe of Arthur Shirley and Benjamin Laudeck's melodrama, "Woman and Wine," now being played at the Pavilion Theatre in London, and Marie Corelli's dramatization of her novel "Barabbas," which he will in the near future place for production in this country.

Walter Damrosch announces that he will give three explanatory recitals at the piano on Wagner's music drama, "Parsifal," which will be arranged in the same order as the Baireuth performances of the opera. The first recital will be on Jan. 18, consisting of Act I., "The Holy Grail"; Jan. 25, Act. II., "The Temptation," and on Feb. 1, Act III., "The Salvation."

Miss Hilda Clark, the prima donna of the Broadway opera company, now playing "The Highwayman," received yesterday a handsome gold and blue enameled pendant, indicating that she has been elected a member of the New York Chapter of the United States Daughters of the Wars from 1781 to 1815. Miss Clark is the granddaughter of Major Gen. Joseph Winston of Virginia.

The building in West Forty-second Street, recently occupied by the Doris Winter Circus has been undergoing an interior transformation during the past two weeks, and on Monday next the building will be opened under the management of the Moulin Rouge Amusement Company. The management proposes having a corps of professional fancy dancers, and at intervals the floors will be given over to the general public for dancing.

Frank Sanger, as the representative of Williams & Musgrove of Australia, is in receipt of a letter from them authorizing him to open negotiations with Harrison Grey Fiske for the Australian rights of "Tess of the D'Urbervilles." It is doubtful whether these rights can be obtained, as Mr. Fiske, representing Minnie Maddern Fiske, has completed arrangements for her appearance in London in this play, and it is not at all unlikely Mrs. Fiske may present the production herself in Australia.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Mary Elwell Storrs.

Mary Elwell Storrs, wife of the Rev. Richard Salter Storrs, pastor of the (Congregational) Church of the Pilgrims in Brooklyn Borough, died yesterday from appendicitis. The funeral will be held at the church on Monday. Mrs. Storrs was born in Boston seventy-two years ago. She was a daughter of the Rev. Francis Jenks, a Unitarian clergyman, and editor of The Christian Register. Her mother was Sarah Phillips, daughter o fthe first Mayor of Boston, John Phillips, and a sister of Wendell Phillips. Mrs. Storrs was a sister of Grenville Tudor Jenks, for many years one of the leaders of the Brooklyn bar. Almet F. Jenks, Deputy Corporation Counsel for the Borough of Brooklyn, and Tudor Jenks, the magazine writer, are her nephews.

James T. Ball.

James T. Ball died suddenly at his residence, 9 Lincoln Park, Newark, yesterday morning. Mr. Ball was born in Newark about fifty-one years ago and was a member of the firm of J. Marshall & Ball, clothiers. Mr. Ball was a member of the Board of Trade, the Essex Club, and the Republican Club, of Newark; the Essex Country Club of Orange and the New York Club of this city. He was an elector on the Republican ticket at the last National election. Mr. Ball leaves a wife and two adult children.

Dr. Joseph O'Dwyer.

Dr. Joseph O'Dwyer died at his home, 967 Lexington Avenue, last night, after a long illness from tubercular meningitis. Twelve years ago Dr. O'Dwyer achieved international fame by inventing tubes which have been the means of saving the lives of thousands of children suffering with croup. He was fifty-five years old. He was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1868. When his illness attacked him Dr. O'Dwyer realized that his case was fatal, and Dr. Delafield, Dr. Starr and other prominent physicians concurred in his diagnosis.

John F. Cabot.

John F. Cabot died yesterday morning of paralysis at his home, 532 South Broad Street, Elizabeth. Mr. Cabot was about sixty-three years old, and at one time was very wealthy. He was engaged in various enterprises, the last being the Phoenix Disinfectant Company. He lost nearly all his fortune in the panic of 1873, and since then had led a retired life. Mr. Cabot was a direct descendant of the explorer Cabot. He was a prominent member of Christ Episcopal Church, and in politics was a stalwart Republican. He is survived by a widow, three daughters, and a son.

Henry Well.

Henry Well died last night at the Mansion House, borough of Brooklyn, of a complication of troubles resulting from old age. Mr. Well was born in Heilbronn, near Frankfurt, in 1810. He came to this country when about thirty years old, and started a furniture business in Essex Street, Borough of Manhattan.

This business soon grew, branches being established in New Orleans and Melbourne, Australia. He retired from active business life thirty years ago. He was a Director of the Pacific Bank. Four daughters survive him.

Obituary Notes.

PETER H. MANN, assistant ticket agent in the Union Station at Albany, died yesterday in Albany. He was born at Ephratah, N. Y., Sept. 2, 1826.

JOHN M. SEARLES, eighty-four years of age, a wealthy farmer of Pound Ridge, N. Y., died Thursday night. He was Assessor for the town for many years.

SILAS E. HAND died at East Moriches, L. I., yesterday, aged sixty-eight. He was a son of Silas Hand, the shipbuilder of Setauket, and was at one time engaged in shipbuilding at Greenport, L. I.

CHARLES H. GENUNG, an old resident of Elizabeth, N. J., died suddenly early yesterday morning while visiting his brothers, Moses and Edward W. Genung, 360 Adelphi Street, Brooklyn Borough. Mr. Genung was born in Morristown, N. J., eighty years ago.

Dr. JOHN STEPHEN, one of the best-known physicians in the eastern part of Pennsylvania, died at his home in Reading yesterday morning, aged seventy-four. Dr. Stephen was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1849. He was married four times, and a widow and five children survive.

The Rev. Dr. EDWARD EVERETT JONES, aged fifty years, a retired Baptist clergyman, died at his home in Plainfield yesterday. He was a graduate of Bucknell University. He was pastor of a number of churches in New Jersey, and held important positions in various colleges of the Baptist denomination. He leaves a wife, son, and daughter.

Funeral of the Rev. Anton Arnold.

The funeral of the Rev. Anton Arnold, the pastor and founder of All Saints' Roman Catholic Church, Throop Avenue and Thornton Street, in the Eastern District of Brooklyn Borough, took place yesterday morning. The Right Rev. Bishop Charles E. McDonnell of Brooklyn, Bishop Wigger of Newark, N. J., and the

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,175,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

CARLEY, STOKES & COMPANY,
20 BROAD STREET.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Dealers in United States Government Bonds and Selected Railway Securities.
Execute orders on New York Stock Exchange, and give careful attention to transactions in fractional lots.

SPENCER TRASK & CO.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York.
State and James Sts., Albany.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
38 WALL STREET.

GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
37 William St., New York City. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

FINANCIAL.

Mobile & Ohio
5 Per Cent.
First Mortgage Bonds,
Due 1947.
(MONTGOMERY DIVISION.)
Price of the above named bonds has been advanced to 97 and interest.
On application to the undersigned, circulars describing the bonds can be obtained.
Central Trust Co. of New York,
54 WALL STREET.
Hallgarten & Company,
28 BROAD STREET.

Oregon Railway and Navigation Company
SINKING FUND.
In accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company First Mortgage 6 Per Cent., Article 4, Section 2, the Trustee has this day drawn by lot for account of the Sinking Fund the following numbered bonds, viz.:
137 BONDS.
Nos. 97, 119, 123, 124, 127, 176, 186, 188, 196, 269, 274, 275, 292, 299, 346, 351, 432, 434, 460, 486, 573, 714, 839, 854, 859, 862, 866, 874, 1015, 1016, 1017, 1063, 1064, 1085, 1304, 1325, 1409, 1549, 1551, 1623, 1630, 1631, 1641, 1642, 1643, 1653, 1657, 1658, 1673, 1677, 1760, 1761, 1762, 1773, 1830, 1831, 1832, 1834, 1839, 1925, 1930, 1963, 2140, 2162, 2211, 2214, 2260, 2272, 2273, 2279, 2281, 2300, 2304, 2359, 2379, 2409, 2559, 2606, 2631, 2684, 2762, 2776, 2865, 2944, 2989, 3018, 3022, 3312, 3502, 3504, 3635, 3637, 3638, 3683, 3684, 3686, 3757, 3759, 3769, 3882, 4051, 4120, 4122, 4128, 4162, 4340, 4353, 4372, 4419, 4420, 4589, 4005, 4005, 4622, 4657, 4745, 4744, 4752, 4758, 4830, 4886, 4933, 4934, 4974, 5023, 5141, 5172, 5189, 5190, 5232, 5294, 5427, 5800, 5825, 5866, 5880, 5914.
The interest on the above bonds ceased 1st January, 1898, and are PAYABLE AT PAR on presentation at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16, 18, 20, and 22 William Street, New York.
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., Trustee.
By E. S. MARSTON, Vice President.
New York, January 3, 1898.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
DULUTH, MISSABE & NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY
First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, dated January 1st, 1893.
The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New York gives notice that in accordance with Article V. of a certain Indenture made by the above Railway Company, dated January 1st, 1893, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above described bonds at a rate not to exceed 105 per cent. and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of Sixty-seven thousand nine hundred and twenty-three 82-100 dollars ($67,923.82.) The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, in New York City, at 12 o'clock noon, on the 17th day of January, 1898.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
TRUSTEE.
By G. Sherman, Vice President.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMP'Y
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000, } 37 and 39 Wall St.
Surplus 1,000,000, }
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Acting President.
CHAS. M. JESUP, 2d Vice President.
BEVERLY CHEW, Secretary.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Asst. Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market strong.

The security market yesterday showed materially broadening tendencies. Not since last August and September has there been such a show of confidence as now is discernible on every side in Wall Street. Many of the old interests conspicuous and influential last Summer are showing a disposition to resume activity, after two or three months of holding aloof from the market.

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Practically every business report brings encouragement. Railway earnings continue uniformly to show increases. In very few quarters is there any indication of business hesitancy. Oddly enough, the thriftiest centres of New England are where most drawbacks are to be found—and even there bad features are not by any means the rule. Cotton mills have been having hard times, as, indeed, has every cotton business relationship. Outside of that one quarter the business world is almost uniformly prospering.

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The ease of money is not likely soon to change. A canvass of the most important banking interests in Wall Street shows that, with hardly an exception, New York bankers expect cheap money for a long time to come, and this in face of the fact that more money is being loaned here now than at any time in the previous history of the New York Clearing House. The abundance of funds is a factor of consequence enough to have lasting influence upon the course of security market prices.

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In many of the specialties in the market there is strength approaching buoyancy. Generally the strongest traders on the Stock Exchange declare themselves bullish.

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Government bonds were strong. There was a sale of $10,000 fours, 1925, coupon, at 120⅝.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil pf...	½	Lake Shore	2⅛
Am. Sugar Ref.	⅝	Louis. & Nash.	⅞
Am. Tobacco	¾	Manhattan Con	1½
Am. Tobacco pf.	⅝	Michigan Central	½
Brook. Union Gas	1¼	Minn. & St. Louis	⅞
Canada Southern	1⅛	National Lead pf.	½
Chic. Gt. West. pf. A	1	National Linseed Oil.	½
Chicago & Alton	1⅝	N. Y. Central	1⅛
Chicago & E. Ill. pf.	3	N. Y., C. & St. L.	½
Chi., Bur. & Q.	1	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	2½
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	⅝	O. Imp. 4th in. pd.	¾
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	½	Pacific Mail	⅝
Chi., Term. & Tr. pf.	2	Pullman Car	½
Clev., Lor. & W.	⅝	Rio G. & West. pf.	½
Clev., L. & W. pf.	1½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	½
Col. & H. Coal, all in. paid	⅝	St. Paul & Duluth	3
Col., H. V. & Tol.	¾	So. Railway pf.	⅝
Col., H. V. & T. pf.	1⅝	Third Av. R. R.	4¾
Consolidated Gas	3	U. Pacific, all in. pd.	1½
Del., Lack. & W.	1½	U. Pac., D. & G.	½
Gen. Electric	1¾	U. S. Leather pf.	½
Ill. Central	1¾	West. U. Tel.	1¼
Iowa Central pf.	1		
Lake E. & W. pf.	¾		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	1	N. J. Central	¾
Brunswick Co., 2d in. paid	1	N. Y., Sus. & West.	⅝
Consolidated Ice pf.	¾	N. Y., S. & W. pf.	4¾
Evans. & Terre H.	4	Peo., Dec. & Ev.	¾

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Cen. of N. J. gen. 5s.	1½	Seattle, L. S. & E. 1st as. paid	2⅞
Col. Mid. 1st, t. r.	1¼	Texas Pacific 1st	1½
Col. Mid. 4s, all in. paid	1	U. P. 1st, 1896, x m. c	¾
Commercial Cable 4s.	1	U. P. 1st, 1897, x m. c	2
Ed. E. Ill. of N. Y. con. 5s	1½	U. P. 1st, 1898, x m. c	2¾
Int. & G. Nor. 1st	1	U. P. 1st, 1899, x m. c	2¾
Kan. Pac. con. t. r.	2¼	U. P. pur. money	1½
N. Y., S. & W. ref. 5s.	2¼	Ulster & Del. 1st	1½
N. Y., S. & W. gen.	3	Wilkes. & East. 1st	1½
Or. S. Line Inc. A.	1¾		
Or. S. Line Inc. B.	3¼		

Bonds Declined.

Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st, t. r.	1	St. L. & S. F. t. 5s.	2

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 2½@3½ per cent., closing at 2½ per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3½ per cent. for four months, and 3½@4 per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3½@4 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 4@5 per cent. for first-class single names, and 5@6 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $147,758,422; balances, $7,951,216; Sub-Treasury debit balances, $1,037,927.

Money on call in London, 1½ per cent. Discount in open market, 2⅝@2½ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market dull. Posted rates were unchanged, at $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.86 for demand. Actual rates were $4.82⅞@$4.83 for sixty-day bills, $4.85⅛ for demand, $4.85⅝@$4.85¾ for cable transfers, and $4.82@$4.82¾ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.20⅝@5.21¼ for long and 5.18¾@5.19⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 94 9-16 and 95⅛, and guilders at 40 and 40 3-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—60c premium. Boston—5@15c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 85c discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. St. Louis—25@30c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25@50c premium; over counter, 50c premium.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 57¼@58. No sales.

Bar silver in London, 26 7-16d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 57c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45¾c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 355,045.44 ounces of silver bullion.

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On the Consolidated Exchange 500 shares of Anaconda sold at .40, 1,000 Brunswick at .14, 1,000 Consolidated Imperial at .02, 2,000 Creede and Cripple Creek at .04, 500 Lacrosse at .16, 600 Syndicate at .05, 200 Union Consolidated at .25. On the Mining Exchange 304,000 shares of Gold Magnet sold at .02@.009½@.012, 20,000 Miami at .39½b30, 110,100 Rocky Mountain at .14½b30@.14, 5,000 Waldorf at .12½b30, 6,200 Yukon at .12½@.12¼@.12½, 5,100 Alamo at .03½, 8,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .09⅞@.10, 51,000 Cannon Ball at .004¼@.005½, 6,000 Jefferson at .04@.04½@.04, 19,000 Justine at .006¼@.01@.008, 15,000 Old Gold at .006¾@.007¼b30, 461,000 Sentinel at .009@.01½b30@.008⅝@.01¼, 15,000 Specimen at .03¾@.03½, 1,500 Union at .12½.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were higher in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—New York Central, 1¼, to 113¼; Canadian Pacific, 1⅜, to 87¼; Illinois Central, 1, to 108½; Erie, ⅜, to 15⅝; Erie first preferred, ⅝, to 40¼, and Reading, ¼, to 12½. Declined—St. Paul, ¼, to 98⅞. Atchison sold at 13½. British consols closed at 112 13-16 for money and 112 15-16 for the account.

Bar gold was quoted at 77s 10¼d, and American eagles at 76s 5d. The Bank of England gained £6,000 bullion on balance. In Paris rentes sold at 103f 27½c. Exchange on London was 25f 22½c. Gold was quoted in Rome at 104.82.

BITUMINOUS COAL HIGHER.

The price of bituminous coal has been advanced, and there are prospects of materially increased earnings for the important railroads in that branch of trade. Similar advantages are sure to accrue soon in anthracite traffic. Wall Street has for a long time been hearing of the possibility of better coal trade conditions, and has been somewhat hesitant about trusting such reports implicitly, but within the past few days there have been suggestive developments.

THE RUSH FOR BONDS.

Much has recently been heard as to the increasing demand for high-grade bonds, and it is evident from bond dealings now taking place that the reinvestment of January disbursements figures largely in causing keen competition for securities of this kind. Great activity in railway stocks is likely to be the natural result of this rush for bonds, for bonds of the first class are now difficult to obtain. Speaking on this subject yesterday to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES, Mr. Henry S. Redmond of the Wall Street house of Redmond, Kerr & Co. said:

"The sales of bonds at the present time exceed those made at any time in several years, with the exception of the transactions in the month of September last. Every class of bonds on the Stock Exchange is in exceptional demand and heavy buying is being done. An issue which we have brought out is already largely oversubscribed. Bonds like the Chesapeake and Ohio 4½s and the Reading 4s are speedily taken up. Gilt-edged securities are almost impossible to obtain.

"Everything in reports from the business world makes me as bullish as ever. The market is an advancing one, and I believe we shall see higher prices for stocks generally."

LATEST GROSS EARNINGS.

The Commercial and Financial Chronicle's compilation of gross earnings for the fourth week of December to-day will cover sixty-two roads and will show 13.75 per cent. increase in the aggregate over the same week last year. The Chronicle's table follows:

Fourth Week of Dec'r,	1897.	Increase.	Decrease.
Ala. Great South.	$48,002	....	$1,495
Ann Arbor	38,586	$4,815	....
Atlantic & Danville.	7,804	490	....
Balt. & Ohio S. W.	207,932	2,095	....
Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	86,508	4,128	....
Buri., C. R. & N.	115,573	4,598	....
Canadian Pacific	297,000	106,000	....
Central of Georgia	181,058	11,810	....
Chesapeake & Ohio.	409,206	93,646	....
Chi. & East. Ill.	101,566	13,313	....
Chi. Great Western.	129,987	11,252	....
C., Ind'pls & St. L.	80,318	5,851	....
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	883,574	78,131	....
Cleve., Lorain & W.	43,400	15,229	....
Denver & Rio Gr'de.	236,400	71,700	....
Evansv. & Ind'pls.	9,937	1,882	....
Evansv. & Terre H.	31,583	3,057	....
Flint & Pere Marq.	80,615	7,092	....
Ft. W. & Denver C.	35,409	13,119	....
Ft. W. & Rio Gr'de.	13,020	4,489	....
Georgia	48,521	....	1,762
Georgia & Alabama.	34,326	12,430	....
Grand Trunk.			
Chi. & Gr. Trunk.	731,769	109,263	....
Det.,Gd. H. & M.			
Cin., Sag. & Mack.	4,384	752	....
Tol., Sag. & Musk.	14,147	123	....
Int. & Great N.	113,832	....	7,538
Iowa Central.	52,438	12,862	....
Kanawha & Mich.	13,223	....	1,884
Kansas C. & Omaha	7,156	2,323	....
Kansas C., P. & G.	84,668	50,786	....
Kansas C. Sub. Belt.	12,380	....	191
Lake Erie & West.	114,731	9,966	....
Louisv. & Nash.	572,990	16,254	....
Louisv., H. & St. L.	15,965	3,740	....
Mexican Central.	393,445	36,536	....
Mexican National.	155,770	....	24,361
Minn. & St. Louis.	47,705	3,052	....
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	90,234	20,199	....
Mo., Kan. & Texas.	386,210	56,608	....
Mo. Pac. & Iron Mt.	993,000	154,000	....
Central Branch.	36,000	7,000	....
N. Y., Ont. & West.	97,021	8,312	....
Norfolk & Western.	156,169	....	11,617
Northern Pacific.	540,396	132,380	....
Ohio River.	21,128	1,486	....
Ore. R. R. & Nav.	126,519	49,435	....
Peoria, Dec. & Ev.	43,805	....	2,649
Pittsburg & West.	68,302	4,826	....
Rio Grande Southern	14,040	6,204	....
St. Jo. & Grand Isl.	31,400	10,500	....
St. Louis & San F.	140,978	1,297	....
St. Louis S. W.	154,300	....	4,500
Southern Railway.	523,943	26,073	....
Texas & Pacific.	283,990	21,728	....
Tol. & Ohio Central	50,629	3,515	....
Tol., St. L. & K. C.	60,414	2,353	....
Wabash.	337,330	34,296	....
West. N. Y. & Penn.	81,700	14,300	....
Wheel. & Lake Erie	41,663	8,838	....
Wisconsin Central.	112,236	29,253	....
Total, (62 roads).	$10,247,835	$1,295,095	$35,947
Net inc., (13.75 p. c.)	....	1,239,148	....

For the month of December eighty-five roads (all that have furnished statements for the full month as yet) show aggregate results as follows:

Gross earnings, $40,878,317; increase, $4,403,824; per cent., 12.06.

LOCAL TRANSIT STOCKS.

Over 35,000 shares of Manhattan Elevated stock were traded in yesterday, and an advance of over a full point was scored. In Brooklyn Rapid Transit about 22,000 shares were dealt in, and there were transactions in about 4,000 shares of Metropolitan Street Railway, the two latter declining fractionally. On sales of less than 500 shares Third Avenue stock rose nearly five points.

In all of the local transit properties there is more Wall Street confidence than has been evident for a long time past, for there is no longer any doubt as to the friendly intentions of the new City Government—intentions going further than hitherto expected. Out of this rumor suggesting very much closer relationships between the various companies come some quiet reports going so far as to outline a gigantic consolidation.

BETTER RAILWAY RATES.

Intimations from the very highest railway quarters indicate that the Eastern trunk lines and the most important systems of the West are to bring about an early establishment of better rates and under conditions where those rates can be maintained. Some important steps toward the accomplishment of these results have already been taken.

DIVIDENDS MAINTAINED.

Delaware and Hudson's stockholders are to have a continuance of the regular 5 per cent. dividend, the Directors of the company yesterday so voting. The annual statement of the company has not yet been officially issued. Some speculators short of the stock have been recently distributing reports that the dividend for 1898 would be less than for 1897, but yesterday's official action disposed of all such rumors circulated for effect upon stock market quotations.

WESTERN SPECULATORS.

Chicago traders have become active in the stock market, and for the most part their transactions are on the buying side. This is somewhat unusual, for during last Summer's buoyancy practically all the Chicago talent was on the bear side.

MR. GOULD'S CALCULATION.

If the Manhattan Elevated puts electrical equipment into operation, it is the estimate of George J. Gould that there will be economies effected equal to 2½ per cent. upon the company's entire capital stock.

THE GOOD TIMES SIGN.

An officer of the Illinois Central Company tells Wall Street friends that the December earnings of that road will show an increase of approximately $500,000.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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London a buyer of small amounts of stock, particularly Union Pacific and Ontario and Western.

Advance in price of plug tobacco made by Drummond Company to take effect Jan. 15.

Agreement by coast transportation lines from the North to Florida points for uniformity in passenger rates.

Statement by a member of Reorganization Committee of the Central Vermont that foreclosure proceedings will be begun in February.

Chicago guesses on Burlington's statement for December place increase in gross earnings for that month between $600,000 and $800,000.

Leading interests in East River Gas Light Company said to have offered a modified plan for consolidation with the Equitable Company.

Denial by Commissioner Blanchard of Joint Traffic Association of reported demoralization in East-bound rates and his assertion that rates are being strictly maintained.

Increase of $1,000,000 in value of dry goods imported during week, as compared with previous week, and increase of $800,000 in amount marketed.

Exports of 625,000 ounces of silver to Europe by to-day's steamers.

Trust certificates for Chicago Terminal securities to be stricken from Stock Exchange lists to-day, having been replaced by company's new issues.

Application to Stock Exchange to list $314,000 additional Oregon Railroad and Navigation 4 per cent. consolidated bonds.

DUN AND BRADSTREET'S.

In their weekly review of trade, Messrs. R. G. Dun & Co. to-day will say:

Western wheat receipts were about double last year's, with Atlantic exports 2,840,318 bushels, flour included, against 2,150,909 last year. A speculative estimate makes the quantity still in farmers' hands 40 per cent. of the crop, which is quite possible, but the consumption and exports in half the year ought to take more than 40 per cent. of the year's supply. A fleet of vessels is reported at Baltimore or on the way thither for wheat. Exports of corn for the week fell below last year's, although the Western receipts are unusually large, and the price fell but ⅝ of a cent. Cotton was a disappointment to many because it did not change at all in spot price, although the accounts of reduction in wages by New England works warrant hope of larger consumption.

The cotton manufacture is a little encouraged by larger demand for goods since the reduction in prices, and the abstention of buyers for months past has probably been due in large measure to expectation of that reduction, but with the certainty that the print cloth works are to continue, prices have further declined to 2.12 cents. The woolen and worsted mills are both buying wool quite largely at prices probably close to the best, for reports which declared there were no concessions a month ago are now rejoicing that recent raggedness in prices has passed away. Behind all the market reports there is the fact that consumption of wool has for about five months been the largest ever known, and the buying indicates, as does the demand for such heavyweight goods as have been opened, that a satisfactory half year is expected. Prices so far paid are said to be from 20 to 30 per cent. higher than a year ago, with wool nearly 40 per cent. higher, but the buying is thus far encouraging.

The iron manufacture has been further encouraged by unusual business for the season, including a large building contract made and others for bridges pending at Chicago, a sale of 50,000 tons pig to one pipe foundry at the East, and contracts for two vessels of 5,000 tons each at Cramps' yards, and contracts for 5,500 tons hoops at New York, the 500 for Mexico. Prices are generally unchanged, though Eastern works have advanced structural beams 5 cents to 1.15. Pig is unchanged, with fairly large sales. Visible supplies of tin are 29,855 tons, against 32,342 a year ago, with 13.7 cents quoted, and with exports of 10,305 tons of copper in December, and 123,000 tons for the year, 11 cents is now quoted for lake.

Shipments of boots and shoes continue larger than in any previous year, showing a consumption far beyond expectations. Jobbers dealers, but jobbers are generally withholding orders for the future at the advanced prices asked, which range from 12½ cents per pair higher on brogans to $3.50 per dozen on boots, and as most orders have been filled the works have little ahead.

The coke output continues heavy, and the output of anthracite coal was 41,205,000 tons in 1897, though the consumption was about 2,500,000 tons smaller, and there are sales at $3.85 per ton here.

With exports from this city about 3 per cent. and imports about 16 per cent. smaller than last year for the opening week, balances in favor of this country seem to be still on the increase. Failures for the week have been 322 in the United States, against 471 last year, and in Canada 32, against 62 last year.

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Bradstreet's report of the state of trade will say to-day:

The year opens with a tone of quiet confidence pervading nearly all branches of business, with encouraging activity in the iron trade, a resumption of work by many thousands of industrial employes in the Western glass industry, a largely reduced volume of business failures as compared with corresponding periods in preceding years, and a general outlook certainly not inferior to any previous year at this time.

Distributive trade has naturally been rather slow pending stock-taking and the return of salesmen to the field. While the volume of distributive business is no larger, industrial activity is a special feature unconfined to any one section, but specially notable in the West. Resumption of work after the holidays has been general and encouraging in that section.

Autumn weather in the Northwest checks distribution, but collections are reported good.

Sales of Southern iron are large. Louisiana sugar-crop returns have been very satisfactory. Nine-tenths of Florida's orange crop was gathered before the late freeze, and cotton is steady on good export demand. Wool has opened up actively at some Eastern markets, and lower prices for cotton goods have stimulated some demand. Wage reductions at New England cotton mills have been very generally accepted. The jewelry trade has been encouraged by the small number of failures occurring in that line. Preparations for an active Alaskan trade are making on the Pacific Coast, and needed rains are reported in California. Prices have shown few important changes, and steadiness is a leading feature.

Naturally enough there is a slight gain in the number of failures reported this week over last, the total aggregating 333 against 297 last week, but a heavy falling off from 1897, when the total was 488. The total in this week of 1896 was 446, in 1895 405, and in 1894 484, thus showing a falling off from this week in recent preceding years of from one-quarter to one-third.

Bank clearings this week of course reflect annual settlements, but even with this qualification the total still is very large, having been exceeded only four or five times in the history of the country. The total for the first week of January aggregates $1,418,000,000, a gain of 18.6 per cent. over last week, of 24 per cent. over this week a year ago, of 15 per cent. over 1896, 36 per cent. over 1895, and 41 per cent. over 1894. Compared with the first week of January, 1892, there is a decrease shown of 2.5 per cent. Specially telegraphed returns of bank clearings for the year 1897 to Bradstreet's give a total of bank clearings at 72 cities of $56,921,000,000—a gain of 11.9 per cent. over 1896—a larger total than in any preceding year since 1892.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

Imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $2,389,152, against $1,345,440 last week and $3,526,964 for the corresponding week one year ago. The value of dry goods marketed was $2,140,805, against $1,338,990 last week and $3,406,078 in the same week of 1897.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Local traction stocks were very firm in yesterday's outside security market. The quotation for Broadway and Seventh Avenue had a rise of several points, 206 being the bid price. Nassau Electric first 5s were bid above par, with very light offerings at 102. The demand for Nassau bonds was said to have been brought about by the general situation in tractions and the speculation in Brooklyn transit stocks. Many orders for these bonds could not be filled, owing to the want of offerings. There was also an improvement in Third Avenue Railroad, ex dividend. Out-of-town stocks in this group, as well as ferry and natural gas, were neglected.

A feature of the day's dealings was the interest shown in local illuminating gas stocks. Central Union 5s scored an advance, and New Amsterdam 5s, when issued, were also in active demand. Confidence was expressed in various quarters that the Equitable-East River deal would yet go through. The out-of-town securities in this list were inactive, with the exception of Syracuse Gas. The latter was offered and sold down to 19, but at the close made a rally to the final quotations of Thursday. Syracuse Gas 5s were offered down, without sales.

Glucose preferred gained the best improvement, the stock closing at about the figure it was selling at when the common stock was nearly 25 points higher than yesterday's price. This evidenced a steady investment demand for the preferred, notwithstanding the existence of doubts among the speculative element as to the dividends on the common. Standard Oil made a new record price at 370, closing with a slight reaction. New York and New Jersey Telephone closed, ex dividend, at 147 bid.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue, ex div.	206	212
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	197½	199
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	80	83
Brooklyn Elevated, trust receipts	7	8
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	105	107
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	109
Buffalo Street Railway stock	78	79
Buffalo Street Railway 1st cons.	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	173	177
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	113	115
Columbus (Ohio) stock	44	46
Columbus (Ohio) cons. 5s	94	95
Eighth Avenue Railroad	321	330
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	44	47
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	79	82
Kings County Elevated	2½	3
Kings County Traction	46½	48
Nassau 1st 6s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	100½	102
New Orleans Traction common	2½	3
New Orleans Traction pf.	12	15
Ninth Avenue Railroad	180	200
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108½	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	190	200
Third Avenue Railroad, ex div.	168	170
Union Ry. 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	109	111
Union Ry. stock	145	175
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	16	18
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	95	97

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock, ex div.	90	91
Hoboken Ferry 5s	107½	109
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	95	97
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	75	77
Union Ferry	65	66
Union Ferry bonds	105½	107

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	81	85
Fort Wayne 1st 6s, ex int.	91	92
Indianapolis Gas stock	118	125
Indianapolis Gas stock, ex int.	104	108
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	89	92
Lafayette Gas Company stock	86	88
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	59	61
Logansport & Wabash Valley 6s	76	78
Ohio & Indiana stock, ex dividend	52	54
Ohio & Indiana bonds, ex int.	69	71

Illuminating Gas.

Buffalo (N. Y.) subs.	102	103
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, when issued	92	93½
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock, when issued	28½	30
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	100	101
Columbus Gas	89	91
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	79	82
Consolidated Gas of N. Y.	16	20
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	75	80
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102½	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock, ex div.	74	75
Mutual Gas Company of N. Y.	285	310
Madison (Wis.) stock	63	65
New Amsterdam pf., when issued	72	74
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	110	112
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	105	106
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 5s	98½	101
St. Joseph (Mo.)	37	40
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	87	89
St. Paul Gas stock	40	46
St. Paul Gas bonds	75	80
Standard Gas, New York, ex div.	130	135
Standard Gas, New York, pf., ex div.	144	147
Standard Gas, New York 1st	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	19½	20¼
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	90	92
Western Gas Company	87	89
Western Gas Company bonds	102¾	103¾

Industrials.

American Bank Note	41	43
American Typefounders'	33	38
Barney & Smith common	16	18
Cramps' Shipyard stock	55	65
Glucose common	37	38
Glucose preferred, ex dividend	95	96
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	7	12
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	55	60
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	92	95
Lorillard Company pf.	115	117
Malt common	23½	25
Malt preferred, ex dividend	75	76
Michigan-Peninsular Car.	9	12
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	90	91
New York Biscuit Company	105	107
Nicaragua Canal Co., new	6	8
Pennsylvania Coal	340	355
Pratt & Whitney	10	14
Pratt & Whitney preferred	62	69
Standard Oil Trust	368½	369¼
Trenton Potteries	10	13
Trenton Potteries pf.	50	53
Union Typewriter	6½	9
Union Typewriter 1st	90	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	77	81
Wagner Car Company	156½	157
Worthington Pump pf., ex div.	83	88

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	99	105
Anderson Tobacco Company	20	30
Central & South American Tel.	100	106
Commercial Cable stock	180	185
Hudson River Telephone stock	61	65
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	60	65
Electro-Pneumatic	1½	1½
Madison Square Garden 2d	30	40
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	51	52
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone, ex div.	147	150
Northwestern Telegraph Company	110	115
Trow Directory pf.	39	43
Wool Exchange	110	112

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1897.	1896.	1895.
COLUMBUS, HOCKING VALLEY & TOLEDO—			
Mileage	346	346	346
Month December	$262,631	$205,930	$238,207
Fiscal year	2,533,605	2,480,924	2,654,482
FITCHBURG—			
Month Nov	624,940	632,776	672,971
From Jan.	6,686,991	6,700,875	6,783,393
NORTHERN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	4,350	4,367	5,431
4th week Dec.	$540,396	$408,016	$324,572

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Jan. 7, 1898.

—Closing.— Bid	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
50	163	26	Adams Express	160	161	160	161	.....
22¼	22½	300	American Cotton Oil	22⅝	22⅝	22¼	22¼	+ ¼
76	76½	230	Am. Cotton Oil pf	76⅛	76⅛	76	76	+ ½
16	119	69	American Express	118	118	118	118	.....
8¼	8⅝	100	American Spirits Mfg.	8½	8½	8⅛	8⅛	.....
44⅜	144½	38,606	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	144¼	145	143¾	144¾	+ ¾
15	116	978	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf	116¾	115⅞	115	115	—1
90½	91¼	1,000	Am. Tel. & Cable Co	91	91	91	91	.....
91⅛	91¾	16,150	American Tobacco	90½	91¼	90½	91⅛	+ ¾
46	119	200	American Tobacco pf	116	116	116	116	+ 1
13½	13⅝	860	At., T. & S. F	13¼	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
31⅛	31¼	7,316	At., T. & S. F. pf	31⅜	31½	31	31½	+ ⅛
14	14⅜	415	Baltimore & Ohio	14⅜	14⅜	14½	14½	.....
4	4⅛	3,530	Bay State Gas	4	4	3⅞	4	.....
38¾	39	23,570	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	39⅜	39⅝	38⅜	39	— ⅛
21	122	340	Brooklyn Union Gas	121⅞	121½	121⅞	121½	+1¼
5¼	6	300	Bruns. Co., 24 in. pd.	6	6	5½	5½	—1
53⅜	54	700	Canada Southern	53½	54	53½	53⅝	+ 1⅛
11¼	12	300	Central Pacific	11½	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
22⅝	22⅞	6,665	Chesapeake & Ohio	22⅜	22⅞	22⅛	22⅝	+2
64½	167½	215	Chicago & Alton	164½	164⅝	164¼	164⅝	.....
01⅛	101¼	33,573	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	100⅝	101⅜	100⅝	101¼	—1
03¼	104	803	Chi. & Eastern Ill. pf	102	103	102	103	+3
15¼	15⅞	6,365	Chicago Gr. Western	15⅝	16	15⅜	16	+ ⅝
33¼	96	300	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	35½	36	35½	35½	+1
96	96⅜	25,515	Chi., Mil. & St. P	95⅝	96⅜	95⅝	96	+ ⅝
43½	144	15	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	144⅛	144⅜	144⅛	144⅛	.....
22⅝	122⅞	8,320	Chicago & Northw	122½	123	122¼	122⅝	+ ⅜
64½	165	20	Chi. & Northw. pf	165¼	165¼	165¼	165¼	.....
91⅜	91½	12,000	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	91	91¾	90¾	91⅜	+ ⅛
5	5⅜	2,130	Chi. Term. & Trans.	4¾	5⅛	4¾	5	.....
24¾	24⅞	3,740	Chi. Term. & Tr. pf	24⅜	25	24⅜	24⅞	+ ⅛
35⅛	35⅜	679	C., C., C. & St. L	35¼	35½	35⅛	35⅜	+ ⅛
80	85	100	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	80	80	80	80	.....
18	18¼	9,092	Cleve., Lor. & W	17½	18⅜	17½	18	+ ¾
49¼	49½	550	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf	49	49½	48¾	49½	+1½
2	3	100	Col. C. & I. Dev. pf	2½	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
25⅝	25¾	440	Colorado Fuel & Iron	25⅜	25⅞	25⅜	25⅞	+ ⅛
6¾	6⅞	1,700	Col. & H. C., all in. pd.	6⅞	7	6	6¾	+ ⅜
5⅝	6	708	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	5¾	6	5¾	6	+ ⅜
18½	19¼	240	Col., H. V. & Tol. pf	17	17	17	17	+1⅝
79	180	2,762	Consolidated Gas	178	181	177⅞	180	+3
31¼	32½	400	Consolidated Ice	31	32¼	31	32¼	+ ¼
85½	86¾	400	Consolidated Ice pf	85	86	86	86	+ ¾
12⅞	113½	832	Delaware & Hudson	113½	113⅝	113	113	.....
		100	Del., Lack. & West	156½	156½	156½	156½	.....
54½	155½	157	Del., L. & W., ex div.	155¼	155¼	155¼	155¼	+1½
46¾	47	951	Den. & Rio Grande pf.	46¾	46⅞	46½	46¾	+ ⅛
15⅛	15½	757	Erie	15	15¼	15	15	+ ⅛
39	39⅜	3,485	Erie 1st pf	39½	39¾	39	39⅛	+ ⅛
23	28	500	Evans. & T. H.	22	25	23	24	—4
19½	20½	200	Ft. W. & D. C.	20	20	20	20	.....
36⅝	36¾	720	Gen'l Electric	34¾	36¾	35⅞	36⅝	+1⅞
34⅜	34⅞	13,860	Missouri Pacific	34¾	35	34½	34⅞	+ ⅛
30	30½	.....	Mobile & Ohio	30	30	30	30	.....
28⅞	29	1,000	Hawaiian Sugar	28½	29	28⅛	28⅞	+ ⅛
06¼	106½	6,814	Illinois Central	105	106¼	104⅝	106⅛	+1⅝
48	49	50	Illinois Steel Co	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	.....
9	9¼	100	Iowa Central	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	.....
33	35	100	Iowa Central pf	34	34	34	34	+1
20¼	20½	506	K. C., Pkts. & Gulf	20⅜	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝	+ ¼
45½	46	1,680	Laclede Gas	45⅞	46	45	45½	+ ⅛
16¾	17¼	230	Lake Erie & Western	17	17	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
72	73	900	Lake Shore & West. pf.	72	72¾	72	72¾	+ ⅛
175¾	175¾	1,475	Lake Shore	174	175¾	174	175¾	+2¼
37	40	30	Long Island	37	37	37	37	.....
56¾	56⅞	9,015	Louisville & Nashville	56¼	57	56¼	56⅞	+ ⅛
113¾	113⅞	35,908	Manhattan Con	112¼	113⅞	111⅝	113⅝	+ ⅛
132¼	133	3,757	Metropolitan St. Ry	133	133½	132¼	132¾	+ ½
102	103	915	Michigan Central	101⅜	102⅞	101⅝	102⅝	+1⅛
25⅛	26⅛	300	Minn. & St. L	25⅝	26⅜	25⅝	26⅛	+ ⅛
56	56⅝	300	Minn., & St. L. 2d pf	56⅛	56⅝	56⅛	56¼	.....
12¾	12⅞	420	Mo., Kan. & Texas	12⅛	12½	12⅛	12½	— ⅛
36	36¼	720	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf	36½	36½	35⅞	36	.....
34⅜	34⅞	13,755	Missouri Pacific	34¾	35	34½	34⅞	+ ⅛
30	30½	.....	Mobile & Ohio	30	30	30	30	.....
37⅝	37⅞	1,530	National Lead Co	37½	37⅝	37⅜	37⅝	+ ⅛
107	107½	440	National Lead Co. pf	106¾	107¼	106¾	107¼	+ ⅛
17¾	18	400	National Linseed Oil	18	18	18	18	+ ⅛
96¼	97¼	2,175	New Jersey Central	98	98¼	96¾	97	+1⅝
110⅜	110½	25,500	New York Central	109	110⅞	109	110⅝	.....
186	189	50	N. Y., N. H. & H	178¼	178¼	178¼	178¼	.....
13¼	13¾	250	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	13½	13½	13¼	13½	+ ⅛
36	37	800	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf	35	37¾	35	37¾	+2½
10	13	200	N. Y., Sus. & Western	14	14	10	10	—3
28¾	28¾	6,020	N. Y., Sus. & W. pf	33	33	27¼	28½	—4¾
48	48¼	1,903	Norfolk & West. pf	47¾	48	47¾	48	+ ¼
	4⅞	970	North American	4½	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
21¾	21⅞	2,204	Northern Pacific pf	21	22	21⅜	21⅞	+ ⅛
60⅝	60¾	8,543	Northern Pacific pf.	60¼	60¾	60¼	60⅝	+ ⅛
16⅜	16½	3,565	Ontario & Western	16¼	16½	16¼	16⅜	+ ⅛
19½	20	800	Ore. Imp., 4th in. pd.	19½	19⅝	19½	19½	+ ⅛
37	38	550	Oregon R. & Nav.	35½	37¼	35½	37¼	+2
60	70	56	Ore. R. & Nav. pf	70	70	67	67	.....
20¼	20⅜	200	Oregon Short Line	20¼	20⅝	20¼	20½	+ ⅜
31¼	31½	7,030	Pacific Mail	30½	31⅝	30½	31⅜	+ ⅛
115¾	116	4,370	Pennsylvania R. R	116	116⅛	115¾	116	+ ¼
⅝	1	100	Peo., Dec. & Evans	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
96¾	97	8,052	People's Gas, Chicago	97¼	97⅝	96¾	96¾	— ¼
39½	40	1,642	Pitts., C., C. & St. L	39¾	40¼	39½	40	.....
65½	69	100	P., C., C. & St. L. pf	69½	69½	69½	69¾	+ ¼
173½	175	600	Pull. Pal. Car	173½	174	173½	174	+ ½
23	23¼	8,140	Reading	23½	23½	23	23¼	.....
52¼	52½	6,300	Reading 1st pf	52⅜	53	52¼	52½	— ⅛
28½	29	900	Reading 2d pf	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	— ⅛
60½	62	100	Rio Grande West. pf	60½	60½	60½	60½	+ ½
7½	8	100	St. J. & G. I	8	8	8	8	.....
50¾	51	410	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf	50½	51	51	51	+ ½
19½	20	550	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf	19⅝	20	19⅝	19⅞	+ ⅛
7½	7⅝	212	St. L. & San Fran	7½	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
57⅜	57⅝	321	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	57½	57⅝	57⅜	57⅝	+ ⅛
27¼	27¼	1,473	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	27	27¼	26⅞	27¼	+ ⅛
24	27½	610	St. Paul & Duluth	21	24	21	24	+3
77	77½	790	St. Paul & Omaha	77¾	77⅞	77½	77½	.....
20¼	21¼	330	Southern Pacific	20⅝	21	20¾	21	+ ¼
9¼	98	1,470	Southern Railway	9	9¼	9	9¼	+ ⅛
32¼	32½	3,930	Southern Railway pf	31½	32⅜	31½	32⅛	+ ⅛
3¾	4	138	Standard R. & T	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
26⅜	26⅝	2,280	Tenn. Coal & Iron	26¼	26⅞	26⅛	26⅝	+ ⅛
11½	11⅝	1,700	Texas Pacific	11¼	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	+ ⅛
17	17⅛	465	Third Avenue	168½	169¾	168½	169¾	+1⅝
28⅝	28¾	24,140	U. P., all in. pd.	28½	29	28	28¾	+1⅛
8	8⅛	1,980	U. P., D. & G., t. r	7¾	8⅛	7¾	8⅛	+ ⅛
41	46	2	United States Express	40	40	40	40	.....
64¼	64½	1,570	U. S. Leather pf	64⅜	64½	64¼	64¼	+ ⅛
16	17	300	United States Rubber	16½	16½	16½	16½	+ ¼
63½	65	50	U. S. Rubber pf	63½	63½	63½	63½	.....
7½	7¾	630	Wabash	7⅜	7½	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
18½	18⅝	2,555	Wabash pf	18⅜	18⅝	18¼	18½	+ ⅛
102¼	102⅜	100	West Chicago Street	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	+ ¾
92⅜	92½	23,924	Western Union Tel	91⅜	92¾	91¼	92⅜	+1¼
2⅜	2⅝	315	W. & L. E., $1 as. pd.	2⅜	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	+ ⅛
9¼	10½	130	W. & L.E. pf.,$1 as. pd.	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
1¼	2	175	Wisconsin Central	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
Sales		459,536						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	99½	..	Col. F. & I. pf	75	80	M. & St. L. 1st pf.	85	87
4s, r., 1907	112¾	113¼	Com. Cable	178	..	Minn. Iron		58
4s, c., 1907	113⅞	114⅜	Consol. Coal	41	..	Morris & Essex	169½	170½
4s, r., 1925	129	129½	Den. & R. G	11½	12	National Starch	7½	9
4s, c., 1925	129	129½	D. M. & Ft. D	15	13¼	Nat. St. 1st pf	65	80
5s, r., 1904	114⅜	115¼	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	70	..	Nat. St. 2d pf	20	25
5s, c., 1904	114⅜	115¼	Dul., S. S. & A	3	4	New Cent. Co	7⅛	7½
Currency 6s, 1899	103¼	..	Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	6	7	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	65	80
Cherokee 4s, 1898	103¼	..	Ed. El. Ill. of N.Y.	128	129	E. E. I. of B'klyn	105	110
Cherokee 4s, 1899	103¼	..	Eighth Avenue	325	..	2d pf	36	37
Dist. Colum. 3-65s	116	..	Erie 2d pf	20¼	20¾	Norfolk So	60	..
Alb. & Sus	182	..	Ev. & T. H. pf	41	45	Nor. & West	15½	16
Alton & T. H	60	..	Ft. W. & R. G	12	..	Northwest. Tel	110	..
Am. Coal	120	140	Gt. Nor. pf	130	136	Ont. Mining	3	4½
Am. Dist. Tel	21	26	H. B. Claflin	99¾	99¾	Peo. & Eastern	5	7
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf	18½	20	Homestake	42½	..	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	168½	..
Ann Arbor	12	13	Ill. Cent. l. l	92	97	Quicksilver	1¼	3
Ann Arbor pf	33	34	Jeff. & C. Coal pf	40	..	Quicksilver pf	3	8
E. & O. S. W. pf., new	6	7	Joliet & Chicago	160	..	Rens. & Saratoga	176	..
Brooklyn R. T. pf	104	107	Kanawha & Mich	7	9	Rio Grande W	22	26
Buff., R. & P. pf	29	30	Keokuk & D. M	2½	4	R., W. & O	121	122½
Buff., R. & P. pf., 6%	66	67½	Keokuk & West	30	35	St. L. S. W	4	4½
Bur., C. R. & N	70	..	Kingston & Pem	1	10	St. L. S. W. pf	9½	10¼
Canadian Pacific	87	85½	Laclede Gas pf	92	93	St. P. & D. pf	80	85
Capital Traction	63	..	Minn., St. P. & S. M.	6½	..	St. P., M. & M	121	124
Chi. & Alton pf	172	..	Minn., St. P. & S. M. pf	12	..	St. P. & O. pf	148	152
Chi. & E. Ill	53½	55	Manhattan Beach	4	6	Sil. bull. certfs	57¼	58
Chi., Ind. & L	8¾	9½	Manhattan Beach pf	25	52	Sixth Avenue	190	200
Chi., Ind. & L. pf	30	32	Md. Coal pf	45	62	U. S. Leather	7	7½
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B	24½	26½	Mexican Central	6	7	Wells-F. Express	112	115
Cleve. & Pitts	168	..	Mex. Nat. certfs	1	1½	West. Union Beef	7½	8
Col. C. & I. Dev	..	¾				Wis. Central pf	2	8

THE COAL TRADE.

In its review of the coal trade, The Engineering and Mining Journal to-day will say:

"The local market for anthracite coal remains dull and quiet, with no changes worthy of special mention. Rather to the surprise of many dealers, the cold weather has had but little effect on the demand. Of course, there has been an increase in consumption, but this increase has added far less to the volume of sales than many of the well-posted men in the business expected, and its effect in prices has been nil. The fact that a cold snap failed so unexpectedly to stiffen the market shows very well the altogether unsatisfactory condition the trade is in.

"The stories that were published in certain New York dailies regarding a central sales agency under the control of a great syndicate are regarded by many men in the trade as pure moonshine and were generally laughed at. Certainly nothing definite has come out yet regarding the matter, and whatever slight foundation of truth there may have been for the stories is as yet carefully hidden.

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"The bituminous coal trade at Atlantic seaboard ports is quieter than it has been. Consumers seemed to avoid placing orders during the last week of the year, and have fair stocks in hand, while producers seemed to want to fill out their tonnages. This determined the present weak market, which shows a falling off. There has been for several weeks among consumers some activity in an effort to get prices for season contracts for the coming year. This induced the main line roads to issue traffic circulars on Jan. 1. These circulars show an advance of 10c. per ton in the through rate from mines to tidewater in outside shipments from lower ports, and a 15c. advance on tidewater shipments from New York harbor ports—thus advancing by so much the price of coal for the coming year."

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Dividends have been announced by the following: East River Savings Bank, semi-annual 4 per cent. per annum, for six months ended Dec. 31; Citizens' Insurance Company, 156 Broadway, 4 per cent., payable on demand.

Kessler & Co. announce that they offer at par $250,000 8 per cent. preferred stock of the Electric Vehicle Company, the issue having been underwritten by a guaranty syndicate. The authorized capital stock of the company is 50,000 8 per cent. non-cumulative preferred stock of $100 each, and 50,000 shares common stock of $100 each. Six hundred shares of the preferred stock have already been issued, 2,500 shares are now offered, and the balance remain in the Treasury of the company. The entire amount of $250,000 is to be expended for the benefit of the company, no part of it for patents, franchises, or underwriters' commissions. Any dividends declared after the common stock shall have received 8 per cent. are to be divided pro rata between the common stock and the preferred stock then outstanding. The subscribers will receive in addition to each share of preferred stock one share of full-paid non-assessable common stock. The announcement of the bankers contains a letter of the Vice President of the company, Mr. Isaac L. Rice, as to the prospects and future of the company. The subscription books will close Jan. 13 at 3 P. M.

Messrs. Poor & Greenough announce that they offer for sale at 97 and accrued interest $1,000,000 of Erie Telegraph and Telephone Company 5 per cent. collateral trust sinking fund gold bonds, due July 1, 1926, being part of $2,000,000, of which $1,000,000 have been previously sold. Both the bonds and stock of the company are quoted at the New York Stock Exchange. The Erie Telegraph and Telephone Company, in conjunction with the American Bell Telephone Company, owns and operates the subordinate corporations conducting the Bell Telephone business in Cleveland, Ohio, and in all of Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Texas, and Arkansas, excepting only Duluth and the Black Hills district. The company has a capital stock of $4,800,000, upon which dividends have been paid continuously for fourteen years. The object of the issue of the bonds is to provide the Erie Company with the capital necessary for extensions of its system, all of which add to the revenue. The bonds are countersigned only to the extent of two-thirds of the collateral deposited against them, which collateral consists of the Erie Company's entire ownership of the stocks of the subordinate companies, which, in turn, are kept free from bonded or other indebtedness.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	350	Market & Fulton	225
American Ex	170	Mechanics'	185
Broadway	225	Mech. & Traders'	110
Central National	165	Mercantile	178
Chatham	287	Merchants'	146
Chemical	4000	Merchants' Ex	120
City	700	Metropolis	440
Citizens'	125	[illegible]	150
Columbia	150	National Union	228
Commerce	207	New Amsterdam	253
Continental	127	New York	235
Corn Exchange	285	New York County	700
East River	13	N. Y. Nat. Ex	80
Fifth Avenue	2800	Ninth National	90
First Nat. of S. I	175	Nat. Bank of N. A	135
Fourth National	185	Pacific	180
Gallatin National	300	Park	265
Garfield National	600	People's	200
German American	115	Phenix	92
Germania	300	Republic	155
Greenwich	165	Seaboard National	170
Hudson River	155	Second National	450
Imp. & Traders'	520	Seventh National	100
Irving	145	Shoe & Leather	97
Leather Manufac'rs'	165	State of New York	110
Lincoln National	175	Tradesmen's	105
Manhattan	250	West Side	275
		Western National	135

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Tobacco Co scrip		Erie 4s prior bonds		Reading Co gen 4s	
29,500	80	74,000	91½	7,000	84⅜
1,000	79	1,000	91⅝	3,000	84½
Ann Arbor 1st 4s		37,000	91½	43,000	84¼
16,000	83	Galv., H. & H 5s		75,000	84⅛
At. T & S F gen 4s		5,000	89¾	Rio Grande West 1st	
103,000	90⅛	1,000	89⅝	10,000	82¼
6,000c	90⅝	Gal, Har'g & San An, Mex & Pac Div 5s		35,000	82½
30,000	90¼	7,000	92⅝	54,000	82¾
4,500	90½	8,000	93	7,000	83
2,000	90¾	H & Tex Cent G M 4s		10,000	83⅛
500	90⅝	4,000	78½	2,000	83⅜
27,000	90¼	11,000	79	Iron Mt gen 5s	
11,000	90⅝	Ind, Dec & West 1st		10,000	88⅜
Adjustment 4s		3,000	103½	6,000	88¾
15,000	58⅜	Int & Gt Nor 1st		St L & S F 4s	
21,000	58⅜	1,000	122	10,000	74
50,000	58⅝	Iowa Central 1st 5s		15,000	74¼
5,000	59	2,000	99½	10,000	74½
5,000	58⅞	1,000	99½	10,000	74½
3,000	58⅞	Kan City, P & Gulf 1st		2,000	74⅞
1,000	58⅜	5,000	79	5,000	75
500	58¼	10,000	80	2,000	74½
20,000	58⅞	5,000	79½	St L & S F G M 5s	
1,000	58¾	Kan Tao 1st cons, Trust Co certfs		6,000	103⅞
9,000c	59	10,000	85½	5,000	103¾
11,000	59	10,000	86	St L & S F gen 6s	
Atlantic & Pacific inc		2,000	88	3,000s20F	117¼
25,000	¾	7,000	87½	17,000	117¼
50,000	⅞	L S & M So 2d reg		1,000	117
Boston Union Gas bonds, trust ctfs s f 5s		1,000	119	St L & S F trust 5s	
5,000	91	L. S. & Mich So 3½s		3,000	93
Brooklyn R T 5s		2,000	105	St P, M & M 2d	
4,000	95¼	3,000c	105	2,000	122⅜
1,000	95½	2,000	105	St P, M & M consld 6s, reduced to 4½s	
1,000	95½	Lehigh & Wilkesbarre con assented		5,000	106¼
2,000	95⅝	2,000	101½	San An & Ar Pass 4s	
7,000	95¾	15,000	102	11,000	60
6,000	95¾	Lex Av & Pav Fy 1st		Scioto Val & N E 4s	
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s		1,000c	121½	1,000	83½
1,000c	112½	5,000	121⅞	Seattle, L S & E 1st, Tr Co cts, ass't paid	
5,000	112⅝	21,000	121¾	1,000	44⅞
Buffalo & Erie new		8,000	122	So Car & Ga 1st 5s	
2,000	102¼	La & Mo River 1st		5,000	96
Canada So 1st 5s		2,000	111	So Pac of Ariz 1st	
2,000	110¼	Louis & Nash, S & N Ala gtd 5s		10,000	102⅛
Cent Ga Ry con 5s		5,000	96½	So Pac of Cal 5s consld	
20,000s10F	91¼	Louis & Nash cons		10,000	93½
1,000	91¼	1,000	102¾	Southern Ry 1st 5s	
12,000s20F	91¼	1,000	102¼	6,000	92½
Cent Ga Ry 1st inc		Louis & Nash unified gold 4s		3,000	92⅝
16,000	44½	15,000	85⅞	5,000	92⅝
Cent of N J gen 5s		Metropolitan Elev 2d		12,000	92⅜
15,000	110⅜	1,000	104¼	15,000	92½
5,000	110⅞	Met St Ry gen 5s		10,000	92¼
2,000c	110⅞	14,000	114⅝	20,000	92
5,000	111	10,000	114¾	10,000	91½
5,000	111½	12,000	115	5,000	92
Registered		Mich Cent Mtge 4s reg		Standard R & T 6s	
10,000	110½	1,000	108	1,000	60
1,000	110⅞	Mich Cent cons 7s		Standard R & T inc	
5,000	110½	3,000	114¾	3,000	12
52,000	101½	Mil, L S & West 1st		Tex & Pac 1st 5s	
Ches & Ohio 1st, Series A		7,000	136½	1,000	98
13,000	120	Mil & St Paul, Chi & Pac West 5s		5,000	98¼
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s		1,000	116	1,000	98¼
21,000	82¾	Mil & St Paul 8s 1st		8,000	98⅜
10,000s3	82⅜	10,000	103½	22,000	98⅛
50,000 A	82⅜	Mil & St L con 5s		5,000	99¼
10,000	82⅜	2,000	106½	4,000	99⅞
Ches & Ohio con 5s		1,000	106¼	6,000	100
5,000	114½	Mo, K & East 1st		6,000	99¾
Ches & Ohio, R & A Div, 1st consol 4s		5,000	94⅞	9,000	99½
10,000	103⅞	4,000	95	Tex & Pac 2d inc	
1,000	104	Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s		10,000	29½
Chi, Bur & N 5s		35,000	87	10,000	29¾
5,000	110¼	5,000	86⅞	10,000	29¾
Chi, B & Q cons 7s		Mo, K & Tex 2d		5,000	29¾
8,000	115½	5,000	63¾	10,000	29⅞
Chi, B & Q conv 5s		13,000	64	2,000	29⅞
19,000	111	4,000	63⅞	2,000	29¾
10,000	111¼	3,000	64	35,000	29½
12,000	110⅜	Mo, K & T of T 5s		13,000	29⅝
2,000	111	8,000	82	12,000	29⅝
3,000	111⅜	Mo Pac 1st cons		3,000s3	29¾
2,000	111¼	12,000	95½	St. Paul	29¾
Chi, B & Q deb 5s		Mobile & Ohio G M 4s		Tol & Ohio Cent 1st	
10,000	107	3,000	78¾	1,000	103½
9,000	107½	40,000	79	Tol, Peo & West 4s	
Chi, B & Q, Den Div 4s		10,000	78¼	1,000	72½
5,000	101¼	11,000	78¾	Tol, St L & K C 1st, Tr Co certfs	
Iowa Div 4s		2,000	78¼	2,000	89
5,000	102	Nash, C & St L 5s		Ulster & Del 1st 5s	
Nebraska ext 4s		1,000	103½	1,000	104
5,000	99	N Y, C & St L 4s		Union Elev 1st 6s, Trust Co certfs	
Chi G L & C Co 1st		1,000	106¾	10,000s3	83½
1,000	105	5,000	107	Union Pac 6s, 1898, Trust Co certfs, ex matured coups	
Chi, Ind & L refdg 6s		5,000	107¼	14,000	116½
2,000	97	N Y, O & W refdg 4s		7,000	117
Chi & N W S F 6s		9,000	98	Union Pac 1st, 1897, Tr Co certfs, ex matured coups	
1,000	116¾	N Y, S & W 1st refdg 6s		1,000	116½
Chi, R I & P ext 5s		11,000	105	Union Pac 1st, 1897, Tr Co certfs, ex matured coups	
125,000	105¾	2,000

NEWS FOR THE WHEELMEN

To-night's Race Meet at Madison Square Garden Ends the Indoor Season.

TEAMS AND PURSUIT RACES

Important Inter-Club and International Events on the Programme—Mr. Potter's Trip to Philadelphia—N. Y. A. C. Contest Ends.

Indoor racing for this Winter virtually ends with the race meet at the Garden to-night. Indoor cycling in some of the big armories is planned in several instances, but the great gatherings of the fastest men in the country, with the appearance of foreign racing celebrities, will not take place again in New York until late in April. Many of the participants in the racing to-night will leave for Florida, and the rest will go out of training for the most part. Team and pursuit races are the features of this evening's sport. Local cycle clubs of prominence will be represented in a team pursuit race for clubs.

The international pursuit race is expected to be a speedy event. Fulford and Wheelock will represent England. The Chase brothers were to ride against these two to determine England's representative team, but the illness of Arthur Chase checkmated this plan. Gougolz and Lamberjack are the French pair, and the American team is composed of Nat Butler and Fred Titus. It is a tandem event.

In addition to these races there will be a quarter-mile dash for amateurs and a mile open for professionals. Edouard Taylore will also appear in a five-mile exhibition ride.

Little enlightenment was derived from the visit of Isaac B. Potter, President of the League of American Wheelmen, and W. Sheldon Bull, Secretary-Treasurer of the New York State Division, to Philadelphia as a committee to sound the Quaker loyalty to Mr. Potter's cause. George D. Gideon, reported to be a possible candidate for the Presidency, was not seen. The visitors conferred with Chief Consul Boyle and Secretary-Treasurer Collins, from which they obtained the confirmation of pledges already given that Pennsylvania's vote will be solid for the Potter-Keenan ticket.

F. A. Myrick, Edward Weinacht, and C. K. Alley, the survivors of the contest begun on May 1, 1896, by sixteen members of the New York Athletic Club, who were to ride five miles a day regardless of the state of the weather, ended on Wednesday by common consent. Each will receive a silver cup.

Condition of the Roads.

Reports from correspondents of the League of American Wheelmen State Division received yesterday at the headquarters in the Vanderbilt Building, indicate that the roads in general about New York are in fair shape for riding, although somewhat muddy.

New York State.—Seventh Avenue is rather muddy, but is fast drying up. St. Nicholas Avenue, muddy. Riverside Drive, good. The roads of West Farms are fair to good. Earth roads of Rye are in fair shape. In Port Jervis the roads are muddy and wet. All roads in the vicinity of King's Bridge and Fordham are in poor condition for riding. Mount Vernon roads are in good riding shape. The roads of Irvington and Yonkers are good to fair. In New Rochelle and Montgomery the macadam roads are in first-class condition. In Port Chester the earth roads are muddy.

Long Island.—The roads in and around Whitestone are in a very muddy state. The roads of Far Rockaway are good; those of Patchogue are rough. Macadam roads of Hempstead are good, earth roads fair. In Eastport and Bath Beach the roads are muddy. The macadam roads of Garden City and Lawrence are fair. The Merrick Road is fair to good. In Valley Stream the roads are muddy. The roads of Jamaica and Babylon are muddy.

New Jersey.—In Newark, macadam roads are good, earth roads fair to good. In Bloomfield the roads are good. The macadam roads of Roselle are fair, earth roads muddy. In Paterson the roads are poor to fair. In Bayonne and Englewood the roads are damp and muddy. In Tenafly the roads are very good.

YESTERDAY'S HOCKEY MATCHES.

Yale University Team Beaten by the Brooklyn Skating Club.

The Yale University hockey team met the Brooklyn Skating Club team at the Clermont Avenue Rink, in Brooklyn Borough, last night, and were beaten by a score of 3 to 1. After the game Le Roy See defeated H. P. McDonald in a one-half mile skating race. See won easily in 1:25 2-5.

The second team of the Hockey Club of New York met the Staten Island Cricket Club team at the Ice Palace Rink, One Hundred and Seventh Street and Lexington Avenue, last night and easily defeated them by a score of 5 to 1.

THE COLUMBIA CREW.

Thirty Candidates Examined and G. E. Webb, Boat Builder, Engaged.

George E. Webb, the boat builder of Worcester, Mass., has been engaged for the coming season by Columbia University. He will build a couple of new racing shells for the crews, and will assist in training the men. Capt. Longacre, of the University Boat Club, believes that he will prove a very valuable man.

Yesterday about thirty candidates for the Varsity and freshmen crews were examined and measured. They will begin training Monday in the temporary gymnasium in the Schermerhorn building, and the good men will be sifted out gradually. The crews, however, will not be picked until after the men have done more work in the boat next Spring.

Racing at Ingleside.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 7.—Results at Ingleside:

FIRST RACE.—Selling. Seven furlongs. Fred Gardner won, Charles A. second, Nonchalance third. Time—1:31½.

SECOND RACE.—Allowances. Six furlongs. Catawba won, Hardly second, Highland Ball third. Time—1:17.

THIRD RACE.—Selling. One mile. Collins won, Schiller second, Benamela third. Time—1:44.

FOURTH RACE.—Allowances. One mile. Mercutio won, Newsgatherer second, Alma third. Time—1:31.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling. Seven furlongs. Harry Thoburn won, Jack Martin second, Lena third. Time—1:30½.

SIXTH RACE.—Allowances. One mile. Morinet won, Linstock second, Los Prietos third. Time—1:44½.

GEORGE BARLOW'S WILL.

Many Bequests to Charitable Institutions—Estate Valued at $250,000.

The will of George Barlow, who died at 405 Clermont Avenue, Brooklyn Borough, on Jan. 2 last, was filed yesterday in the Kings County Surrogate's office. Among the bequests are the following:

To the Methodist Episcopal Hospital Fund, to found a bed in memory of testator's mother, Wilhelmina, $5,000; to the same, to found a child's bed in memory of his son George F., $3,000; to the Brooklyn Methodist Episcopal Church Home, in memory of his wife, Martha Ann, $5,000; to the Adelphi College, to be called the George Francis Barlow Memorial Fund, $5,000; various bequests to the Brooklyn Church Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church and its funds, amounting in all to $00,000; to the Methodist Episcopal Church Hospital, $17,000; to the Board of Education of the Methodist Church, $10,000; to the Brooklyn Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, $10,000; to the fund of the same, $2,000; to the Brooklyn Children's Aid Society, $50,000; to the Howard Colored Orphan Asylum, $3,000; to the Industrial School Association and Home for Destitute Children, $5,000.

The rest of the property goes to the widow, two daughters, a son, a nephew, and a cousin. The estate is valued at $250,000.

MANY MONEY ORDER FRAUDS.

Auditor Castle Discovers Nine Ways in Which the Old Checking System Could Be Abused.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Auditor Castle of the Post Office Department has discovered irregularities in money-order accounts which may possibly result in a loss to the Government of a considerable sum. They were brought to light as the outcome of a new system of checking accounts by Postmasters which went into effect on the first of the year.

About three years ago the practice of checking money order accounts in the office of the Auditor was changed, they being audited by stubs or coupons and not by the orders themselves, as had been done previously. If the Postmasters' return corresponded in each item with this coupon or stub, the account was assumed to be correct and was closed. The money order itself was never checked by the issuing Postmasters' returns, but was only used as a voucher for the paying Postmaster. When Auditor Castle took charge of the office he discovered defects in the system which made it possible for dishonest Postmasters to rob the Government, and ascertained there were nine possible ways in which this could be done. He then put into operation a new system which he believed would cover all defects.

One of the most important of the changes decided upon was the abolishment of the coupon entirely and the checking of both sides of the Postmasters' accounts by the money orders. Several cases have already been detected in which orders were issued for as high as $80 and $100, and were reported by the issuing Postmaster at one or two dollars each. How many such frauds were perpetrated during the three years in which the old system was in operation can only be guessed. An examination of the 100,000,000 money orders issued during that time could be made, the Auditor believes, by 100 men in a year, and if the rate of fraudulent orders just discovered continues, he thinks it might be well to do this. How much the Government has lost will not be determined unless such an examination is made.

DISMEMBERED BODY FOUND.

The Box Containing It Opened in an Iowa Express Office.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Jan. 7.—Representatives of the Adams Express Company opened an ill-smelling box at Charlton today, and found a human body cut into bits.

The box had stood several days in the express office, and the officers, becoming suspicious, pried off the lid. Detectives were put to work on the case.

MR. MORTON'S COACHMAN DEAD.

Hired by the ex-Governor After Serving English Royalty.

RHINECLIFF, N. Y., Jan. 7.—James White, who died here on Wednesday, had been for several years coachman for ex-Gov. Morton. He was forty-five years of age, and had served as coachman for the Earl of Dufferin, and later for the Marquis of Lorne. He accompanied the Marquis and Princess Louise to Canada when the former became Governor General of the province, and remained with them until their return to England. He liked America so well that he did not care to go back to England, and Gov. Morton, receiving a good recommendation of him while staying in London, took him into his service.

White was a man of commanding figure and an ideal coachman. He had a great number of photographs of himself in the different liveries he had worn at various times, and these, with a list of nobles that he had driven, he cherished and guarded carefully.

W. C. T. U. LIGHTS A SALOON.

Electric Power Furnished by the Chicago Woman's Temple.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—Local temperance circles are stirred to-day over the discovery that the Woman's Christian Temperance Union is furnishing electric power to illuminate a saloon. The information had the effect of a bomb dropped in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union headquarters on the eleventh floor of the Temple. Matilda B. Carse, Treasurer of the Temple Fund, was thunderstruck when she heard the facts.

Henry Dibblee, agent of the building, says it is of no public concern if he wishes to furnish electric power at a good profit to Saloonkeeper Jacob Schlitt. The latter said at first that he had no contract with the temperance people, but subsequently he acknowledged that his buffet was getting its electrical display from the Temple. Mrs. Carse admitted that she could not compel the agent to deprive Schlitt of the light, but said that she would request him to do it.

SLEEPY HOLLOW TAX SQUABBLE.

Death of Trustee Dealey Expected to Complicate Matters.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Jan. 7.—James Dealey, a Trustee of Sleepy Hollow School District of Mount Pleasant, died last night. His death, it is believed, will seriously complicate matters in the district. Some time ago Mr. Dealey, together with Trustees Seifert and Hutton, fixed the tax rate of the district, in opposition to Trustees Lant and Erdman.

The majority of the Trustees refused to take the 1897 town tax list and use it as a basis for the school rate. They held that the Town Assessors had placed too high a valuation on the property of William Rockefeller. Trustees Lant and Erdman held that the town list must be taken. The majority took an old valuation upon Mr. Rockefeller's property, and fixed his taxable valuation by adding a 60 per cent. increase, whereupon Mr. Lant, who was President, and Mr. Erdman resigned. This left three members on the board, the lowest number that could transact business.

In view of the dispute as to the right of the Trustees to make an exception in favor of Mr. Rockefeller, it is doubtful whether three men can be found to take up the work, considerable trouble having arisen when an attempt was made to secure successors to Trustees Lant and Erdman.

Paul Anstie a Suicide.

Paul Anstie drank two ounces of carbolic acid yesterday at the Grand Union Hotel. He was dead when found by a chambermaid a half hour after his arrival. A note that was left on the table requested that his family, at 156 East Fifty-sixth Street, be notified of his death. Another note, to his wife, was found. Anstie, who was fifty-four years old, was steward and bookkeeper at the New York Yacht Club, Twenty-seventh Street and Madison Avenue. His books and records are reported in excellent condition. Mrs. Anstie said she could assign no reason for her husband's action.

Charter for Second-Class Cities.

SYRACUSE, Jan. 7.—State Senator Horace White, in an address to three business men's associations in joint session to-night, said that he would introduce his bill for a uniform charter for second-class cities next Wednesday. He said he would work for its passage if the Governor interposed a veto. One of the changes from the measure introduced last year provides for limiting all franchises to fifty years' duration. They are to be sold to the highest bidder.

Julius A. Brose Indicted in Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 7.—The Grand Jury to-day handed up an indictment against Julius A. Brose, formerly discount clerk of the State Banking Company's bank, charging embezzlement and converting to his own use $6,500 of the funds of the bank. Brose will probably be called to plead on Monday and it is thought that he will plead guilty.

$5,000 Damages for a Poor Woman.

ELIZABETH, Jan. 7.—Mrs. Ann Parker, a poor woman, to-day recovered a verdict for $5,000 in her damage suit against the Consolidated Traction Company. The woman tried to board a car last September, when the conductor started it up, and, as a result she was knocked down and her knee hurt.

A Chicago Burglary.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—Burglars entered the residence of W. W. Jacobs, at 12 Waverly Place, last evening and carried away mining stock valued at about $20,000, besides a collection of rare coins, musical instruments, rare books, jewelry, silverware, and clothing.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Active Dealing in Harlem Lots—Corners in First and Lexington Avenues Sold—Salesroom Transactions.

Hall J. How & Co. have sold for Mrs. Eliza M. Bailey to Adolph M. Bendheim, for improvement, five lots on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, 225 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue.

The Young Men's Christian Association has purchased the plot, 78.9 by 125, at the southwest corner of Lexington Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street, at present occupied by four three-story brick dwellings on the avenue and three similar dwellings on the street. The sellers were Margaret A. Murphy, Huldah A. Dwyer, Mary E. Kelly, and William Detmold. An officer of the association said yesterday that no immediate improvement was contemplated, and that the purchase had been made to provide a site for a new building, in case it should be decided to dispose of the association's present home, at Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue.

Edward C. Sheehy and John Regan have sold to Henry Rothschild the plot of four lots at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and First Street. It is understood that Mr. Rothschild has resold the plot to John Webber for improvement.

Julius Friend has sold for David Marx to Max Freund the plot, One Hundred and Ninth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 50 by 100. The buyer will improve the property.

J. Romaine Brown & Co. have sold for R. O. Laforte to David H. McAlpin the six-story apartment house, Milano, 125 and 127 West Fifty-eighth Street, 100 by 100. The brokers declined to give any figures in connection with the transaction.

H. Rawak has sold to Peter Miller six lots on the north side of One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, 100 feet west of Fifth Avenue.

J. Clarence Davies & Co. have sold to a Mr. Mauer the three-story frame dwelling, with store, 2,942 Third Avenue, 75 feet north of Rose Street, 24.6 by 100.

Jackson & Stern have purchased the old buildings, 265 and 267 Madison Street, 37.6 by 100.

It was denied authoritatively yesterday that negotiations are pending for the purchase by W. R. Hearst of the triangular plot included by Broadway, Seventh Avenue, and Forty-second Street.

In the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday William Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Ella S. Dorsett, for $2,400 the two-story frame dwelling, Jennings Street, southwest side, 178 feet northwest of the Southern Boulevard, 22 by 136 and irregular.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiffs, Thomas R. A. and William H. Hall, for $35,250, the two five-story brick flats, 941 to 945 Park Avenue, northeast corner of Eighty-first Street, 62.2 by 80.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Park Avenue, southwest corner of Eighty-second Street, for a five-story brick flat, with store, 45.8 by 95; Felix Krupp of 27 Morningside Avenue, owner; Gilbert Robinson of 215 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $50,000.

Park Avenue, west side, 45.6 feet south of Eighty-second Street, for two five-story brick flats, with stores, 27 by 87; Felix Krupp of 27 Morningside Avenue, owner; Gilbert Robinson of 215 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $50,000.

Nos. 116 to 120 West Thirty-fourth Street, for a twelve-story brick hotel, 80 by 90; Knickerbocker Realty Improvement Company of 156 Broadway, owner; Ralph S. Townsend of 29 East Nineteenth Street, architect; cost, $500,000.

Union Avenue, southwest corner of Fox Street, for a four-story brick flat, 30 by 75; Clusting & Wolf of 161 East One Hundred Street, owners; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $20,000.

Union Avenue, west side, 30 feet south of Fox St, for two three-story brick tenements, 21 by 57; Clusting & Wolf of 161 East One Hundred Street, owners; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $16,000.

Alterations.

No. 106 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, to a two-story and basement brick dwelling; Joseph Young of 114 West Twenty-third Street, owner; Robert Glenn, architect; cost, $1,200.

No. 207 East Seventeenth Street, to a three-story brick dwelling; Couper & Ball, owners; Israels & Harder of 194 Broadway, architects; cost, $6,000.

One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, south side, 99.10 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, to a four-story brick brewery; John F. Betz, owner; James E. Ware & Son, architects; cost, $4,000.

Webster Avenue, east side, 63 feet south of One Hundred and Fourth Street, to a three-story frame dwelling; Elizabeth Schmid, premises, owner; Arthur Boehmer of One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost, $200.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, Jan. 7.

AVENUE B, e s, 68.9 ft s of 14th St, 22x88, ½ part; Harriet Baer to Meyer Kock and another $16,000

AVENUE B, 233, and other property, &c.; United States Trust Company of New York and another, executors, to William Hoffman and another 20,555

AVENUE A, 237, 40.6x91.5; United States Trust Company of New York and another, as executors, to John J. Poliock 14,500

BERGEN AV, s s, 210 ft w of Bergen Av, 50x155x54x131.6; Alice Loewel to Bertha Loewel 1

BROOK AV, w s, 231 ft n of Westchester Av, 50.6x22.8x55.3x15.1; Alice Loewel to Bertha Loewel 1

BROOK AV, e s, 72.9 ft n of 169th St, 85.6x100.6x87.4x100.6; Leopold Hutter to Susan A. Austin 100

BROOME ST, s s, 51, 25x75; Hyman Gross and wife to Dora Hall 27,150

CLINTON ST, 173, 25x100; Sarah Warsawski to Etta Warsawski 1

COLLEGE PLACE, w s, 50 ft s of Mott St, 50x75, Morrisania; John Farrell and wife to Ellen Beatty 1

COLUMBUS AV, 629 and 631, 50.8x75; Marcus Nathan and wife to Ralph O. Ives 100

DELANCEY ST, n s, 78.3 ft e of Sheriff St, 21.10x100; Dora Hall to Hyman Gross 20,000

DELANCEY ST, 33 and 35, and 131 Forsyth St; Michael Englert to Maurice Levy 25

EAST 4TH ST, 67, 25x100; Julius Dreyfus and wife to Luemmlein Buttenwieser and another 45,000

EDGECOMBE AV, 40, 17.6x90; Joseph Rueth and others to William H. Smith, Jr. 1

EDGECOMBE AV, 40, 17.6x90; Monica T. Flanagan to Joseph Reuth and another.. 1

FORT WASHINGTON DEPOT ROAD, s s of Lots 3, 4, and 7, map of lands of Isaac E. Martin; Jeannette H. Martin and another, executors, to Benjamin F. Watkins 25,000

MORRIS AV, e s, 99.6 ft s of 152d St, 17.6x70.3; Thomas P. Wickes, referee, to Isaac P. Smith 5,000

LENOX AV, 533, 27x75; William B. Brownell to Mary Hutchinson 24,750

LOT 2, Block 2,919, and Lots 2 to 6, Block 2,929, map of 176 lots Bathgate estate; Michael J. Naughton to Emanuel Heilner and others 100

LOT 20, Block 2,928, map of 176 lots, Bathgate estate; the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as executor, to Benjamin Poth 4,700

LOT 83, block 2,929, map of 176 lots of the Bathgate estate; The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as executor, &c., to Edward J. Foley 3,200

LOT 88, block 2,929, map of 176 lots of the Bathgate estate; The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as executors, &c., to Warren C. Crane 850

LOT 89, block 2,929, map of 176 lots of the Bathgate estate; The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as executor, &c., to Tommaso Colorlano 1,050

LOTS 33, 34, 35, Block 2,928, map of 176 lots, Bathgate estate; the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as executor, to Henriette C. Schroeder 4,950

MACDOUGAL ST, 22, 25x irregular; Amadeus Valente to Louis Laneri and wife 1

MINETTA LANE, n s, 96.6 ft w of Minetta St, 12.2x34x irregular; Charles D. Olendorf, referee, to Henry Nobel 8,250

MINETTA LANE, n s, 96.6 ft w of Minetta St, 16.2x34x irregular; Henry Nobel and wife to Amalia Knief 1

MONROE ST, n s, 75.7 ft w of Rutgers St, 31.3x17.3; Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, to Henry P. Botty 5,000

OLD BROADWAY, e s, 74.5 ft n of 130th St, 28.11x100; George H. Parker and wife to William Sargeant 1,877

OLD BROADWAY, e s, 74.5 ft n of 130th St, 28.11x100.11; Frances C. McAllister to William Sargeant 5,750

ROCKFIELD ST, s s, 423.6 ft w of William's Bridge Road, 25x100; Letitia Riley to John J. Brady 10

THOMPSON ST, 34 to 38; South 5th Av, 190 to 194; West Houston St, 21 West, and 25 and 27 West, and 28 and 30 West; Leopold Stadecker to Jacob Emsheimer 1

VALENTINE AV, w s, n ½ of Lot 26, map of the southerly part of the farm of Peter Valentine; Rosina Ferraioli to Caroline Luster 1

VALENTINE AV, w s, Lot 25, map of the southerly part of the farm of Peter Valentine; Caroline Luster to Rosina Ferraioli 1

WASHINGTON AV, n s, 482 ft s of 182d St, 18x irregular; Frank P. Lockwood and wife to Lawrence McCann 1

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 498.4 ft n of 2d St, 100x100; Henry C. Mapes and wife to William H. Booth 6,800

WEBSTER AV, n w corner of 199th St, 100.11x122.6x101.11x130.3; Julius F. Toussaint to Matilda B. Toussaint 10

WEBSTER AV, e s, 268 ft s of 183d St, 120.4x90.1x123.11x90; the Northern Improvement Company to Nathan B. Levin. 1

WEBSTER AV, e s, 268 ft s of 183d St, 120.4x90.1x123.11x90; Nathan B. Levin to Edward L. Lewis 10,000

WENDOWER AV, s e corner of 3d Av, 100x32.5x100x34.4; John C. Barr to Noah C. Rogers 1

8TH AV, n e corner of 29th St, 24.8x100; Thomas Chirney and another, executors, to Henry V. Mead 75,000

8TH AV, n e corner of 29th St, 24.8x100; Henry V. Mead and wife to William H. Smith and another 75,000

10TH AV, n w corner of Academy St, 166x—x50x—; Academy St, n s, at high-water mark Sherman's Creek; the Mayor, &c., City of New York to George F. Johnson 3,380

11TH AV, e s, 40.5 ft s of 54th St, 20x72; Peter Fippinger and wife to Jacob Peterson 1

4TH ST, 67 East, 23x100; Luemmlein Buttenwieser and others to Julius Dreyfus... 45,000

4TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Union Av, 20x100; G. H. Mosher and wife to Philip Wood 1

19TH ST, s s, 199 ft w of 8th Av, 26x92; Thomas Chirney and another, executors, to Henry V. Mead 33,000

19TH ST, n s, 199 ft w of 8th Av, 26x92; Henry V. Mead and wife to Thomas Chirney and another, trustees 33,000

20TH ST, 330 West, 16.8x92; Thomas Chirney and another, executors, to H. V. Mead 11,000

20TH ST, 330 West, 16.8x92; Henry V. Mead and wife to Caroline V. Roome... 11,000

27TH ST, s s, 188 ft e of 7th Av, 44.4x98.9; John G. Norris and wife to Robert D. Green 97,000

40TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of Madison Av, 25x98.9; James A. Garland and wife to Lillia B. Hyde 100

49TH ST, s s, 93.9 ft w of 1st Av, 18.9x100.5; Alice Loewel to Bertha Loewel... 1

49TH ST, s s, 183.6 ft w of 5th Av, 16.6x100; Jane S. Bradford to Julia C. Hammond 100

55TH ST, s s, 136.6 ft w of 9th Av, 13.6x100.5; 55th St, n s, 123 ft w of 9th Av, 23x100.5; 55th St, s s, 123 ft w of 9th Av, 13.6x100.5; Martin L. Rickerson to Charles F. David 10

88TH ST, 10 West, 17.6x100.8; the Metropolitan Improvement Company to Hugo Wesendonck 1

95TH ST, 131 West 17x100.8; Ralph O. Ives and wife to Marcus Nathan 100

97TH ST, 69 West, 20x100; William Schneider to Raymund L. Wadr 1

98TH ST, 152 and 154 West; Webster White and wife to Frank E. Tompkins.. 10

100TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 100x100.11; Harry Birdsell to Eugene C. Potter 1

100TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 100x100.11; Eliza R. Knapp to Harry Birdsell 1

100TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of Central Park West, 24.6x89; Thomas J. Convey and wife to Eliza R. Knapp 1

103D ST, n s, 262.6 ft w of Columbus Av, 18.9x100.11; Eugene C. Potter and wife to Harry Birdsell 1

112TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of 7th Av, 50x100.11; Edward Jenkins and wife to George H. Beyer 1

119TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of 8th Av, 25x100.11; Thomas J. Convey and wife to Eliza R. Knapp 1

126TH ST, n s, 283.2 ft e of 7th Av, 16.10x99.11; Ferdinand Hasbrouck and others to William C. Boltan, trustee 1

127TH ST, 142 West, 15x99.11; Rita V. Castellanos to Miguel Castellanos 1

133D ST, 151 West, 25x99.11; William H. Smith and wife to Joseph Rueth and another 1

134TH ST, 14 West, 25x99.11; Michael Feeney to Jane F. McMahon and another 1

140TH ST, 559 East, 25x200; Mary A. Franklin, individually and as executrix, and others to John Franklin 18,000

150TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 17x99.11; John Davis and wife to George Simpson 100

170TH ST, n s, 100.1 ft e of Prospect Av, 30x145.5x30x44.5; Winslow E. Buzby and wife to Minnie A. Mayzlotta and another

184TH ST, n s, 290 ft e of 11th Av, 10x99.11; Max Marx and wife to Jacob Hess 1

Recorded Leases.

EGBERT, Abram W., to John Duane; 224 and 226 Division St, 21 years $1,300

GUTWITZKI, Harris, to Israel Auerbach and others; 81 Essex St, 4½ years.. 840

KINNISEN, Eliza G., to Lizzie Moore; 142 West 24th St, 3 years 1,300

PYLE, Esther A., to Emma Stapff; 605 West 52d St, 4 11-12 year 420

Recorded Mortgages.

AUSTIN, Susan A., to Leopold Hutter; e s of Brook Av, 72.9 ft n of East 169th St, 2½ year $1,790

ALDEN, Thomas D., to Mary Tilley; 401 St, 541 and 543 West, 3 years 5,000

ALTIERI, Antoinetta, to New York Building-Loan Banking Company; s s of 111th St, 125 ft e of 2d Av, installments 49,150

BAYNE, Henry D., to Hyman and Henry Sonn; s s of 127th St, 335 ft w of 5th Av, ¼ year 38,000

BIRCH, Isaac C., to Catherina Winter; s s of 134th St, 150 ft w of Alexander Av, 1 year 2,000

BRINLEY, Caroline, to George Rambaud; 289 Bleecker St, 3 years 20,000

BOTTY, Henry P., to the Metropolitan Savings Bank; s s of Monroe St, 75.7 ft w of Rutgers St, 1 year 3,000

BUEL, Charles, to New York Realty Company; e s of Riverside Drive or Av, 62.1 ft n of 76th St, 7 months 25,000

BUZBY, Winslow E., to Frank S. Mazziotta; n s of 170th St, 100.1 ft e of Prospect Av, 2 years 500

DREYFUS, Julius, to Nicholas C. Benziger and another, executors, &c.; 67 East 4th St, 5 years 30,000

DUSENBERRY, Cornelia J., to Herbert Rawson; 5th St, n e corner of 13th Av, to 14th Av, Westchester, 2 years 1,000

FARLEY, Thomas, to Frederick W. Tietjen; Prospect Av, s w corner of 169th St, 3 years 5,000

FISHER, Elizabeth T., to The Mutual Life Insurance Company; 47 East 76th St, 1 year 1,000

FOLEY, Edward J., to The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; Lot 83, block 2,929, map of 176 lots of the Bathgate estate, 3 years 1,600

FRANKLIN, John, to Mary Benedict; 560 East 141st St and 559 East 140th St, demand 1,500

FRANKLIN, John, to Adolph G. Hupfel; 560 East 141st St and 559 East 140th St, demand 2,000

FRANKLIN, John, to George H. Winter; 560 East 141st St and 559 East 140th St, demand 1,500

FRANKLIN, John, to Charles E. Winter; 560 East 141st St and 559 East 140th St, demand 1,500

FRANKLIN, John, to Catherine E. Simmons; 560 East 141st St and 559 East 140th St, demand 1,500

GAMBLE, William and Andrew, to Irving Savings Institution; n s of 142d St, 175 and 195 ft e of Grand Boulevard, (two mortgages,) 1 year 19,000

GIORDANO, Tommaso, to The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; Lot 89, block 2,929, map of 176 lots of the Bathgate estate, 3 years 525

GORSCH, Arthur, to Allen L. and Benjamin Mordecai; n s of 114th St, 395 ft w of 5th Av, demand 1,500

GRAFF, Eva P. and Abraham M., to Union Dime Savings Institution; Lots 35 and 17, map of farm of Mary C. P. Macomb, King's Bridge, 3 years 6,000

HAINES, Samuel B., to Dorothea Schultze; n s of 89th St, 270 ft w of West End Av, 1 year 1,700

HARRELL, Charles L., to Mulhern Steam Heating Company; s e corner of Amsterdam Av and 145th St, ¼ year 1,168

HASBROUCK, James F., and others to William C. Boltan; s s of 138th St, 162.6 ft e of 6th Av, 2 years 2,000

HOFFMANN, William and Philip, to Wilhelmina E. Hoffmann; 233 Avenue B and 601 East 14th St, 5 years 12,500

HOGGBROOM, Franklin R., to Percy G. Honeyman; n s of 33d St, 400 ft w of 9th Av ..... Collateral.

HESS, Jacob, to Max Marx; n s of 184th St, 290 ft e of 11th Av, ¼ year 1,450

HERMAN, Simon, to Frances L. Eliot; 154-156 East 53d St, 3 years 25,000

HOLCOMBE, William F., to the Manhattan Savings Institution; 54 East 25th St, 5 years 17,000

HUTCHINSON, Mary, to Thomas L. Reynolds; 533 Lenox Av, 2 years 2,700

JACOBS, Henrietta, to Rebecca Salomon; s s of 131st St, 239 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year 1,600

JEFFREY, Annie and William, to Bolton Hall; n s of 135th St, 125 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 1 year 12,000

JOHNSEN, Andrea, to Dimock & Fink; s s of 136th St, 240 ft w of Lenox Av; s s of 136th St, 270 ft w of Lenox Av., and West End Av, e s, 138.8 ft s of 95th St, ½ year 2,000

JOHNSON, AMUND & LINCOLN REALTY Company to Bradley & Currier Company; s s of 34th St, 600 ft e of 7th Av, ½ year 10,860

JONES, Emma M., to Laurence V. Mulry; 7 East 112th St, demand 600

KIERNAN, Terence, to Andrew Mills; s s of 40th St, 215.2 ft w of 2d Av, 3 years 1,500

LARKIN, Andrew J., to Kate E. Langan; w s of Brook Av, 521.10 ft n of 150th St, 3 years 3,000

LEDERER, Hugo, to Arthur Lederer; 119 West Houston St, 3 years 4,000

LEDERER, Hugo and Josephine, to the Independent Order Brith Abraham of the United States of America; 119 West Houston St, 5 years 22,000

LEVY, Maurice, to Simon Herman; 33 and 35 Delancey St and 131 Forsyth St, 1 year 12,000

LEVIN, Nathan, to the Northern Improvement Company; e s of Webster Av, 268 ft s of 183d St, 120x90, 3 years, (five mortgages) 5,400

PERELMAN, Abram, to Isidor Jackson and another; s s of 3d St, 92.11 ft e of Avenue C, 1 year 25,000

PRIOR, Mary, to Mary A. Fordham; e s of Darke Lane, 355.11 ft n of Boston Av, 3 years 1,000

MAZZIOTTA, Minnie A. and Prudence, to the New York Building Loan Banking Company; n s of 170th St, 100 ft e of Prospect Av, installments 4,533

MEAD, Henry V., and wife to Lavenia M. Seaman; s s of 19th St, 199 ft w of 8th Av, 1 year 5,000

MOORE, Thomas and Mary E., to Augustus Gareiss; s s of 134th St, 160 ft e of Trinity Av, 4 years 2,600

McKENNA, Jane A., to Charles F. Myers; 204 West 28th St, 1 year 2,200

OEHL, Caroline and Henry, to Moses Hochster; 50 East 8th St, ½ year 4,000

O'THAYNE, Patrick, to the New York Savings Bank; 52 and 54 Grove St, 3 years 25,000

PETERSON, Jacob, to Peter Fippinger; e s of 11th Av, 40.5 ft s of 54th St, 3 years 5,000

POLLOCK, John J., to Peter Donald; 237 Avenue B, 3 years 6,000

POLLOCK, John J., to Catharine J. Pryer; 235 Avenue B, 3 years 6,000

RUETH, Joseph, and Emil Bartolicius to William H. Smith, Jr.; 151 West 133d St, 2 years 1,500

RUBINO, William H. A., to Union Trust Company of New York; s s of Clinton Place, 218.4 ft e of 6th Av, 3 years 15,000

ROYS, Katie, to Joseph Hassell; e s of St. Nicholas Av, 26.10 ft n of 130th St, 3 years 200

SCHIFF, Abraham and Theodore, to Obermeyer & Liebmann; 416 1st Av, leasehold, demand 2,800

SHULMAN, Yetta, to Lazar Shulman; 134 and 136 Canal St, ¾ part, demand.. 20,000

SCHROEDER, Henrietta C., to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; Lots 33, 34, and 35, Block 2,928, map of 176 lots, Bathgate estate, 1 year 2,475

THE METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENT Company to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 10 West 88th St, 1 year 21,000

TOUSSAINT, Matilda B., to Virginia B. Rogers and another, executors, &c.; n w corner of Webster Av and 199th St, 3 years 11,000

WATKINS, Benjamin F., to Jeannette H. Martin and another, executors, &c., Lots 3, 4, and 7, map of land of Isaac P. Martin, 4 years 20,000

WEISSE, Louis, Jr., to Moses G. Wright; w s of Morris Av, 150 ft n of 183d St, 3 years 2,500

WHITE, Webster, to Sarah C. Morrill; 77 East 119th St, demand 3,000

WHITE, Webster, to Bertha Barth; 152 and 154 West 98th St, 1 year, (two mortgages) 6,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BASHMAN, Absalom P., to Joseph Hassell 5,000

BLISS, Ernest C., executor, &c., to Anita Bliss 5,000

BLISS, Ernest C., executor, &c., to Robert P. Bliss 60,000

BRASCH, Herman, to Isaac Nurnberger. 3,500

BUTLER, Otto J., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company $8,300

CHIRNEY, Thomas, and another, executor, to Caroline V. Roome 14,000

CHIRNEY, Thomas, and another, executor, to Henry M. Smith, (two assignments) 24,000

CLOWES, Joseph W., to Lucretia G. Clowes ..... Nominal

CORSA, James I., to Margaret J. Ray.... 2,500

CORSA, James I., to Ellen A. Wilkinson. 3,000

CLARK, Jessie, to N. A. McBride, trustee ..... Nominal

CLAFFY, Joseph H., to John F. Steeves.. Nominal

ELIOT,

WORKING ON BRIDGE LOOPS

The Officials Do Not Think the New Arrangements Will Be Dangerous.

FOOTWAYS OVER THE TRACKS

Early Next Week, It Is Expected, the First Round Trip of a Trolley Car from Brooklyn Will Be Made.

The officials of the trolley line over the Brooklyn Bridge laugh at the idea that there will be serious danger to people crossing the bridge on foot from the running of the trolley cars, and the bridge authorities seem to be inclined to laugh with them.

Four curved tracks will cross the broad asphalt walk under the bridge station, the outer one being twenty feet inside the line of the Park Row sidewalk. Two of these tracks are already down. There will be fifteen feet between each track, or loop, and the one next to it. These loops converge on each side of the bridge to a single track extending over to Brooklyn. The cars will follow the general course of traffic, those bound for Manhattan running on the upper side, those for Brooklyn on the lower. The purpose of the loops is to give room for cars to be stopped on this side. At this end of the bridge there will be four tracks, and delays will be avoided.

Passengers may walk over the bridge day after day and never see these tracks. The only inconvenience that will be caused by them will be the descent and ascent of steps.

Coming from Brooklyn, those who cross on the promenade may turn to the right or left, and, by going up four steps, land on the second floor of the bridge station. On each side there is a railed and covered asphalt walk leading to the broad, open station on a dead level. On reaching Park Row, passengers during most of the twenty-four hours have a choice of six exits beyond the loops—one leading across Park Row and to Centre Street, with thirty-five steps, one on the south side leading to the Park Row sidewalk, with thirty-three steps, the third from the centre of the station to Park Row, with twenty-eight steps; the fourth on the north side of the bridge near the elevated railroad station, with thirty steps. Every passenger who takes a bridge train now has to use one of these ways and to climb twenty-five more steps to the third story.

The latest counts show that between 25,000 and 30,000 people cross the bridge on foot every day. Each of the walks from the promenade is as broad as the promenade itself, and the bridge authorities, who have studied the subject, think there is no danger of congestion on the walks or in the station, or even on the steps. Many believe that the pedestrians out of ten will quickly acquire the habit of taking one of the four flights of steps when going to Brooklyn, and of turning to the right or left just inside the entrance to the station in coming from Brooklyn. The calculation is that the trolleys will carry a large proportion of those who now walk, and a yet larger proportion of those who now use the bridge trains.

Bridge Engineer E. R. Ferguson said yesterday afternoon that if it was found that serious inconvenience was caused, a subway would be made under the loops so that people could descend a few steps inside of them and emerge on Park Row. He did not seem to think, however, that this would be necessary. Cars will not be allowed to stand directly in front of the entrance, and careful precautions will be taken to have them run slowly on the loops, come to full stop and give abundant warning before starting. Work on the tracks, loops, and bridge goes on day and night. The first round trip of a car will probably be made early next week.

In the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday R. F. Einstein, an attorney representing W. R. Hearst, asked for a modification of the order which vacated the temporary injunction against the continuance of the work of laying the tracks. Decision was reserved. Edward J. Byrne of Bergen & Dykman, submitted a brief opposing the motion. He argued that the court in granting it would reverse its own action.

A committee of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association of Kings County is seeking a way to keep the trolley cars off the bridge, and will report on the subject to the association next week.

REAPPRAISEMENTS OF IMPORTS

Following is a list of reappraisements of merchandise made by the Board of General Appraisers and announced by President Charles H. Ham yesterday:

6,829.—Pocket knives, from N. Kastor, Ohligs, Nov. 26, 1897. 9,266 messer, entered at 1.62, advanced to 1.85 marks per dozen. Discount, 2 per cent. Add cartons and cases.

6,836-6,844.—Hides of cattle, raw, from Riohacha, Nov. 13 and 30, 1897. Cueros de res al pelo, entered at 16 cents, Colombian currency, per pound. No advance.

16,838.—Manufactures of flax, from Carl Siegl, Sr., Schonberg, Nov. 13, 1897. 36 inches, 140 threads to square inch, medium weben, entered at .45 florin per yard. No advance. 36 inches, 188 threads to square inch, medium weben, entered at .54 florin per yard. No advance. 45 inches, No. 54, pillow linen, entered at .53, advanced to .56 florin per yard. 54 inches, No. 60, pillow linen, entered at .62, advanced to .72 florin per yard. 70 inches, No. 250, prima sheeting, entered at .85 florin per yard. No advance. 80 inches, No. 254, prima sheeting, entered at 1.02, advanced to 1.09 florins per yard. 90 inches, No. 254, prima sheeting, entered at 1.26, advanced to 1.32 florins per yard. Similar goods, similar prices. Discount, 4 per cent. Add cases and packing.

16,840.—Decorated china, from Porzellan Fabrik Victoria, alt Rohlau, Nov. 20, 1897. Salads, 8304, 13 pieces, entered at 2.15, advanced to 2.36 florins per dozen. Cake plates, 202-11A, 9,117, &c., entered at 1.70, advanced to 1.87 florins per dozen. Fruit trays, 1,206-5,656P, entered at .70, advanced to .77 florin per dozen. Add packing.

16,861.—Decorated china, from Triebner, Ens & Co., Volkstedt, Oct. 22, 1897. Entered at a sample discount of 50 per cent., advanced by reducing discount to 30 per cent.

16,872.—Piano wire, from Stahl & Drahtwerk, Roeslau, Nov. 22, 1897. 1a spurndraht, entered at .52½, advanced to .60 mark per pound. 1a musikdraht, entered at .80, advanced to .90 mark per pound. Add cases.

16,862.—Cotton hose, from F. Vietor & Achelis, Chemnitz, Oct. 26 and Nov. 23, 1897. No. 7,781, Misses' Hermsdorf black ribbed cotton hose, sizes 5 to 8½, entered at an average price of 2.95 marks per dozen. No advance. No. 3,454, Misses' mercerized hose, sizes 6 to 8½, entered at an average price of 3.60 marks per dozen. No advance. No. 4,225, Misses blask ribbed hose, D. K., sizes 6 to 9½, entered at an average price of 3.20 marks per dozen. No advance. Add for boxes and packing, .40 mark per dozen. Discount, 5 per cent.

16,863.—Cotton hose, from Alfred Hosselbarth, Siegmar, Nov. 13, 1897. No. 290, ladies' Hermsdorf black cotton hose, entered at 2.50 marks per dozen. No advance. No. 289, ladies' Hermsdorf black cotton hose, entered at 2.80 marks per dozen. No advance. Add for boxes and packing, .50 mark per meter. Discount, 4 per cent.

16,869.—Gelatine, from the Deutsche Gelatine Fabriken Bachst, Main, Dec. 10, 1897. Shredded gelatine white, entered at 245 marks per 100 kilos. No advance.

16,873.—Manufactures of flax and cotton, from Murphy & Stevenson, Belfast, Dec. 16, 1897. 20s 39½-inch huck towels, hemmed, 75 threads to square inch, cotton chief value, (41x24x44,) B. 10, entered at 2s. 11d., advanced to 3s. 2d. per dozen. 18x 84½, do, (40x21x41, entered at 2s. 4d., advanced to 2s. 7½d. per dozen. 21x41, do, (42x25x44,) entered at 3s. 2d., advanced to 3s. 6d. per dozen. Discount for prompt cash, 3-12 per cent. Add cases and packing.

4,835 O. P. San Francisco.—Greenhouse stock, from the Yokohama Nursery Company, Yokohama, Oct. 22, 1897. Entered at a total of 159.30 silver yen in packed condition. No advance.

The following reappraisements were made by boards on appeal:

983 O. P., 4,111, Boston.—Leather shoe laces, from Thomas Ren's Sons & Fisher, Limited, London Aug. 24, 1897. 36-inch best flat leather laces, 25 W., entered at 8s. per gross. No advance. Discount, 2½ per cent. Add case.

THE MANUFACTURERS' BANQUET

President McKinley and Other Prominent Men Are to Attend.

A meeting of the Executive, Entertainment, and Reception Committees for the third annual convention of the National Association of Manufacturers was held yesterday.

Relative to the banquet which is being arranged, Warner Miller, Chairman of the Committee on Speakers and Toasts, announced that President McKinley will positively be present and will speak. He also announced that Senator Frye will speak on "Our Merchant Marine," and Charles Emory Smith of Philadelphia on "Reciprocity and Commercial Expansion." Joseph H. Choate will also be a speaker.

The convention will begin on Jan. 25. It is said that, although subscriptions to the Entertainment Fund have been coming in rapidly, an additional sum of $10,000 is required to meet the estimates of the various committees.

MINDS AND BODIES DORMANT.

Three Boys in South Dakota Who Live, Yet Are as Immovable and Speechless as Marble Statues.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Jan. 7.—Prof. Mason of the Smithsonian Institution and Prof. Giddings of Columbia College have been here to study the peculiar phases of three boys, four, six, and eight years of age, who were rescued by the authorities of the Children's Home from an inland town.

Not a stitch of clothing had ever adorned their bodies, and they with their mother remained locked up in their home without going out for months, except for short periods on warm nights. The eldest boy was heard to talk a little when he was four years old, but now he can utter no sound. His brothers are like him in this respect, although there is evidence of the return of the sense of hearing.

The acts, habits, and general characteristics of these children are like those of an oyster, and the only indication that they give of having a mind is when they are in a condition of hunger. Then there is a slight movement of life.

The eldest child appears to have a language of his own—guttural sounds that he always applies when attracted to objects. His vocabulary is slight, however, and he depends largely upon signs in making himself understood to his brothers. They are more like a litter of puppies in their relations to each other than they are like children, but exhibit not the least sign of emotion, fear, or surprise.

Superintendent Sherrard says that the simple habits of childhood are unknown to them. They do not smile or laugh, yet they are not feeble-minded; their minds as well as their limbs appear to be dormant.

They differ from other children, also, in being unable to play. The power of movement or locomotion or the enjoyment of their faculties being absent, they cannot walk or run, and whenever urged to do so, can only raise and lower their feet without being able to advance a single step.

To what extent are association and education responsible for the development of the human being may be answered by these children. They are reduced to a state of unconsciousness from lack of association. The mother has some education, for she can write, and has exhibited signs of activity before unknown by her neighbors since her children were taken away from her. The father is a laborer, and both parents are native Pennsylvanians. When asleep these children are as white and motionless as marble statues. When awake they may be placed in any position from which they will not move.

Immigration Protective League.

The Immigration Protective League, designed to become a National organization, and having for its purpose the furtherance of suitable laws for governing immigration, was formally organized at the Astor House yesterday. W. Bourke Cockran was elected President, and Oswald Ottendorfer, Oscar S. Straus, Ashbel P. Fitch, William Lloyd Garrison of Boston, John Crane, Dr. John Frederick, Paul Goepel, and the Rev. Father Bonaventure Piscopo were made Vice Presidents. Steps will be taken to perfect the organization and toward promoting branches in other cities. A public meeting will be held at an early date.

Many Applicants for Trask's Place.

The Trustees of the Sailors' Snug Harbor met in the office of Thomas Greenleaf, Controller of that institution, yesterday afternoon to consider the resignation of Capt. Trask, Governor of the place, and to discuss the appointment of his successor. With the exception of the Rev. Dr. Dix, all the Trustees were present. The meeting was held behind closed doors. At its conclusion Mr. Orr said that there were many applications for the place, and that the names would be sent to the board for final selection. The appointment of the new Governor will probably be announced at the meeting of the Trustees on Friday next.

BOARDERS WANTED.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.
Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

43D ST., 20 EAST.—Desirable second floor back room, with board; also hall room; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

145 WEST 64TH ST.—Handsomely furnished room; all conveniences; private family; gentleman; references required.

INSTRUCTION.

Berlitz School of Languages Madison Sq., (25th St. & B'way) N. Y.; 75 Court St., B'klyn; branches in other cities. Best Teachers, best method, moderate terms. Class or private.

THE CAMBRIDGE SCHOOL.
A Select School for Girls. Comforts of home. Mr. ARTHUR GILMAN is the Director. CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

THE MISSES WREAKS,
12 EAST 52D STREET,
Thoroughly Graded School for Girls. Kindergarten under Mrs. F. Schwedler Barnes.

REV. DR. AND MRS. CHARLES H. GARDNER. School for Girls. 607 Fifth Avenue.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks.

COOK.—French; just arrived; first-class references; private family; moderate salary. Charles, 215 West 28th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—By thorough-going hotel housekeeper, as manager for flats, café, boarding house, store room; willing to travel; no incumbrance; between 40 and 50; references, &c. Miss Keegan, 128 West Camden St., Baltimore, Md.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly understands his duties; neat, willing, sober, honest, and industrious; six years' personal city references. K., Box 6, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER and VALET.—By an Englishman; thoroughly understands his work; six years' references. H., 439 4th Av.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By first-class married coachman; no incumbrance; best of references regarding honesty, sobriety, capability; last employer can be seen. L. D., 628 Park Av.; harness store.

COACHMAN.—Single; age, 26; first-class reference from last employer; thoroughly understands his business; capable of taking any job. 131 West 53d St.

COACHMAN.—Doctor or private family; take care of horses, carriages, harness; city or country; good references. Paul, 215 West 28th St.

COACHMAN and GARDENER. — Wife, cook, laundress; first-class reference; country. 222 West 25th St.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman wishes position for his coachman; thoroughly competent; careful city driver. J. McCormick, 96 Chambers St.

Gardeners.

GARDINER, &c.—COOK, &c.—By gardener and florist; wife cook and laundress; dairy; no family. John Keywood, 149 East 26th St.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN or VALET.—By Swede, 24; in private family; has excellent reference for last three years; strictly honest and sober, and a good worker. Johnson, care of Nelson, 300 East 38th St.

Miscellaneous.

A LADY SAILING FOR EUROPE WISHES TO place chef, butler, and chambermaid or nurse. 604 5th Av.

PAINTER, &c.—By a painter, either for private persons or landlords, paperhanging, plastering, kalsomining, decorating; first-class; reasonable. A. Jacoby, 1,334 3d Av., store; telephone 393-79.

PRESSMAN.—A1, open for engagement, to take charge of pressroom; knowledge of cylinders, flat-bed, perfecting, and web presses. Temperate, Box 110 Times.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED MEN AND WOMEN TO WORK AT Home.—I pay $8 to $16 per week for making crayon portraits, new patent method; any one who can read or write can do the work at home, in spare time, day or evening. Send for particulars and work at once. Address,
H. A. GRIPP, German artist, Tyrone, Pa.

WANTED—An active young man as salesman in dry goods and cotton duck house; state experience and salary required. Address P. O. Box 1,601.

WANTED—A French butler. Call, before 10 o'clock, 5 West 34th St.

WANTED—A solicitor to secure advertisements for a leading newspaper. T., Box 101 Times.

EXCURSIONS.

GAZE'S TOURS FARE $480.00
All Necessary Expenses Included.
H. Gaze & Sons, Ltd.
ANNOUNCE SEVERAL TOURS TO THE
MEDITERRANEAN AND ITALY,
by the popular Express Steamers of the NORTH GERMAN LLOYD AND HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
PROGRAMMES MAILED FREE.
ALSO
53 Days' Tour, Italy and Switzerland....$315.00
75 Days' Tour, Mediterranean Countries..$525.00
117 Days' Tour, Grand Oriental Tour....$875.00
Departures in January and February.
Write for Gaze's Tourist Gazette—Hundred pages—all about foreign travel—POST FREE. Apply to
113 Broadway, New York.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale cheap the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. Beware of bogus instruments represented as genuine Steinway Pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.

In the matter of the application of the Board of Street Opening and Improvement of the City of New York, by the Counsel to the Corporation of said city, relative to acquiring title by The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York, to certain lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York, bounded by Eleventh and Twelfth Avenues, West Fifty-second, West Fifty-third, and West Fifty-fourth Streets, duly selected, located and laid out as and for a public park, under and in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887.

PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF CHAPTER 320 of the Laws of 1887, notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at Part III. thereof, in the County Court House, in the City of New York, on Friday, the 21st day of January, 1898, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate in the above-entitled matter.

The nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the acquisition of title by The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York, to certain lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York, bounded by Eleventh and Twelfth Avenues, West Fifty-second, West Fifty-third, and West Fifty-fourth Streets, in fee simple absolute, the same to be appropriated, converted, and used to and for the purposes specified in said Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, said property having been duly selected, located, and laid out by the Board of Street Opening and Improvement of the City of New York as and for a public park, under and in pursuance of the provisions of said Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, being the following-described lots, pieces, or parcels of land, namely:

All those lots, pieces, or parcels of land in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

PARCEL "A."

Beginning at the intersection of the westerly line of Eleventh Avenue with the southerly line of West Fifty-third Street, and thence (1) running westerly along said southerly line of West Fifty-third Street for a distance of 800 feet to the easterly line of Twelfth Avenue; thence (2) running southerly along said easterly line of Twelfth Avenue for a distance of 200 feet and 10 inches to the northerly line of West Fifty-second Street; thence (3) running easterly along said northerly line of West Fifty-second Street for a distance of 800 feet to the westerly line of Eleventh Avenue, thence (4) running northerly along said westerly line of Eleventh Avenue for a distance of 200 feet 10 inches to the place or point of beginning.

PARCEL "B."

Beginning at the intersection of the westerly line of Eleventh Avenue with the southerly line of West Fifty-fourth Street, and thence (1) running westerly along said southerly line of West Fifty-fourth Street for a distance of 800 feet to the easterly line of Twelfth Avenue; thence (2) running southerly along said easterly line of Twelfth Avenue for a distance of 200 feet and 10 inches to the northerly line of West Fifty-third Street; thence (3) running easterly along said northerly line of West Fifty-third Street for a distance of 800 feet to the westerly line of Eleventh Avenue; thence (4) running northerly along said westerly line of Eleventh Avenue for a distance of 200 feet 10 inches to the place or point of beginning.

The lots, pieces, or parcels of land above described are shown on two similar maps, plans, and profiles, accompanying and forming part hereof, made by the Department of Public Parks, each of which is entitled "Map showing a public park west of Eleventh Avenue, between Fifty-second and Fifty-fourth Streets, in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York," one of which said maps is filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, and the other of which is filed in the office of the Department of Public Parks in said city.

The said Board of Street Opening and Improvement, under and in pursuance of the provisions of said Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, has determined that the proportion of the expense to be incurred in acquiring the land for such park to be assessed upon the property, ersons, and estates to be benefited by the acquisition and construction of such park shall be twenty-five per cent., corner-gaster of said expense; and said Board has also determined that the area within which such expense shall be so assessed shall be as follows: On the north by Fifty-sixth Street; on the south by Forty-eighth Street; on the east by Ninth Avenue, and on the west by Twelfth Avenue.

Dated New York, December 24th, 1897.
FRANCIS M. SCOTT,
Counsel to the Corporation,
No. 2 Tryor Row, New York City.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—In the matter of the application of THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK against ALBERT GALLATIN VAN ZANDT, Leopold Van Zandt, Laura Cecilia Gareschi, Eugenia Adelaide Van Zandt, Rosalie Ruspoli Van Zandt, and Elodie V. Z. Wheeler. Relative to condemnation of rear buildings at premises known as Nos. 68, 70, 72, and 74 Thompson Street, in the City of New York.—To the above-named defendants and to each of them:

Take notice, that the petition of the above-named plaintiff, the Health Department of the City of New York, in the above-entitled special proceeding, which is herewith served upon you, will be presented at a special term of the Supreme Court to be held at Part 3, in the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 21st day of February, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard; and that the plaintiff will then and there apply to the Court for a direction that the issues, if any, raised by the pleadings, be forthwith tried, or if no issue be raised, for judgment for the relief demanded in the petition.—Dated New York, November 29, 1897.

FRANCIS M. SCOTT,
Counsel to the Corporation, Attorney for Plaintiff, 2 Tryon Row, New York City, N. Y.

To Albert Gallatin Van Zandt, Leopold Van Zandt, Laura Cecilia Gareschi, Eugenia Adelaide Van Zandt, Rosalie Ruspoli Van Zandt, and Elodie V. Z. Wheeler, and to each of them:

The foregoing notice of motion for the relief prayed in the petition herein is served upon you and each of you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Abraham R. Lawrence, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 30th day of November, 1897, and filed with the said petition in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the City and County of New York, on the 1st day of December, 1897.—Dated New York, December 2d, 1897. FRANCIS M. SCOTT, Counsel to the Corporation, Attorney for Plaintiff, 2 Tryon Row, New York City.

ROGER FOSTER, Special Counsel, 35 Wall Street, New York. d4-1aw6wS

NOTICE TO PRINTERS.
Orders for Linotype Machine composition for pamphlets, newspapers, and similar publications, promptly filled by
THE NEW YORK TIMES.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

AUSTIN, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM AUSTIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Thomas B. Browning, No. 237 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of September, 1897. HIRAM VAN DUSEN, Executor. THOMAS B. BROWNING, Attorney for Executor, 237 Broadway, N. Y. City.

CATLIN, NICHOLAS WILLIAM STUYVESANT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NICHOLAS WILLIAM STUYVESANT CATLIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Hand, Bonney, Pell & Jones, No. 51 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the nineteenth day of April next.—Dated New York, the fifteenth day of October, 1897. CORA V. R. CATLIN, LYNDE CATLIN, Executors. o16-1aw6mS

GOODYEAR, EIRENE W. K.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EIRENE W. K. GOODYEAR, late of the City of Denver, Colorado, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of George W. Van Slyck, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of November, 1897. MARY McNEALE, Administratrix. GEO. W. VAN SLYCK, Atty. for Administratrix, 120 Broadway, New York City. n20-1aw6mS

SURROGATE NOTICES.

HIGBEE, ELIZA W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA W. HIGBEE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Dowe, Murray & Hartridge, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 9th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of November, 1897. HENRY A. CLARK, Administrator with the will annexed. DOWE, MURRAY & HARTRIDGE, Attorneys for Administrator, No. 35 Nassau St., New York City. n6-1aw6mS

JONES, WALTER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WALTER JONES, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of James P. Albright, No. 291 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of October, 1897. WALTER G. JONES, Administrator. JAMES P. ALBRIGHT, Attorney for Administrator, 291 Broadway, New York City. o9-1aw6mSat

MORRISON, EDWARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD MORRISON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 44 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of January next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of June, 1897. LEWINGTON MORRISON, Executor, 44 Broadway, N. Y. City. L. I. MORRISON, Attorney for Executor, 44 Broadway, New York City. jy17-1aw6mS

REUNING, AUGUST.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AUGUST REUNING, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Michael C. Gross, No. 3 Chambers Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of February next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of July, 1897. ELIZA REUNING, Admx. MICHAEL C. GROSS, Atty. for Admx., 3 Chambers St., New York City. jy17-1aw6mS&ja15

STEINWAY, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM STEINWAY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Louis Von Bernuth, No. 111 East 14th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 17th day of February, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of August, 1897. CHARLES H. STEINWAY, FREDERICK T. STEINWAY, LOUIS VON BERNUTH, PAULA THEODA VON BERNUTH, Executors, GEORGE W. COTTERILL, Atty. for Executors, 32 Nassau St., N. Y. City. au14-1aw6mS

VAN BUREN, SUSANNA M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SUSANNA M. VAN BUREN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 77 West 45th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of March next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of September, 1897. CATHARINE G. VAN BUREN, Executrix. s18-1aw6mS

WILKIN, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN WILKIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 254 Grand Street, in the City of New York, on or before the fifth day of February next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of July, 1897. CATHARINE WILKIN, Executrix. WM. L. GARDNER, Attorney for Executrix, 254 Grand St., N. Y. City. jy31-1aw6mS

YORAN, FRANK.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANK YORAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 50 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of October, 1897. LILLIE T. YORAN, BENJAMIN F. GERDING, Executors. JAS. B. LOCKWOOD, Attorney for Executors, Temple Court, 5 Beekman St., N. Y. o16-1aw6mS

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—ROBERT L. HARRISON, as Trustee, Plaintiff, against JOHN HARPER BONNELL and MARGARET C. BONNELL, his wife; Genevieve H. B. Dominick, Tacie McD. Harper, William D. Harper, Western National Bank of New York City, Bank of New York National Banking Association, Chatham National Bank of New York City, National Bank of the Republic of New York City, Second National Bank of Red Bank, New Jersey; Merchants' Exchange National Bank of New York City, Ellen Wilson, James Nisbet, National State Bank of Camden, New Jersey; John Munroe, Edward Kern, Edgar Lockwood, Henry W. Munroe, Washington National Bank of New York City, William D. Barnes, National Shoe and Leather Bank of New York City, Webster Paper Company, Carl Gospel and Max Ruckgaber, Jr., constituting the firm of Schulz & Ruckgaber; Hamilton Bank of New York City, Dobbs Ferry Bank, Market and Fulton National Bank of New York City, Henry E. Bowne, Brooklyn Bank in the City of Brooklyn, Hamilton Bank of the City of Brooklyn, Watertown Paper Company, William H. Parsons, William L. Parsons, Jr., Marselis H. Parsons, Will am Kessler, Edward Kessler, Gustave E. Kissel, Joseph W. Ogden, Globe Paper Company, Lehigh Valley Coal Company, Albert S. Burlingham, National Bank of North America in New York, Ninth National Bank of New York City, Poland Paper Company, Edmond Kelly as executor of the last will and testament of Robert E. Kelly, deceased; James E. Nichols, Louis Schott, Thomas M. McCarthy, Thomas W. Ormiston, William S. Buchanan, Thomas R. Horley, Frederick A. Constable, James H. Constable, Hicks Arnold, Thomas B. Hidden, Edward L. Molineux, Edward H. Reynolds, Manufacturers' National Bank of New York, Udell Woodenware Company, Hugh J. Grant, as receiver of the Saint Nicholas Bank; Miles M. O'Brien and James G. Cannon, as receivers of the Madison Square Bank; Continental National Bank of St. Louis, Missouri, and Richard H. Huntington, as receiver of the Bunnville Box and Paper Company, Defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated September 28, 1897.

ALFRED H. BYRD,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, No. 59 Wall Street, New York City.

To the defendant Udell Woodenware Company: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Frederick Smyth, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 23d day of December, 1897, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the 3d day of December, 1897.—Dated December 4th, 1897.

ALFRED H. BYRD,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, 59 Wall Street, New York City. d11-1aw6wS

DOMINICK & DICKERMAN.

The undersigned, in order to form a limited partnership under the provisions of the statute of the State of New York, DO HEREBY CERTIFY as follows:

FIRST.—The name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is "Dominick & Dickerman," and the county wherein the principal place of business is to be located is the County of New York.

SECOND.—The general nature of the business intended to be transacted is buying and selling on commission grain, cotton, and other natural products, and also corporate, municipal, State, and Governmental stocks, bonds, and other obligations.

THIRD.—The names of all the general and special partners interested in the said partnership, all of whom are of full age, and their respective places of residence, are as follows:

Watson B. Dickerman, residing at Mamaroneck, in the County of Westchester and State of New York;

Bayard Dominick, residing at No. 22 West 51st St., in the City, County, and State of New York;

Marinus W. Dominick, residing at Englewood, Bergen County, in the State of New Jersey;

Bayard Dominick, Jr., residing at No. 22 West 51st St., in the City, County, and State of New York, who are the general partners; and

Anne DeW. Dominick, residing at No. 35 East 57th St., in the City, County, and State of New York, who is the special partner.

FOURTH.—The amount of capital which the said special partner, Anne DeW. Dominick, has contributed to the common stock of said partnership is the sum of one hundred thousand dollars ($100.000.)

FIFTH.—Said partnership is to begin on the first day of January, A. D. 1898, and is to end on the thirty-first day of December, A. D. 1899.

Dated New York, December 31, 1897.

WATSON B. DICKERMAN,
BAYARD DOMINICK,
MARINUS W. DOMINICK,
BAYARD DOMINICK, Jr.,
General Partners.
ANNE DeW. DOMINICK,
Special Partner.

City and County of New York, ss.:

On this thirty-first day of December, in the year 1897, personally came before me the withinnamed Watson B. Dickerman, Bayard Dominick, Marinus W. Dominick, Bayard Dominick, Jr., and Anne DeW. Dominick, to me known, and known to me to be the persons described in and who made, signed, and executed the above certificate and severally acknowledged to me that they respectively made, signed, and executed the same.

HAMILTON H. DURAND,
Notary Public, New York County.

City and County of New York, ss.:

Watson B. Dickerman, being duly sworn, says that he is one of the general partners named in the foregoing certificate, and that the sum of one hundred thousand dollars specified in said certificate to have been contributed to the common stock by Anne DeW. Dominick, the special partner, has been actually and in good faith paid in cash. WATSON B. DICKERMAN.

Sworn to before me this 31st day of December, 1897. HAMILTON H. DURAND,
Notary Public, New York County.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

This list appears Wednesdays and Saturdays.
HOTEL INFORMATION FREE.
For Booklets of American, European Hotels.
FALL AND WINTER RESORTS
and rates of apartments in any Hotel below, call or address, (send stamp,)
HOTEL TARIFF BUREAU,
{63 Fifth Ave., New York.
{96 Regent St., London.
{248 Rue de Rivoli, Paris.

Hotel Pocket Guide
GRATIS.
(e. p. means European plan, a. p. American.)

Albany, N. Y. ..... Hotel Kenmore, a. p., $4 up
do Stanwix Hall, e. p., $1 up, a. p., $3 up
Asheville, N. C. Battery Park Hotel, a.p., $4 up
Atlantic City, N. J. Hotel St. Charles, ap., $4 up
do ..... Hotel Brighton, a. p., $4 up
do (J. H. Borton). Hotel Dennis, a. p., $3.50 up
Augusta, Ga. Hotel Bon Air, (Golf links,) ap. $4 up
Baltimore, Md. Hotel Rennert, e. p., $1.50 up
do ..... The Stafford Hotel, e. p., $1.50 up
do ..... The Carrollton, a. p., $3 up
do Hotel Altamont, e.p., 1 up, a.p., 2.50 up
do ..... Mount Vernon Hotel, e. p., $1 up
Brooklyn, N. Y. ... Pierrepont House, e. p., $1 up
Charleston, S. C. Charleston Htl., a.p., $3.50 up
Chicago, Ill. The Virginia, ap. 3.50 up, ep. 1.50 up
Cincinnati, O. Grand Hotel, e.p., $1.50; a.p., $3
Key West, Key West ..... a. p.
Open all year. Leon H. Cilley, Mgr.
Miami, Royal Palm ..... a. p.
Opens Jan. 12. H. W. Merrill, Mgr.
Miami, Biscayne Hotel ... a.p.
Opens Dec. 1. H. E. Bemis, Mgr.
Palm Beach, Royal Poinciana, a.p.
Opens Jan. 15. Fred Sterry, Mgr.
Palm Beach, Palm Beach Inn, a.p.
Opens Dec. 25. Fred Sterry, Mgr.
Ormond, The Ormond ..a. p.
Opens Jn. 8. Anderson & Price, Mgrs
St. Augustine, Ponce de Leon, a. p.
Opens Jan. 19. Robert Murray, Mgr
St. Augustine, Alcazar, a. p.
Opens Nov. 10. Jos. P. Greaves, Mgr
Fla., Jacksonville, St. James Hotel, a. p., $4
Fla., Suwanee Sprgs. Hotel & famous water
Tampa, Tampa Bay Hotel ... a. p.
Opens Dec. 8. D. P. Hathaway, Mgr.
Winter Park, Seminole ..a. p.
Opens Jan. 17. A. E. Dick, Mgr.
Kissimmee, Kissimmee ... a. p.
Opens Jan. 3. L. E. Bullock, Mgr.
Ocala, Ocala House ..... a. p.
Open all year. P. F. Brown, Mgr.
Bellenir, Belleview ..... a. p.
Opens Jan. 17. W. A. Barron, Mgr.
Punta Gorda, Punta Gorda Htl

ANXIOUS TO SEE SANDERS

Alleged Express Package Swindler Is Wanted by the Knickerbocker Trust Company.

SAID TO HAVE USED ITS NAME

The United States and Adams Express Companies Have Notified Him in Vain that Several Checks Await Him.

T. Francis Sanders has not yet called at the offices of the Adams Express Company for the checks which represent collections made by the company for him on packages containing stock certificates of the "Monterey Mining Company," which he ordered delivered at the residences of men whose death notices he had seen in newspapers. Due notification has been sent him by mail, but he has failed either to call in person or to send a representative.

The United States Express Company also has several packages, bearing his address as sender, which have been returned, marked "Addressee dead," as well as a few checks which he has neglected to claim.

Mr. Sanders has not even called at his office. According to his advertisements and letter and bill heads, he had an office at 2 Broadway. The firm in the Produce Exchange Building from whom he rented desk room is awaiting him anxiously. A boy called at the office of this firm late yesterday afternoon and asked for mail. He was given a bundle of letters from the Adams and the United States Express Companies. He said that Mr. Sanders was confined to his home with a sore foot. He had forgotten the name of the street and the number of the house where Mr. Sanders lived, but believed it might be in Brooklyn.

The Knickerbocker Trust Company are also anxious to see Mr. Sanders. They understand that he has added the name of their company to the stock certificates of the Monterey Mining Company, as guarantors, although they never heard of him or of any such mining company prior to yesterday. The mining company, so far as is known, is not "incorporated under the laws of West Virginia," as advertised, and the management of the Knickerbocker Trust Company say that no stock of that name has ever been presented to them for registration. They further declare that certificates therefor bearing their name as registrars, are illegally so stamped, and that they will punish the offenders to the full extent of the law.

At E6, Produce Exchange, where Mr. Sanders rented desk room on Nov. 20, a strange story is told. It is said that he came to them recommended by a personal friend of a member of the firm, and that subsequently the friend disclaimed any knowledge of Sanders, whom he said he merely knew of casually. Sanders did not give any other reference, but as he had paid his rent in advance was allowed to stay. He requested that his name be placed on the door, but this the firm would not permit. He frequently said that he expected to occupy the desk room for only a few weeks, nevertheless he had several thousand cards, letterheads, bill blanks, and other articles of stationery lithographed. Each bore the inscription, "T. Francis Sanders, Stock and Investment Security Broker, 2 Broadway," although that is not the number of the Produce Exchange building. Sanders' attention was called to this fact, but he said that it would make little difference, as he did not care to have any one call on him at his office.

A table was assigned to him, and two drawers without keys were placed at his disposal. He asked for keys, but as the original ones were lost, and he had said he would remain in the office only a short time, no new ones were made. After that he always carried a satchel in his hand, and his book of certificates was carried in this satchel. His daily visits to the office were brief and he seemed to avoid the members of the firm. He was frequently accompanied by a friend who was called "Mr. Hoffman," and he said that he worked at 30 Broadway.

On one occasion he told a clerk in the office that the entire stock of the "Monterey Mining Company" had been turned over to the Knickerbocker Trust Company for registration, and that when he made transfers of the stock he was compelled to have the trust company stamp the certificates. He said that this transaction cost 37 cents, 13 cents going to the notary, and the remainder to the trust company.

Once or twice he showed the transfer slips to a member of the firm whose office he occupied, and tried to dispose of some of his stock to him. The certificates were made out on the printed blank forms obtainable generally at stationery stores. The words "Monterey Mining Company" and the names and dates were written in. On the back was Sanders's indorsement, and under this was, stamped in blue ink, as if with an ordinary rubber stamp, "Knickerbocker Trust Company, Registrars."

At the Knickerbocker Trust Company's offices it was said that all stock certificates which they register are specially lithographed, and that on the face of each appears, also lithographed, the name of the company in large letters. They do not affix a stamp. Their charges are not such as mentioned by Sanders.

GAS CONSOLIDATION PLANS.

An Important Meeting Held Yesterday—Negotiations Still Going On.

The differences in regard to the original plan of union between the Equitable Gas Light Company and the New York and East River Gas Company were not settled yesterday. An announcement of consolidation under a new plan of union may be made early next week. Frederic P. Olcott, President of the Central Trust Company, will be out of town until Monday, and in his absence adjustment of details would not be attempted.

An important gathering of representatives of the Equitable and East River companies was held yesterday at 45 Broadway. No official announcement of the result was made except that the "deal," while not carried through, was still under consideration, with almost a certainty of ultimate success, and that no legal intervention of any kind existed. A meeting will be held today, and several will be necessary next week before there is a merging of the Equitable and East River concerns. The companies will then form the New Amsterdam Gas Company.

A semi-official statement was made last night that practically the ascribed plan of union had been agreed to by both the Equitable and East River Companies. It added that in the financial arrangements the companies were not more than $200,000 apart, and that all serious obstacles to fusion had been removed. This was stated in THE NEW YORK TIMES a month ago. All that has occurred since has been a halt in negotiations because of a failure to agree on several propositions. One was a concession by the East River. The company agreed to adhere to the original plan of union, but wanted to take $3,000,000 of the Equitable's funds to divide among East River stockholders. This was at once scouted as an extravagant demand by the Equitable people. That the plan of union cannot fail is evidenced by the payment by the underwriters of the scheme, J. Pierpont Morgan & Co., of more than $400,000 to Equitable stockholders, who elected to take cash instead of new securities.

One of the important details yet to be settled is the position of New Amsterdam securities under the amended agreement of Equitable-East River consolidation. Under the original agreement each share of Equitable was to receive $250 of New Amsterdam first consolidated mortgage bonds and $50 in new preferred stock. Yesterday the new terms were stated to be: Bonds, $175; preferred stock, $75, and common stock, $75. The bonds thus economized will go into New Amsterdam's treasury. The capitalization of the New Amsterdam Company was fixed at $21,000,000, of which $10,000,000 is in preferred stock, the rest in bonds. The amount of common stock has not been decided on.

Must Return to House of Mercy.

Justice Smyth, in the Supreme Court, yesterday decided that Fannie Hirschberg, who desired to be released from the Protestant Episcopal House of Mercy, and in whose behalf habeas corpus proceedings were brought to bring about her release, be sent back to the institution. The point raised by the attorneys was that her commitment was illegal and invalid, but the Court maintained that the papers were in conformity with the law.

CHILDREN IN INDUSTRY.

Evils of Their Employment Discussed by Unitarian Women—Dr. Slicer on "Bargains."

The New York League of Unitarian Women held its regular monthly meeting at All Souls' Church, Twentieth Street and Fourth Avenue, yesterday morning. The associated branches of this city and of Brooklyn were represented, and a large number of other women, interested in ethical and philanthropic work, attended the meeting. Mrs. John W. Chadwick of Brooklyn presided.

The subject of discussion for the day was "Children in Industry," and the following papers were read: "Industrial Education," by Mrs. Fannie Jackson Coppin of Philadelphia; "Premature Employment of Children," by Mrs. John H. Scribner, Philadelphia, and "Domestic Education at Home," by Miss Mary Kingsbury of the Rivington Street Settlement. The first two papers laid especial emphasis upon the industrial employment of children of tender years.

Miss Kingsbury devoted herself to the training of children at home. She said that boys and girls should have practically the same domestic education, and opposed the old theories, that certain household work is proper for girls only and certain other work proper only to boys. If a boy has to make his own bed, he should be able to do it neatly and well.

The Rev. Dr. Thomas R. Slicer, the new pastor of All Souls', closed the discussion. He said, in part:

"The city is the main problem. The country child faces life with a strength that enables him to master the world. The child in industry is crippled, not because he has to work, but because of the conditions in which he has to work, a condition that should not exist for any worker." The evil of child labor, he said, is largely due to women who rush frantically to and fro after "bargains."

"When a woman," he said, "who can afford to pay for what she wants lusts after the 'bargain,' she patronizes the men who employ child labor. It is to meet the demand for cheap goods that these children are put into factories and sweat shops. If you know a man who is in the business of selling cheap things because he employs children, your business is with him, and not with his 'bargains.' You must place him under public ostracism. [Applause.] You have heard much of the 'bicycle face.' That form of countenance has been exaggerated into what may be called the 'bargain face.' [Laughter.] It is a new style in physiognomy. You can see it in the eager group, shoving and pushing and chattering, about the 'bargain' counters."

OVERANXIOUS MOTHERS.

They Do Harm Both to Themselves and Their Children.

Dr. Grace Peckham-Murray was the speaker of the day at the meeting of the Household Economic Association yesterday afternoon. One point made by Dr. Peckham-Murray upon which little stress, she said, is usually laid was upon the mother's sparing herself and at the same time her child.

"Responsibility for the proper development of children is felt only too keenly by most mothers," she said. "They become too anxious. Overanxious care of the child breeds hysteria if it is a girl, and it gives a boy, later in life, a good deal of trouble to get the nonsense knocked out of him."

"There is a great deal said," she added later in her paper, "about a mother caring for her children. There is no greater waste than the exhaustion of a mother's strength in looking after her children in directions in which a servant can do it as well, and even better. A mother with a very young child should never be kept awake when it is fretful. It is poor economy to go without a nurse or nursery maids in early years of motherhood. I have known mothers who have been wrecked in health by lack of assistance. But it is of great importance that the nurse should be trustworthy."

THE BOARD OF CUSTOMS.

Three Peculiar Questions of Tariff Classification Come Up for Judicial Determination.

Three peculiar questions came up incidentally before the Board of Classification of the United States General Appraisers yesterday. They related to a few of the large number of protested tariff cases, docketed under the head of "Burlaps, bags, and manufactures of jute, cotton, and flax."

One of the questions arose during the hearing of a case protested by Stern Brothers. It involved the construction of Paragraph 310 of the Tariff act of 1897, which defines cotton cloth to include "all woven fabrics in the piece, or otherwise." The protesting firm claimed that portieres and curtains, unhemmed and uncompleted, properly came within this provision because of the words "or otherwise." The Board of Classification, in deciding this case will have to interpret the actual meaning of those words "or otherwise," the insertion of which, in the present Tariff act, was the only change made in that particular clause as it stood in the old Tariff act.

Another question raised related to the construction of the paragraph in the linen schedule which refers to "woven fabrics, or articles composed of flax, hemp, &c." A dispute over classification has arisen between importers and the customs authorities because of a subsequent clause in the linen schedule which declares that "one of the foregoing articles" shall pay a less rate of duty than 50 per cent. ad valorem. The point to be determined is whether it is the design of the law to make a distinction between "woven fabrics" and "articles." A definite settlement of this fine point means a great deal to importers all over the country.

A third question brought up yesterday was with regard to the classification of table napkins in the piece. Importers have undertaken to make entries of this class of merchandise under various clauses of the Tariff act, there being a difference of about 15 per cent. in the duties. The Board of Classification is expected to determine just what clause in the present Tariff act applies to table napkins in the piece.

LIQUID FUEL TEST A SUCCESS.

System Tried on the Stiletto May Be Adopted on Other Torpedo Boats.

The preliminary test of liquid fuel in the torpedo boat Stiletto was made yesterday. The vessel has been at the navy yard for some time undergoing alterations for the installation of the new apparatus for supplying liquid fuel. This work was completed a few days ago. The test yesterday was a success.

The engines were run for more than two hours, under the direction of Chief Engineer Edward Farmer, of the Bureau of Steam Engineering at the navy yard. The tests will be continued for several weeks, and if they prove as successful as that of yesterday, many of the torpedo boats will be fitted with the liquid fuel apparatus.

PAID TRIBUTE FOR PEACE.

When Mrs. Ford Stopped It, Mrs. Monnahan Assaulted Her, She Says.

Mrs. Annie Ford of 200 Madison Street was a prisoner in Essex Market Police Court yesterday charged with striking Mrs. Margaret Monnahan, a neighbor, on the head with a poker. In defense of the charge, Mrs. Ford explained to the Magistrate that Mrs. Monnahan had for some time been in the habit of annoying her, but in consideration of the payment of 10 cents a week had agreed to leave her alone. This tribute, Mrs. Ford alleged, she had paid for some time until advised by her husband to stop it.

When Mrs. Monnahan came around to collect what she had come to consider her dues and met with a refusal, she promptly began to make trouble. She summoned some of her friends, and between them they made more noise than Mrs. Ford could stand. Still she refused to pay for peace, and maintained an apparently stolid indifference. Then, Mrs. Ford says, Mrs. Monnahan broke into her apartments and assaulted her. In self-defense she wrested a poker from Mrs. Monnahan's hands and struck her with it.

Magistrate Wentworth advised Mrs. Ford to move, and reprimanded Mrs. Monnahan.

$40 Wanted to Help Two Children.

The Charity Organization Society appeals for $40 to pay the passage to Scotland of two little children whose mother has remarried, but cannot give them the home they should have. The mother's relatives offer to receive and educate them. Money for this case sent to the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, will be promptly and publicly acknowledged.

ROYAL
The Absolutely Pure
Baking Powder

THOMPSON'S MANY WILLS

He Makes His Sister, His Mother, and His Cousin by Turns His Legatee.

LIVED AT A RAPID PACE

Each Relative from Whom He Borrowed Money Got a Will in Her Favor—A Question Whether He Had Anything to Bequeath.

Stephen J. Thompson died in this city on April 27 last, at the age of thirty-two years, after having lived a fast life on an income derived from a trust bequeathed to him by his granduncle, William D. Thompson, a millionaire merchant, who died in 1874. Young Thompson's fast pace brought him continually into financial difficulties, from which his relatives, who are prominent in social circles in Philadelphia, Baltimore, and abroad, frequently extricated him.

It appears that after each instance in which he had been so favored with financial assistance, it was his habit to make a will leaving his all to the person who had come to his rescue. Two of these wills were the subject of judicial investigation yesterday before Surrogate Arnold, and as a result the will of young Thompson's granduncle, William D. Thompson, which was in the courts for years, will again become the subject of litigation.

Although Thompson's income was a large one, it was constantly mortgaged, and, in spite of the three wills he made, the only question which arises is whether he had a right to bequeath anything at all. Beyond a small amount of personal property, the income from his uncle's estate constituted his estate, and his right to leave that by will will have to be tried in the Supreme Court.

Thompson's family came originally from Baltimore, where its members were well known. His father died ten years ago, and his mother, Josephine L. Thompson, lives the greater part of the time with her daughter, Marie Louise Norris, wife of Alfred E. Norris, of 2043 Locust Street, Philadelphia. Mrs. Norris is a leader in Quaker City society. Another sister of Thompson's, Mrs. Nina O'Donnell, has a house here at 25 West Thirty-fourth Street, but spends most of her time in Paris.

The first of the Thompson wills was executed on Jan. 19, 1892, and by its provisions all of the belongings of whatever kind are left to his sister, Mrs. O'Donnell. In July of the same year, while he was spending the Summer in Atlantic City, young Thompson made another will leaving everything to his mother. Later, while in Baltimore, Thompson made a third will leaving all to a cousin in that city, and this will is now the subject of a contest in Baltimore.

When William D. Thompson died he created a trust fund of $100,000, the income of which was to be paid to young Thompson's father, and after his death was to go to his wife and children. This and various other trusts caused much litigation and were finally settled after having been through the Court of Appeals. The present fight over young Thompson's estate is to find out whether he can leave by will his interest in the trust fund and on this question the Supreme Court will be asked to adjudicate, and a construction of the will of William D. Thompson will be asked for.

Mrs. Thompson objected to the probate of the will in favor of her daughter, and the latter made equally vigorous opposition to the probate of the instrument in favor of her mother. L. S. Tenney and Henry B. B. Stapler appeared as counsel. Mrs. Thompson testified that the will was made in her favor because she had advanced large sums of money to her son. She said that he spent his allowances faster than he could get them, and made the will so as to reimburse her for advances. She said that her son had always been rational.

George A. Stickney and Otis D. Stickney, proprietors of the Hotel Stickney, at Atlantic City, where the will was made, testified that Thompson had been at the hotel for several months, and that while he was frequently under the influence of intoxicants. On the day the will was made he was sober and of sound understanding. Surrogate Arnold then admitted to probate the will in favor of the mother, and now will come the suit in the Supreme Court to determine whether she can inherit anything under it.

A HUGE TWELFTH NIGHT CAKE.

Three Feet in Diameter at the Base—Cut for Sunday Kindergarten Children.

One of the largest cakes ever made in New York was sliced yesterday afternoon at the Twelfth Night party in Pacific Hall, 209 East Broadway, and doled out among a horde of eager-eyed, restless tenement children. The following were the contents of the cake, according to the Rev. C. W. de Lyon Nichols, who presided at the entertainment: Forty pounds seedless raisins, 16 pounds salt raisins, 10 pounds currants, 10 pounds citron, 12 pounds granulated sugar, 60 pounds flour, 6 pounds butter, 5½ dozen eggs, half a gallon molasses, half a gallon brandy, 6 ounces brown cloves, 6 ounces brown ginger, 1 ounce ground mace, and 1 can ground nutmeg. With these as ingredients, the cake was built up in conic shape and in four sections, the first of which was nearly three feet in diameter, the rest being graduated up until the top layer was reached. On this was a magnificent gold crown, furnished for the occasion by Tiffany.

This great cake was the gratuitous contribution of dealers interested in the work among the tenement children. The cake was flecked with gold leaves, and the artistic as well as the substantial was aimed at. There was a wild scramble for their shares by the children when the cake was ready for distribution, and it required the services of several policemen to hold them in check, for at the same time a stack of toys and presents of various kinds were delivered, and each child was anxious to get the gold ring which it had been announced the cake contained. This, however, did not appear, as the cake was too large for the crowd, and what remained will be given out at the regular meeting of the Sunday Kindergarten to-morrow.

In many other ways was the entertainment decidedly novel. Some of its features were repetitions of the Waldorf-Astoria affair, given Dec. 16 last, in which many prominent society people took part. The Sunday Kindergarten does its work at 200 East Broadway, and is interested in the training of children of Austrian, Russian, and Polish parentage. Effingham F. Nichols is President of the association, and Miss Mary Van Buren Vanderpole is Vice President.

With this Twelfth Night party was planned another production of "The Chimes of Effingham Priory," given at the Waldorf-Astoria, and the tapestries and altar candlesticks used yesterday afternoon in this tenement district were probably more valuable than those used on the former occasion, having been furnished by Tiffany. Some of the Oriental hangings were valuable heirlooms, and the candlesticks were of gold, studded with opals. The hall had been gayly decorated, and at 3 o'clock the children of the school gathered. The processional was led by Master Schuyler Hamilton, and was made up of Miss Chipman, Miss Hayden, Mrs. J. V. Singleton, Mrs. Gertrude Van Cortlandt Hamilton, and Miss Matherson. All wore cassocks, with white lace, and carried laurel wreaths upon their tapersticks. Upon entering they sang in chorus "Oh, Holy Night."

The Rev. Brockholst Morgan gave a talk which appeared to give great delight, for the children would interrupt him at intervals with loud yells and cries for more. Mrs. Van Cortlandt Hamilton sang and was assisted by MacKenzie Gordon, Heinrich Meyn, Samuel Moyle, and Robert L. Cutting.

In forgetfulness there is danger. When you feel the cold coming, take Jayne's Expectorant.—Adv.

B. Altman & Co.

LADIES' GLOVES.

400 dozen Real Kid, 3-Row Embroidered Black and Self, 4-Buttons; In Black, Tans, Browns, Slates, Modes, White, Pearl and Reds, At the special price, ... $1.25

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

LEGAL NOTES.

CHATTEL MORTGAGE.—Albert R. Ledoux, who, in November, 1894, held a chattel mortgage upon property of the East River Silk Company, in Astoria, arranged with an officer of the company to withhold the filing of the instrument, and pursuant to that understanding the mortgage was not filed until June 14, 1895, one day after liens by attachment upon the property covered by the mortgage had been acquired by the Bank of America and others. In a suit by Ledoux to foreclose the mortgage, the Appellate Division in this city has affirmed judgment given in favor of the defendant, holding, in an opinion by Justice Patterson, that the mortgage was void as to creditors, and that the liens of the attachments were superior to that claimed by the plaintiff under the mortgage. A judgment roll in an action in which the Bank of America recovered a judgment against the East River Silk Company, the plaintiff's mortgageor, was held to have been properly admitted in evidence on behalf of the defendant, that judgment being conclusive evidence of the relation of debtor and creditor, and could not be assailed, except upon proof of its procurement through collusion or fraud, which plaintiff disclaimed any intention or ability to do.

***

CLAIM OF THIRD PERSON SET UP BY BAILEE AGAINST BAILOR.—Clarence W. Sedgwick during his lifetime employed Charles C. Macy and others as his brokers, and an account stated between the parties showed a balance of $1,600 in Mr. Sedgwick's favor. In a suit by Mary M. Sedgwick, as executrix, against Macy & Co. to recover this sum, the defendants in their answer alleged that one of the items of the account between them and Sedgwick was the proceeds of the sale of bonds of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, which they had sold for him and credited to his account. It was alleged that since Mr. Sedgwick's death Martin L. B. Cooper, surviving trustee under the will of Mary T. Wood, under which Sedgwick was co-trustee, claimed the bonds, asserting they were held by Sedgwick as trustee, and therefore he was not entitled to a credit of $13,000 in the account, and no balance would be due him. The Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Rumsey, has affirmed judgment given on the trial in favor of the plaintiff, holding that a bailee cannot set up the title of a third person against his bailor, unless the owner has claimed the property and the bailee has yielded to the claim. Presiding Justice Van Brunt gave a dissenting opinion.

***

TRANSACTIONS IN COTTON.—William H. T. Hughes brought a suit as assignee of Mellen & Fenton against John T. Smither and others, upon an alleged account stated between them upon transactions consisting of the purchase and sale of cotton, and what are known as "cotton futures," upon joint account. The defendants purchased the cotton in this country and shipped it to Mellen & Fenton, who sold it in the Liverpool market. The result of the transactions was a loss, and the account alleged to have been stated showed that Mellen & Fenton had honored and paid the defendants' draft drawn upon them for the purchase price of the cotton to an amount in excess of that received upon the sale of the cotton. Judgment given on the trial in favor of the defendant, dismissing the complaint, has been affirmed by the Appellate Division. Justice Barrett, giving the opinion, holds that the relations of the parties were not those of vendor and vendee, principal and agent, or assignor and assignee. The plaintiff must, therefore, recover, if at all, strictly upon the issue which he had made, upon an account stated between principal and factor. The plaintiff sought to avoid a proper accounting in equity between the original parties by the short cut of an assignee's action at law upon an account stated.

***

COMMISSIONS UPON SALE OF REALTY.—A judgment was secured by William Ware and another against Andrew J. Kerwin in a suit based upon an alleged contract that Kerwin had promised to pay them one-half commissions upon the sale of his house, when such sale was effected. The engagement was based upon a promise by plaintiff to abstain from further efforts to consummate the sale. The defendant conceded on the trial that plaintiff had been employed as broker to sell the house, and had called the attention of purchasers to it, and evidence was given that defendant had requested them to abstain from further efforts to effect the sale and he would pay one-half the commission. The purchaser denied that plaintiff had anything to do with the transaction. The Appellate Division, by Justice Ingraham, held that whether the agreement had been made was for the jury to decide, and affirmed the judgment.

***

TREBLE DAMAGES NOT ALLOWED.—Edward Bach, in his suit against Jacob New, was given a verdict for $400 for a forcible detainer by defendant of certain premises, and the court granted an order trebling the damages found by the jury. It was shown on the trial that plaintiff made a demand for the premises, and then went to the defendant and asked him, "How about that stable; are you going to keep me out of it any longer?" to which the defendant replied, "Well, what are you going to do now? Mr. McCann is in; you can't get in any more." The Appellate Division reversed the order trebling the damages, it being shown that the entry was made without personal violence and possession was detained without violence. All that occurred, the court said, was refusal of demand; plaintiff was put in no fear or peril; hence there was no forcible detainer. The recovery was therefore reduced from $1,356.47 to $586.47.

A NEW CHARITY BUILDING.

Solomon Loeb to Erect One for the Hebrew Society.

Hiram Rinaldo & Brother have sold for the estate of Dr. Aaron Wise, to Solomon Loeb of the firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., the property at the southeast corner of Second Avenue and Twenty-first Street, adjoining the Post Graduate Hospital. The lot is 65 by 90 feet, and is now occupied by a piano factory.

"This building," said Hiram Rinaldo, "will be torn down, and on the site Mr. Loeb will erect a handsome seven-story home and office building, which he will present to the United Hebrew Charities, whose headquarters are now in East Eighth Street."

The United Hebrew Charities, Mr. Rinaldo went on to say, wanted to buy the property about three years ago, but they did not have money enough. The cost of the building together with the land will be about $150,000. The new building will be used as a general headquarters for Hebrew charitable organizations, in the same manner as the United Charities Building, in Fourth Avenue, is used.

Central Church May Be Sold.

Justice Cohen has granted permission to the trustees of the Central Congregational Church to sell the church building and fittings. The price placed upon the property is $85,000. It is located at Fifty-seventh Street, near Eighth Avenue. The Greenwich Savings Bank holds a mortgage on the property for $55,000. It is understood that the Church of the Strangers will purchase the property.

Arrest of Gideon Granger.

Gideon Granger, who is wanted by the police of Dunkirk, N. Y., on the charge of forgery, was arrested yesterday by Detectives Kelly and Stripp at the corner of Fifty-third Street and Eighth Avenue. The detectives had been looking for him since last Spring. Granger is the former son-in-law of ex-Police Commissioner John McClave, against whom he gave testimony before the Lexow committee.

A PERJURER, BUT NO THIEF

This Is What Mrs. Bowers, Alleged Shoplifter, Says of Herself.

SHE WEEPS WHEN ON TRIAL

In Order to Save Herself from Disgrace and to Keep Her Child from Knowing of Her Arrest, She Gave the Wrong Address.

After the adjournment of the trial of Mrs. Mary Bowers and Gertrude Barbero, the pretty young girl she says is her sister, charged with shoplifting, before Recorder Goff in General Sessions, yesterday afternoon, Mrs. Bowers became hysterical. She burst into tears and wrung her hands. "Why didn't you get Mrs. Alexander? Why didn't you? Why didn't you?" she cried to Miss Barbero. "She would have saved us." Her cries and loud sobbing attracted a crowd around her.

Mrs. Bowers admitted under examination yesterday that she had told an untruth while on the stand the day before, when she had testified that she lived at 169 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street. She admitted that her real address was 66 East One Hundred and Ninth Street.

"Then why did you give the wrong address yesterday?" asked Assistant District Attorney McIntyre.

"To keep my child from knowing that her mother was under arrest," sobbed the woman. "I didn't want my baby nor my friends to know of my disgrace."

The witness at this point in the proceedings became so convulsed with weeping that she was unable to continue her testimony for a few minutes. "My baby!" she cried. "Oh, my baby!"

Her Daughter's School.

Later she admitted that she had sworn falsely a second time on the day before, when she testified that her daughter attended school in East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. She testified yesterday that the child attended school in One Hundred and Sixth Street.

The letter Mrs. Bowers says she received from a milliner of Wichita, Kan., instructing her to buy the feather aigrette alleged to have been stolen by the defendants was read. The letter was written in pencil, and some of the words had been obliterated. Mrs. Bowers was asked why these words had been stricken out, but she could give no explanation. The letter was addressed to "Dear Bun." The writer said that she was living under the name of Parker, and was sewing. At the end of the letter came the request for gloves, lace, and two feathers. The letter was dated Sept. 14, 1897.

Jefferson O'Reilly, a subpoena server, testified that he had been sent to the school in East One Hundred and Sixth Street, which Mrs. Bowers had sworn her child attended, and had found that the child was no a pupil there. He said he had been sent to get the child as a witness in the case.

At this testimony, Mrs. Bowers again burst into tears, and sobbed hysterically.

He Had the Name Wrong.

Then O'Reilly said, in reply to questions, that he had asked for Lillian Barbero instead of Lillian Bowers.

On hearing this, Miss Barbero sprang up and clapped her hands delightedly.

Miss Plunkett, the detective in the Fourteenth Street department store where the alleged theft was committed, was put on the stand, and said there were no wrappers on any of the articles, all of which bore store tags, which were found in Mrs. Bowers's satchel. Mrs. Bowers had previously testified that Miss Plunkett had torn the wrappers off the articles.

When Detective Donohue was on the stand, Ambrose H. Purdy, the defendant's lawyer, took occasion to ask him how many times he had been convicted.

"Never! never in my life!" replied the detective angrily.

When the case was adjourned Mrs. Bowers protested. Turning to the Recorder, she cried: "Oh, please, Judge, let the case go on. We are all here, and we want it finished." She wept again when her protests proved unavailing.

TOO MANY GRAND JURY CASES.

District Attorney Gardiner Advises More Frequent Appeals to Committing Magistrates.

District Attorney Gardiner sent a letter yesterday to several down-town merchants in reply to a communication he had received from them asking that the evidence against certain alleged swindlers be brought to the attention of the Grand Jury. The evidence mentioned is said to be against Louis Schnadig and Frahk L. Gerrish, the case against whom was dismissed by Magistrate Meade in the Jefferson Market Police Court a few days ago.

In his letter Mr. Gardiner states his policy relative to bringing cases to the Grand Jury's attention. He says:

I am not unmindful of the protection which merchants and manufacturers should have from gangs of swindlers organized for plunder, and this office will do everything in its power to bring such offenders to justice. As an old New Yorker, I have certain old-fashioned notions of the method of the procedure to do this.

Except in extraordinary cases, as, for example, where the alleged offender is a fugitive from justice, I do not believe that the gentlemen who serve upon the Grand Jury should be compelled in the first instance to give their time and attention to cases which should go before the committing Magistrates. These committing Magistrates are specially appointed for the purpose of hearing in the first instance accusations of crime and giving the accused the opportunity for explanation if possible. The committing Magistrates are presumed to have experience in these matters and to be enabled to determine whether sufficient probable cause has been shown to induce a belief that a specific crime has been committed.

Very often great and irremediable injury has been done to respectable people by reason of an indictment having been procured in the first instance from the Grand Jury, when if an opportunity had been afforded before a committing Magistrate the matter could have been explained satisfactorily to all and the county not put to the expense of a trial.

I recommend, therefore, in the instances which you mention in your communication, that the merchants go at once before a committing Magistrate and make their complaints.

New Thirty-fourth Street Hotel.

According to plans filed yesterday with the Building Department, the former site of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, on the south side of Thirty-fourth Street, just west of Sixth Avenue, will soon be occupied by a twelve-story hotel. The new structure will occupy a plot 80 by 100 feet, and its exterior will be of brick, with freestone trimmings. Work on the foundations will be begun immediately, and it is hoped to have the building ready for occupancy early next Fall. The owners of the property are the Knickerbocker Realty Improvement Company. The estimate of Architect Ralph S. Townsend places the cost of the new hotel at $500,000.

Many of our cheaper suits are cheaper than at most of those "marked-down" sales.

How? Because many of ours are marked-down; though we didn't have time to "holler" about it when 'twas done.

$15, $16 and $18.

That "young man" just bought $100 worth of clothes; been buying from us since he was 8.

That's why we make our boys' clothes so good; sell them so cheap.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Warren and Broadway.
Prince and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

ODD DIVORCE TESTIMONY.

Mr. Deders's Bartender Didn't Know What Intoxication Meant—A Child's View of an Oath.

Vice Chancellor Reed heard evidence yesterday, at Jersey City, in the case of Clara Deders of Union Hill, who is suing her husband, William H. Deders, for divorce, on the ground of cruelty.

Deders keeps a saloon. William Weyland, his bartender, was called to prove that the saloon keeper was frequently intoxicated, but the witness testified that he did not know what intoxication meant. Vice Chancellor Reed looked at him with a smile, and then told Mr. Inwright, counsel for Mrs. Deders, that he had better call his next witness.

Lucy Deders, twelve years old, a daughter of Deders by his first wife, was called to prove that Deders was unkind to his children as well as to his second wife. She gave some evidence in that direction, and then continued as follows:

"Please, Mr. Court—I mean your Honor—my mamma put me into the clothes closet for punishment, and she used to fill our mouths with red pepper and club us, and I got the worst of the clubbing, so there."

"Oh, I did not," objected Mrs. Deders.

"Yes, you did; you know you did," said Lucy, and her evidence was discontinued.

Frederick Deders, ten years old, Lucy's brother, was offered as a witness, but Vice Chancellor Reed thought him too young. He consented to examine him, however.

"Now, Freddy, listen to me," he said. "Do you know the nature of an oath?"

"Oh, yes," said the boy. "You mean damn, and that sort of talk."

"No, no," said the Chancellor, "not at all. What will happen to you if you don't tell the truth?"

"I don't know," said Freddy.

The lad was excused, and then Deders went on the stand. He denied that he had treated his wife cruelly and said that she had hit him with a cover lifter and thrown hot water on him.

The case will be continued next Friday.

WANT ASPHALT SANDED.

Notice Served on the Board of Public Improvements by Liverymen.

A notice was served yesterday on Maurice F. Holahan, President of the Board of Public Improvements, and Commissioner of Highways James R. Keating by the Livery and Boarding Stablemen's Association, requesting that asphalt streets be sanded at all times when ice or snow makes travel dangerous.

The paper, which was sent in the name of Egbert B. Seaman, a taxpayer, and Vice President of the association, is the preliminary step in obtaining a writ of mandamus to make the officials show why such streets are not sanded in bad weather, as required of the contractors. The paper cited clauses in street-paving contracts which require the contractors to sprinkle asphalt streets with sand when necessary during fifteen years after the completion of the work. The association asks that the sand sprinkling be begun on Fifth, Madison, and Eighth Avenues.

An attorney for the association said that the step was taken by his clients because the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, which had proposed pushing the matter, had its hands full in attending to other urgent business.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
ONLY MATINEE TO-DAY, 1 P. M.
Jany. 8th to 14th, Evenings.
CINDERELLA.
3,000 Young People and World's Greatest Artists.
In aid of Seton Hospital for Consumptives, St. Ann's Maternity Hospital, and St. John's Day Nursery.
Mrs. A. B. Barnes, Dir'r. John D. Crimmins, Treas.
Saturday Evening Performance.
The following artists will appear: Mlle. Alice Verlet, Soprano, (of Opera Comique, Paris;) Miss Grace Preston, Contralto, (of Nordica Concert Co.;) Mr. W. Theodore Van York, Tenor. 1. Songs of Araby—Clay, W. Theodore Van York. 2. Miss Grace Preston. 3. Caro Nome (Rigoletto) Verdi. Mlle. Alice Verlet. 4. Love's Rhapsodie—Bartlette, (dedicated to Mr. Van York by the composer,) W. Theodore Van York. 5. Valse Romeo Juliette, by GOUNOD, in the original key in D, Mlle. Alice Verlet. The above artists appear by kind permission of Mr. Victor Thrane. 6. Leonce De Monticourt Melles, Violinist. 7. Mrs. Elizabeth Northrup, Soprano, of Sousa's Concert Tour Co. 8. Mr. Hobart Smock, Tenor, by kind permission of Messrs. Gottschalk & Alpuente. 9. Mrs. Frank Leslie, Recitation, "Cuba Libre."

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA.
In French, German, and Italian, under Direction of WALTER DAMROSCH and C. A. ELLIS.
Evening performances at 8 o'clock. Matinees at 2.
GRAND OPENING NIGHT
MON. EVG., JAN. 17..... "La Traviata."
Mmes. Melba, Van Cauteren, Mattfeld; MM. Salignac, Campanari, Vanni, Van Hoose, Rains, Stehmann. Conductor, BIMBONI.
WED. EVG., JAN. 19..... "Tannhauser."
Mmes. Gadski, Barna, Mattfeld; MM. Kraus, Fischer, Bispham, Van Hoose, Staudigl, Rains, Conductor, DAMROSCH.
FRI. EVG., JAN. 21.. "Die Meistersinger."
Mmes. Gadski, Staudigl; MM. Fischer, Kraus, Stehmann, Rains, Breuer, Staudigl, and others. Conductor, DAMROSCH.
SAT. MAT., JAN. 22..... "Faust."
Mmes. Melba, Toronta, Van Cauteren; MM. Ibos, Boudeuresque, Campanari, Viviani. Conductor, BIMBONI.
SCALE OF PRICES: $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50, $3, $4. Sale of seats for FIRST week opens Monday, Jan. 10, at Box Office and also at Tyson's, principal hotels and Rullman's, 111 Broadway.
STEINWAY PIANOS USED.

CARNEGIE HALL.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York.
1897—FIFTY-SIXTH SEASON—1898.
ANTON SEIDL.....CONDUCTOR
Third Public Rehearsal, Friday, Jan. 7, at 2 P. M.
Third Concert, Saturday, Jan. 8, at 8:15 P. M.
SOLOIST:
M. HENRI MARTEAU,
VIOLIN.
First Appearance in New York since 1894.
PROGRAMME:
Introduction, 3d Act, "Medea."..... Cherubini
Symphonic Poem, "Sehnsucht," (new,)..... Siegfried Wagner
Concerto for Violin, A minor, op. 53.....Dvorak
M. HENRI MARTEAU.
Symphony No. 2, D major..... Brahms
Box Office Open Daily from 9 to 5.
Seats, 75 cts. to $2; Boxes, $12 and $15; General Admission, $1. AUG. ROEBBELEN, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
SUNDAY, JAN. 9, AT 8:15.

The New York Times

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES.
Saturday Edition.
With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.
$1 per Year.

Men With More Than One Talent.

The address of Mr. Balfour, printed elsewhere in this issue, offers a striking example of the talents which many eminent men in Britain show for intellectual performances outside their special vocations. Mr. Balfour, by profession and long experience, is a statesman. As Lord Salisbury's chief lieutenant in Parliament, he long since gave evidences of marked capacity for leadership in great affairs. The address at Edinburgh illustrates his exceptional capacity for excellence in another field.

Nor is it the first occasion on which he has shown that capacity. Rarely has a vacation season come around in England that one did not find in London papers reports of an address by Mr. Balfour on some topic pertaining directly to literature, or in some other sense to the life intellectual. And they have always been addresses well worth reading—marked by sound reasoning, firm understanding, clearness of statement, originality of thought. Mr. Balfour has gone even further. In a time of stirring political activity in England he astonished men in this country and probably in his own by publishing a work of real weight and moment on what he called "The Foundations of Belief."

It is matter for continuous surprise in this country, among those who become familiar with such English accomplishments, that men leading busy lives in the very front of society and public life have not only the talent, but the time, to show how great those second talents are. Mr. Balfour is no exception. In a far more striking sense what we have said of him is true of Mr. Gladstone. It has also been conspicuously illustrated in the activities of Lord Rosebery. Still another example is found in Sir John Lubbock, who has not only sat in Parliament, but has had experience as a banker, has written popular books on purely literary themes, and has reached even greater distinction from his contributions to knowledge of the early history of mankind. Lord Salisbury himself has more than one intellectual distinction. Not only is he a statesman and Prime Minister, but an accomplished chemist. Americans who live in England are constantly impressed by facts like these. Men whose names are as familiar as those of their own countrymen they find to possess, in addition to the accomplishment they have heard of, another from which, with the same devotion to it, another and perhaps equal eminence might have been won.

It is needless to point out that in this country we have not yet reached a period in education, in social, economic, and public life, where these things are possible. Ours is a strenuous civilization. Most men who are leaders here were born to small estates or to no estate at all. Livelihoods were to be earned, as well as reputations. In the stress of the struggle it has been rare for any man to win success in more than one public field. We have had a few scholars in politics, but they have seldom succeeded except as scholars. We have had a few public men who have attempted to deal with the topics of the scholar; but almost the only one who has reached any notable success with them is Mr. Depew.

When our land gets older, when large wealth is more often an inheritance, and when inherited wealth is not an actual incumbrance to political and literary ambition; when men go to college, not so much to make preparations for earning livelihoods, as to gain an intellectual equipment and an enlightened spirit, through which they may make advancement with the things of the mind; then we may see in America, as we see now in England, men whose lives are adorned with the varied accomplishments of Gladstone and Salisbury, Balfour and Rosebery.

Twenty Better Novels Than Corelli's.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been reading Marie Corelli's "Sorrows of Satan" and am somewhat curious to learn how this book was received by critics and reviewers generally in this country, and especially in London, (a great many of whose papers and periodicals she scores so roundly in this work.) Tell me something of Marie Corelli, and how are her works taken as a whole?

I find among people of my class—I am but a clerk in a banking office—that she is a great favorite, and particularly so with the women. While I am not a critic, and far from gifted in any way when it comes to analyzing a novel, this particular book in question strikes me as being rather ridiculous. I would like to know how near right I am, and also something about the authoress before mentioned. Will you tell this through "The Review of Books and Art" to one of your humble readers? HARRY C.

Philadelphia, Jan. 3.

The popularity of Marie Corelli has never been understood in this office. "The Review of Books and Art" has done its full duty in pointing out the errors of Marie's literary ways. Readers who still linger over her pages must do so at their own risk. The editor can no longer feel that he is in any way responsible for them. Mr. Alden's letter from London, printed last week, probably explains the recruiting ground whence Marie's readers are mainly drawn. He said she is read "by people who are 'so fond of reading,'" and that, when a new book of hers comes out, the chambermaid is sure to read it. Here are the sources for a very large following, and Marie Corelli unquestionably has one. She was virtually started on her successful career by an august personage—who ought to have been told better—the Queen herself. Since the Queen was known to read her works, thousands of other persons, beginning with chambermaids and rising in the social scale far too high, have been drawn into the miscellaneous following.

But this is no reason why "Harry C." should read Marie Corelli. The Queen may do so, but he should not. It will be neither wise nor profitable for him to waste his holiday hours in that vain pursuit. The editor is glad to know that he finds "The Sorrows of Satan" "rather ridiculous," and sees in that fact sound literary judgment. Publishers' counters are loaded with better fictions than hers. Here below is a list (which the editor has chosen somewhat at random from the much longer list printed in "The Review" on Dec. 11) to which "Harry C." and all his reading friends are earnestly urged to give their days and nights, rather than to the books of Marie:

The Choir Invisible. By James Lane Allen. (Macmillan.) $1.50.

Hugh Wynne: Free Quaker. By Dr. S. Weir Mitchell. 2 vols. (The Century Company.) $2.

The Seats of the Mighty. By Gilbert Parker. Illustrated. $1.50. (Appleton.)

The Reds of the Midi. By Felix Gras. Translated by Mrs. Catherine A. Janvier. Introduction by Thomas A. Janvier. $1.50. (Appleton.)

His Grace of Osmonde. By Frances Hodgson Burnett. $1.50. (Scribner.)

The Great Stone of Sardis. By Frank R. Stockton. Illustrated. $1.50. (Harper.)

Captains Courageous. By Rudyard Kipling. (The Century Company.) $1.50.

The Christian. By Hall Caine. $1.50. (Appleton.)

The Days of Jeanne d'Arc. By Mary Hartwell Catherwood. (The Century Company.) $1.50.

Free to Serve. A Tale of Colonial New York. By E. Rayner. $1.50. (Copeland & Day.)

"Quo Vadis." A Narrative of the Time of Nero. Translated from the Polish of Henryk Sienkiewicz by Jeremiah Curtin. (Little, Brown & Co.) $2.

Corleone. A Tale of Sicily. By F. Marion Crawford. Two volumes. (Macmillan.) $2.

The Federal Judge. By Charles K. Lush. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.) $1.25.

In Kedar's Tents. By Henry Seton Merriman. $1.25. (Dodd, Mead & Co.)

Miss Belladonna; a Child of To-day. By Caroline Ticknor. Illustrated. (Little, Brown & Co.) $1.50.

John Marmaduke. By Samuel Harden Church. Illustrated. (Putnams.) $1.25.

The Juggler. By Charles Egbert Craddock. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.)

The Surprising Adventures of Sir Toady Lion. By S. R. Crockett. (Stokes.) $1.50.

A Hero in Homespun; a Tale of the Loyal South. By William E. Barton. Illustrated. (Lamson, Wolffe & Co.) $1.50.

The Gadfly. By Voynich. (Holt.) $1.25.

When "Harry C.," using his bank holidays and other spare time, shall have completed the reading of these twenty books, the editor will be glad to print another list of the same length.

And he promises now that Marie Corelli shall not be included in it.

Books That Separate Parents From Their Children.*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES by
An Esteemed Contributor.

These three attractive volumes are fair types of the stories poured forth in bewildering profusion for childhood, for boyhood, for romantic youth. While possessing no salient points of special merit, they are interesting, wholesome, and, upon the whole, instructive—just the books universally recommended as pabulum for the opening minds and hearts of the young.

Yet the more such stories may be individually commended, the more as a class are they to be deprecated. Against a bad book the wise parent can and does defend his children; but as regards the great mass of innocent books for the young, he himself becomes particeps criminis, helping to build them into a wall between his children and all real literature.

"Untold Tales of the Past" is, as its title implies, a book of stories of the might-have-beens of history. In each brief narrative some child is associated with a well-known historic figure—Julius Caesar, Joan of Arc, Socrates, and others. The style of the telling suggests that the tales are meant for very little people, but to give them interest the reader must have a knowledge of their historic setting not possessed by the average child. Since they are almost wholly imaginary, they do not add to the exactness of the young reader's information, and the most that can be said for them is that they are pleasantly told, and may aid in giving a human interest to certain great historic figures.

"The Rock of the Lion" is a stirring story for boys, dealing with the period from 1779 to 1783. The hero, an American midshipman, is seized in England by a press gang, and is carried to the beleaguered Gibraltar. Spending several months there, he is able finally to get beyond the Spanish lines and to reach Paris. There he meets Benjamin Franklin and his old commander Paul Jones, and there he hears of the surrender of Cornwallis. To find an English kinsman he goes again to Gibraltar and witnesses the last great assault upon the British holding the Rock. In the end he returns to America and reaches the goal of his ambition—the Captaincy of an American man-of-war.

The book is written with much dash and spirit, as well as with painstaking accuracy, and the period of which it treats will doubtless become more luminous and vital to its young readers.

"Alan Ransford" appeals to both boys and girls. It will be popular with young people of larger growth than those who will enjoy "The Rock of the Lion." Unlike the former books, it is a domestic story of the present day, treating of the frank intimacy of girls and boys, of their school days, of a football match between Harvard and Pennsylvania, of a Harvard class day, and, after sundry mistakes and misunderstandings, of the happy passing of youth and maiden into "that new world which is the old."

Many are the subtle ways in which young people's books are doing irremediable harm to their readers. They demand no mental effort whatever, the story slips smoothly and easily along, and the young mind fed upon these books becomes incapable of digesting anything stronger than intellectual pap. Moreover, long accustomed to mere narrative, it becomes incapable of appreciating literary excellence. Parents are too easily satisfied with the knowledge that their children are reading, not reflecting that in ninety-nine

*UNTOLD TALES OF THE PAST. By Beatrice Harraden. With drawings by H. R. Millar. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.
THE ROCK OF THE LION. By Molly Elliot Seawell. New York and London: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.
ALAN RANSFORD. A Story. By Ellen Douglas Deland. New York and London: Harper & Brothers. $1.50

cases out of a hundred this reading has no relation whatever to literature; that it is, in fact, destroying the power of literary perception. If in later life the masters are read at all, the reader's sensibilities have become dulled to everything but the progress of the plot.

And again, children's books are widening the gulf between parent and child. The world of books should be common ground for youth and for mature life; but nowadays the father's library is one world and the child's another. The writers of books for the young, naturally desiring to please their public, are only too much given to the glorification of youth at the expense of age. The boy saves the ship, the girl rescues her family from poverty. Sometimes the young heroes and heroines are cruelly misunderstood by their elders, and are subjected to countless persecutions. Again, the elders are kind, but have no value except as ministrants to their children or wards. That the middle-aged have an individuality of their own, any purpose or personality apart from the children, would never be imagined by the readers of books for the young. All this tends to destroy the priceless sympathy between parent and child; and the parent who, year by year, has filled the children's shelves with stories of youth often discovers too late not only that his children are incapable of sharing his own literary pursuits, but that they have learned to think of mature age as an inferior thing, quite too dense to enter into the feelings of glorious youth.

Were the consequences of the vast multitude of juvenile books less deplorable, there remains always the fact that there are only so many hours in the day; that time given to the little is necessarily time taken from the great, and that by the great alone in literature mind and soul are nourished.

Not many months ago, in a symposium of mothers, a gentlewoman was brave enough to say: "I am sorry to be obliged to be sorry that Miss Alcott ever wrote." It seemed a hard saying, but it was a wise one. "It was a very unfortunate suggestion," says Mr. Warner, "that there needed to be books written for children." Take the biography of any man or woman who has achieved greatness, and see upon what books the dawning intelligence was fed. Can we imagine Macaulay brought up on "the Henty books," or George Eliot's girlhood devoted to the interminable "Elsie Dinsmore" series? Can we think of Tennyson "nourishing a youth sublime" upon "Oliver Optic"? The few volumes accessible to Burns and Carlyle in their peasant huts were books of enduring value. We cannot so much as fancy these masters introduced to the world of letters by means of any of the "Little Twaddle" books. Who does not recall the gentle Elia's description of the education of his "Cousin Bridget"? To be tumbled into a library of good English literature was her college course, and it made her the admired companion of the best minds of her time.

The present writer knows a family in which no juvenile periodical is taken and few children's books are admitted. Before the children are ten years of age they have heard the best plays of Shakespeare and the best of the Waverley Novels. One boy of eight years has asked, and obtained, the third reading of "Guy Mannering." "Uncle Remus" and "The Jungle Book" are the delight of a child of six. A boy of fifteen never wearies of "Henry Esmond" and "The Newcomes." These children are their parents' intellectual companions; children and parents are of the same mold, to their mutual joy and benefit.

The mistake of our age of books lies in the assumption that all reading not bad is good, and is, in itself, a gate of literature; whereas, the lamentable fact is that the books are pushing literature further and further from us. We are losing our power of discrimination, our sense of proportion. Older readers can exercise a wise self-restraint, but the children are the principal victims of the flood of non-literary literature. They read what is given them by their thoughtless elders, what they find on their Christmas table and in their Sunday school libraries. We must defend them against the good children's books, such as the three which have been an occasion to the present writer of "freeing his mind."

If the reader thinks this view exaggerated or unjust, let him read Mr. Warner's eloquent protest against children's books in the Editor's Study of the October Harper's. Those two pregnant pages should be published as a tract and circulated with as much zeal as is a campaign document, until the public becomes aroused to the evil wrought by the flood of juvenile literature that is fairly drowning the intellectual possibilities of the youth of the English speaking race.

We must admit that these books are sometimes good for the "grown-ups." They recall our own young dreams and help us to understand the strangely reticent heart of youth. We are moderate, therefore, in our demand, not asking the complete suppression of children's books, but that they shall be classified with cigarettes, and it shall become a penal offense to put them into the hands of minors!

Josephine's Malmaison Under Restoration.

Any one who has visited Malmaison during the last dozen years remembers its pitiable condition. Those who are interested in the place, it is believed, will not consider the word pitiable inappropriate, for one comes to regard a landmark or a monument that is associated with many and moving memories as a kind of personality. It is thus with our own City Hall, the sole official building of much note in this city which is really artistically excellent. It is sad to the sensitive imagination to think of the ruthless wounds that have been given it in the recent work of adapting it to the needs of the enlarged municipality, even if they are internal and are not visible from without. The mere restoration of a building, if it be carefully and reverently done, does not awaken such a pang, but rather the hope of a renewed life for it, the indefinite postponement of the inevitable last stage of its dissolution. Unfortunately restorations, from the traditional and the artistic standpoint, have rarely been satisfactory to anybody except the fatuous architects who have directed them, or their interested friends.

It is pleasing to be able to count upon such a revivification of Malmaison, however, as to every one versed in the chronicles and memoirs of the Napoleonic period will be opulently suggestive of Josephine, both at the stage of her greatest glory and at that of her deepest chagrin and humiliation. M. Osiris, who bought the park and the villa, sometimes miscalled a chateau, at the public sale in August, 1896, has diligently pursued his announced purpose of restoring the property to the condition that it was in when inhabited by the Empress, and of presenting it to the republic, to be preserved always as illustrative of the history of France. The work of restoration is well advanced, under the control of M. Roujon, Director of Fine Arts, and M. Daumet, member of the Institute and Inspector General of Fine Arts. The minute conscientiousness of M. Osiris in the matter of the restoration is shown by his insisting that a certain chimney of the villa shall be left shorter than other corresponding chimneys, because it is so represented in an engraving of the period of the Consulate and Empire. It is supposed that this fact may have been due to economy before the acquirement of the property for the use of Josephine. M. Osiris has desired that the same exactitude should be observed in reconstituting the decorations of the interior. This is a difficult task in some respects, because of the lack of authentic data in regard to them. Notably is this the case as to the "hall of the marshals" and the billiard hall on the ground floor. The library is the only room which is in relatively good condition. Josephine's salon will be redecorated in part. The superb paintings in enamel given to Napoleon by the Pope, and which adorned the front of the chimney, have disappeared, as well as the bronze capitals, designed by Percier, which surmounted the pilasters. A few of the capitals were found, after diligent search, in the hands of collectors and in bric-a-brac shops.

The exterior restoration of Malmaison is already completed and the villa and park appear fresh and smiling, as they probably did to the eyes of Josephine when she went there for the first time. Tourists who return thither after an absence of several years will no longer recognize Malmaison as the abandoned and lugubrious ruin of which they carried away so doleful an impression. Of course, there will be the outcry which usually greets restorations, good, bad, or indifferent, but in this case it can hardly be expected that offhand objection shall meet with much sympathy or even credence.

English Auction Records Beaten Here.

It has been stated again and again in England that the average of nearly £18 per lot for the 1,683 lots of the first part of the Ashburnham Library was the highest average yet obtained at public auction in any country. The average of £15 5s. for the second part, the sale of which has just been concluded, has been placed next in order, while the Syston Park Library, with an average of £13 5s., and the Seilliere Library, with an average of £13 2s., follow.

These statements have been made regardless of the fact that at the sale of the library of William Stuart on March 6, 1895, a total of £4,296 19s. was secured for 215 lots, which means an average of almost £20. But the highest of all averages, as the English writers on bibliography do not seem to know, was that obtained at the Ives sale in New York in 1891. There were 1,184 lots in the Ives library, 27 of which were not sold, and the 1,157 remaining brought a total of $124,375.25, the average therefore being about $107.50 per lot, which is considerably higher than the Ashburnham average, though it does not greatly exceed the Stuart. If from the 1,157 lots were taken the 186 that realized less than $5 each, the Ives average would be nearly $127.60.

The Ives sale, again, established a record that the Ashburnham did not break, despite the claim that it was done. It was said the total for the third day of the first part of £9,800 was "the largest amount ever realized at auction for a single day's sale of printed books." This is not true. On Thursday, March 5, 1891, 436 lots of the Ives library brought $54,675.25—211 lots selling in the afternoon for $40,306.75 and 225 in the evening for $14,308.50. The average for the entire day was about $125.40.

In view of these facts, one may be pardoned perhaps for asking what is the matter with American auction prices? Curiously enough, it was the Gutenberg Bible in both the Ives and Ashburnham sales that helped to swell the total for the biggest day.

Scott and His Manuscripts.

In 1871 at the Scott Centenary Exhibition at Edinburgh there were on view over fifty Scott manuscripts. In the last number of Chambers's Journal the statement is made that between 1851 and 1890 there had been issued 3,000,000 volumes of the cheaper editions of Walter Scott. Previous to that there had been printed 2,000,000 copies. Since 1890 it may be said that fully 3,000,000 more copies have been issued. Then Scott is, indeed, a great benefactor, not to the public alone who read, but to the papermakers, printers, and publishers.

Sir Walter put no great value on his copy. "Old Mortality" in manuscript was sold the first time for £33, and it brought this year £600. "The Lady of the Lake" fetched at a first disposal 264 guineas and has changed hands since for £1,290. Lockhart presented the manuscript of "Rob Roy" to Cadell, and it brought $3,000 some three years ago. As to Sir Walter's copy it was well-nigh perfect. Chambers's Journal says:

"A writer (from internal evidence apparently Mr. Robert Chambers) who saw Cadell's manuscript volumes and described them in Chambers's Journal for 1835, was struck, as every one has been, by the neatness and uniformity of the handwriting and the absence of blotting and interlineation. In 'Ivanhoe,' especially, he noted that there was as much manuscript as would fill five printed pages without a single correction, or even the appearance of a slip of the pen. The songs introduced seemed to have been struck off with the same easy grace as the connecting narrative. In the manuscript of the poems, the battle of Flodden, in 'Marmion,' with its fiery, galloping verse, seemed also, so far as the handwriting showed anything, to have flowed as easily as the rest of the poem. Some of the manuscripts bore evidence of having been sent by post, in considerable portions at a time, and, as the postmark showed, from different parts of the country. The beginning of 'Marmion,' with its description of a Scottish pastoral Winter, addressed from Ashestiel to Mr. Stewart Rose, was actually sent from London under a frank from the then Marquis of Abercorn."

When disaster came to the Constables, a delicate question arose as to the ownership of the Scott manuscripts. Did they belong to the bankrupt estate? "Lord Newton decided that they did, and they were sold by Evans on the 19th of August," says Chambers's Journal, and continues:

"The following are the prices realized in 1831 for Constable's manuscripts. A note in the catalogue was to the effect that these were all in the handwriting of Sir Walter Scott, and that the annals of literature scarcely afforded a similar instance of facility of composition. 'The public will be astonished to perceive the few erasures, alterations, or additions which occur from the first conceptions of the author to the final transmission to the press.' Although the salesroom was crowded by those curious to see these manuscripts, the public might be justly surprised to remark the small sums they brought. The first six were perfect, or nearly so; the rest were not complete. Some of them were bought on commission:

	Price.	Purchaser.
The Monastery	£18 0 0	Mr. Thorpe.
Guy Mannering	27 10 0	Mr. Thorpe.
Old Mortality	33 0 0	Mr. Robertson.
Antiquary	42 0 0	Capt. Basil Hall.
Rob Roy	50 0 0	Mr. Wilks, M. P.
Peveril of the Peak	42 0 0	Mr. Cochran.
Waverley	18 0 0	Mr. Wilks, M. P.
The Abbot	14 0 0	Poole & Edwards.
Ivanhoe	12 0 0	Mr. Rumbold, M. P.
The Pirate	12 0 0	Mr. Molteno.
Fortunes of Nigel	16 16 0	Mr. J. Bain.
Kenilworth	17 0 0	Mr. Wilks, M. P.
Bride of Lammermoor	14 14 0	Capt. Basil Hall.
Total	£317 0 0	

In 1833 a second collection of manuscripts was purchased by Cadell. With these were the Scott letters, and £165 was the price. In the lot "Guy Mannering" was put down at a low figure, and in 1836 was bought by the Duke of Devonshire for £63. In 1880 it was sold at auction for £390. "Kenilworth" was sold for £16 in 1847, and in 1855, at an advanced price, was purchased by the British Museum, where it now is.

A discovery of Roman silverware made recently at Tarentum is exciting the attention of archaeologists. If the collection is not as large as the famous Hildesheim one, some of the Tarentum pieces excel the German find in beauty. Some few of the objects have not escaped the effects of time, but the majority of the vases and paterae are still in good condition. The forms are Greco-Roman, but of the best period. Some of the pieces have precious stones set in them. There is one double-handled vase of exceeding grace, and elegantly ornamented. Between the double handles there is a human form, which holds fast to the handles. Archaeologists believe that the Romans decorated their dining rooms with these silver paterae, just as we hang up plaques to-day. The entire collection was purchased by the Baron de Rothschild for $25,000. The probability is that he will present it to the Louvre. In the Paris Illustration an exact fac simile of some of the pieces is presented.

Mary Russell Mitford used to declare that there was no place in England like her "Sunny Berkshire." As to the country people, they were unmatched for their suavity, courtesy, and respectful manners. Berkshire was her own dear Arcadia. One day, walking through a pasture with an incredulous London lady, Miss Mitford trotted out her hobby. There was a lad driving a cow, and his manners were to be tested. "Now," said Miss Mitford, "you will see how gallant are our country folk." There was a gate to be opened, and the boy opened it, and the ladies passed through. There was triumph on the part of Miss Mitford, and an "I told you so." The London lady put a question to the boy. "You're not Berkshire, I'm sure." This was the gentle boy's reply, "Thee'rt a liar, vor I be."

Among the more recent books in Paris is "Heritage de Behanzin," a novel which has for its scenes the penal colony of Dahomey on the Gulf of Guinea. Its author, Paul Mimande, has already taken his readers to the other penal colonies that are used as a sewer for French crime. But M. Mimande is more than a novelist, he is a sociologist, and has schemes for developing a country under convict toil, if not rul

ART AND ARTISTS.

Sir Seymour Haden on Etching.

At a meeting of the Winchester Art Exhibition, the Dean of Winchester being the President, and the Vice Presidents Canon Warburton and the Earl of Northbrook, Sir Seymour Haden, who was present, made an interesting speech.

At the outset of his address, and speaking generally of the relative position of the professional artist and the amateur, he said that the mature artist had till lately looked askance at the work of the amateur, regarding it as insufficient and not to be encouraged. This, however, had been altered by the establishment of South Kensington, and by the spread of a genuine art feeling over the whole country, which was the result of that establishment. From that time all feeling of antagonism between the two bodies had vanished, and now, as we saw to-day, we had the mature artist doing his best to help and encourage the less able executant. This was as it should be, and the thanks of this society were due to the generous camaraderie which now existed between the two.

Referring to his own career, Sir Seymour Haden said, quoting the Poet Laureate: "Science was exact knowledge; exact knowledge was the foundation of all the arts; and no man had ever achieved real greatness in any of them who had not the firmest grasp of the permanent facts and unalterable laws that underlay them." Again, "The greatest artist, sculptor, painter, or poet was he that could compel the largest amount of material to be subservient to that supreme end." These were admirable dicta, and deserved to be recorded. He himself had been accused of leading a sort of dual life—of playing with science and art. As a fact, however, he had never found his scientific calling interfere in the least with his art practice, such as it was. On the contrary, science was at the bottom of all of it, and, in his opinion, of all good art. He would go further and say that his own position as a student of medicine and surgery had been singularly in his favor. Close observation was the faculty of all others which he had been called upon to cultivate as a student of medicine, and that faculty was equally essential to the student of art. In the Rue de l'Ecole de Médecine at Paris, in immediate contiguity with the great hospitals of the Hôtel Dieu, La Pitié, and the schools of anatomy, was a Government School of Art. From one of these schools to the other was but a natural transition.

Touching on etching, Sir Seymour said he had been requested to say "something" about it. He had had, he declared, no such intention. He considered it dangerous to say much about etching. The worst of etching was that, having made a bad one—and nothing was more likely—you could print it, [laughter,] and thus flood the world with work that, sooner or later, you yourself would be ashamed of; and, worse than all, work that would go to the account, not of its perpetrator, but the art! [Renewed laughter.] He would, however, describe, in the fewest possible words, not so much the process as the principle which governed the different forms of etching. Etching, though really only one branch of the engraver's art, had come to be used not as a specific, but a generic, term, to express all those forms of it which were original and the work of the painter himself—the old master of painting being his own engraver and the etching process the one he chiefly affected. Of this process there were two kinds—"etching proper" and "drypoint." "Thus," said the speaker, "if I take, say, a plate of copper, and—having protected it back and front with varnish—draw upon it with a steel point such a line as, while it divides the varnish will lay bare the metal underneath—and then submit the portion of metal so laid bare to the action of any chemical agent having a stronger affinity for it than the oxygen of the air, and so corrode and bite into it a groove which will hold the printer's ink, and yield under the press an impression on paper, I shall have done, in principle, all that is necessary to the production of an etching.

"If again," he continued, "instead of a varnished I take a bare copper plate, and, with the same point, delve into its substance by main force a line which, in the act of making it, throws out a portion of the metal equal to its own depth in the same way, that is, as the plow throws earth out of the furrow—I shall have done two things: I shall not only have produced a line which, filled with ink, will print, but have raised a metallic fringe on its outer edge which, by entangling still more of the ink, will also print; the effect of the two being to bring about the mixed result which is known as 'drypoint.'

"You will see examples on the walls of both these processes. But what is chiefly interesting about them is that Rembrandt, who, in the course of his thirty years' practice, produced more than 200 etched plates, used for the first of those ten years the etching process pure and simple; in the second ten years etching heightened by drypoint, and in the third ten years the more difficult, but far more painter-like process of drypoint alone. And there is yet another process which falls by common consent into the répertoire of the original etcher, and that is mezzotint. If," said the speaker, "I now take a bright copper plate, and, with a tool invented for the purpose, roughen its surface in all directions till it becomes covered with a nappe not unlike the nappe of velvet, I shall have prepared a surface which, charged with the printer's ink, will print black. The work of the artist then begins. With an instrument such as I hold in my hand he first lays in broadly his subject by scraping away portions of that nappe. If he scraped away half the nappe it would only print half as black mezzotint. If more, still lighter, and so on, till he got to the bare copper, which would then print white. In this way, you see, he would have it in his power to produce every variety of tone, and to represent every difference of plane. A more painter-like process it is difficult to conceive. But," said the speaker, in conclusion, "this pursuit after scientific truth represents something more than the production of a pleasing picture—the habit, namely, of never being satisfied with less than the truth—and of making that habit not only a rule of life, but a sure stepping-stone and guide to the attainment of every form of great endeavor."

Art Notes of the Week.

The features of the past week in the New York art world were the novel exhibition of photographs given by the Eastman Company in the galleries of the National Academy of Design, and which will continue until next Saturday, the display of the third of the bronze doors executed for the main entrance to the new Library of Congress, the design for which were made by Olin L. Warner at the foundry of John Williams, the exhibition of twenty-eight canvasses by Paul Jobert, French marine painter, at the Knoedler Gallery, of some miniatures by Miss Gwendolyn Dunlevy Kelley at the same galleries, the showing of fifty-seven flower pieces in water color by the French artist Paul de Longpré at the American Art Galleries, and the display of sixty original drawings by George, Frederick, and Louis Rhead for the forthcoming illustrated edition de luxe of Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress" at the Wunderlich Gallery.

A review of the photograph exhibition in the old Academy of Design was published in THE NEW YORK TIMES on Sunday morning last. Further study of the display confirms the estimate then made of it as an unusually interesting and novel exhibition. While it is undoubtedly a trade exhibition it is full of suggestiveness and proves that photography, under certain conditions and in certain hands, is not only an adjunct of but a branch of art. The individuality and artistic sense and taste of the photographer, as is proven in this display, can often make a picture of a photograph. One noticeable feature of the exhibition is the superiority as art works of the landscapes and the figure subjects which are natural, and in which figures are not purposely introduced or furniture or objects arranged. The technical exhibit also shows the remarkable advance that has been made in this branch of photography. Here one can study the various developments of a photograph and its relative effectiveness in varying tints. Reference must again be made to the clever manner in which the managers of the exhibition have redeemed the bareness of the old galleries. They have transformed the rooms by refurnishing them with new carpets, wall coverings of light-tinted burlaps, and by the use of hangings of cheese cloth, &c. To the man or woman of any artistic sense of taste there is no better place to while away an hour than at this exhibition for the Congressional Library at Washington.

The bronze door to which allusion has above been made is an interesting and successful piece of work. Mr. Herbert Adams, who has had the somewhat difficult task of reproducing the sketches for the two principal figures in the representation of "Manuscript," and symbolizing "Truth" and "Research," which Mr. Warner left, has done his work well. The door itself is 14 feet high by 7½ feet wide, and its two leaves are divided into three panels. Figure compositions fill the semicircular tympanum above the door and the largest of the centre panels. In the tympanum there are seven figures, the centre one a draped female figure, with two nude boy figures at her feet. At the right and left are two kneeling figures in low relief, symbolizing Egyptian and Greek writers, while two more in front, filling the tympanum angles and modeled in the round, symbolize Jewish and Christian writers. The composition, while simple, is dignified in effect. There is much refinement in Mr. Adams's detail work, and the border decorations, which have roses and orchids as motives, are charmingly conceived and worked out. The entire door is remarkably artistic, and could Mr. Warner revisit earthly scenes, he would presumably express his warm approval of the manner in which Mr. Adams has carried out his designs.

Paul Jobert gave an exhibition of his works at the American Art Galleries two Winters ago, in which he proved himself as a forceful marine painter, thoroughly in sympathy with his subject. He confirms that impression by the little exhibition of twenty-eight of his works now in progress at Knoedler's Gallery. All these, with the exception of one man's portrait, which is notable for its fresh color and good expression, are scenes either on the Atlantic, the English Channel, or the French coast. The star picture of the display is the large and dramatic "In the Fog, Banks of Newfoundland," which depicts two fishermen in an anchored dory, half filled with fish, gazing with horror-stricken eyes at the huge and towering mass of an ocean liner, just discernible through the fog, and which in another minute will cut their boat in two. The absolute hopelessness of the two unfortunates, staring at their impending doom, for they are shouting to ears that hear not; the majestic rush of the huge steamer and the gray, fog-covered waters and misty air are strongly brought out and combined in an almost theatrical way. Pleasanter in subject are "A Stiff Breeze on the Atlantic"; "The Seine at Paris," fresh and clear in atmosphere and truthful in detail; "Sunset on the Channel" and "Shrimping in Normandy," delightful in their light effect, and an excellent character study, "An Old Newfoundland Fisherman." M. Jobert is not always successful in his color, which is apt to be a little cold and hard at times, but he is a strong draughtsman, and has thorough sympathy for and appreciation of his subject.

Miss Gwendolyn Dunlevy Kelley of Columbus, Ohio, has won much reputation in the Middle West for her miniature painting. She displays five cases containing each several examples of her work at the Knoedler Gallery. Some of these miniatures are good in color and refined in treatment, but Miss Kelley's work shows the need of further study. The best specimens shown are a portrait of a Roumanian gypsy and a "Lady in a Venetian Robe." Of the two pastels shown by Miss Kelley, one, a boy's head, has good color and expression.

M. Paul de Longpré, a French artist who has become a resident of New York, has a small exhibition of fifty-seven water colors—all flower subjects—at the American Art Galleries. M. de Longpré's work has frequently been commented upon favorably in these columns. The present exhibition has a refreshing variety of subject, and the artist has devoted himself more to the painting of daisies and clematis, sweet clover, dandelions and apple blossoms, nasturtiums and poppies, than to that of roses and violets, to which most flower painters give their time and attention. His color is fresh and his brush work vigorous. Perhaps the best examples are "Double Violets and Sweet Peas," (No. 1;) "A Garland of Black-eyed Susan and Clematis," (No. 6;) "A Crown of Daisies on a Folding Stool," (No. 14,) "A Fancy Basket of Sweet Clover," (No. 28;) "A Handful of Oriental Poppies and Daisies," (No. 38;) "Violets, Daisies, and Music," (No. 39;) "A Panel of Violets," (No. 45,) and "American Beauty Roses and White Lilacs," (No. 48.) The many amateur and even professional flower painters at work in New York this Winter should not fail to visit this exhibition, where they will obtain not only hints, but it is to be hoped a new and needed inspiration, whose results may possibly work for the improvement of the flower pieces shown at the academy and other exhibitions.

Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress" has often been illustrated, but the old classic receives a new interpretation through the original designs for the coming edition de luxe, soon to be published in London, made by George W., F. A., and Louis Rhead, and which are now on view at the Wunderlich Gallery. It is impossible to mention in detail the sixty remarkable and interesting pen and ink drawings of these three illustrators. There seems to have been an agreement between them to make their general character archaic and along conventional lines, but the work of the three men has distinct individuality. George Rhead has confined himself more to the delineation of such subjects as the "Men Among the Tombs," "The Valley of the Shadow of Death," "The Escape from Doubting Castle," &c., and has collaborated with Louis in "Hopeful Helps Christian," "Christian Finds His Roll," &c. Louis Rhead has chosen such subjects as "The River of Death," "What Shall I Do," "Giant Despair," and "The Slough of Despond," while Frederick Rhead has pictured incidents in the stories of "Pitiable" and "Talkative." The work of Louis and Frederick is distinctly reminiscent of Hogarth, while George has followed more in the footsteps of Burne-Jones. All the illustrations without exception have an essentially decorative quality, and show long and careful thought and study. The exhibition as a whole is extremely important from its literary as well as its artistic character, and in its way is the most important of its kind held here since that of Elihu Vedder's drawings for the great edition of "The Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam" some three years ago.

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THE BOOK OF THE WEEK

Old-Fashioned Ways in the Colonies.*

Somebody has written that there are traits of resemblances among well-bred and educated people the world round, and that before our Revolution a man in comfortable circumstances was pretty nearly the same, whether he drank his punch in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, or Charleston.

Those were brave days, when the Judges on the bench wore scarlet robes faced with black; when the tailor shops, instead of the dull-colored woolens which they now contain, advertised, as in The New York Gazetteer of May 13, 1773, "scarlet, buff, blue, green, crimson, white, skye blue, and other superfine cloths."

This was the time of the wig—"the tie-wig, bob-wig, bag-wig, nightcap-wig, and riding-wig." This past, we hardly agree with the writer, "was neglected fifty years ago, even twenty years ago." We have, however, changed our ideas in regard to the interest taken in the history of our social past. There is no subject more frequently treated to-day, and Mr. Fisher has added very much to our acquaintance with our forefathers.

Beginning with Virginia, and calling his chapter "Cavaliers and Tobacco," the author tells us of that commonwealth which gave us such men of character as Washington, Jefferson, Henry, Madison, Marshall, Monroe, the Lees, the Randolphs, the Carters, the Harrisons.

The early Virginian and the South Carolinian differed from the men of the Northern Colonies in this—the Virginian was not a shipbuilder. He had of his own make only a few small coasters. He was dependent upon the outside for all he wanted. He manufactured nothing—but he grew tobacco, some wheat, which he exported, and so he could afford to buy what he wished. The Virginian did not have many towns, and did not concentrate his life, as did the South Carolinian, in Charleston. Virginia was insignificant before 1700, but the people had the advantage of a more healthy climate than the South Carolinians, for rice planting always is a pursuit accompanied with danger to health.

Mr. Fisher explains clearly how the settlers came to Virginia and the condition of the redemptioner. These indentured servants were of many kinds. Some were undoubtedly criminals, but many had been kidnapped, and others had been the followers of the Duke of Monmouth. Very few of our people to-day know that in Virginia existed the system of primogeniture and entail, which was quite as thorough as that of England. In fact, the House of Burgesses had done their best to make the law a hard and fast one until Jefferson abolished it.

In religion, Virginia was most conservative. The dissenting sects were insignificant in number, and "the influence of the Episcopacy overwhelming." But the change came with the Wesleys and Whitefields of the middle of the last century. Mr. Fisher draws a clever picture of a small portion of the Virginia clergy before the Revolution, and it explains why so many of them were Tories:

"In colonial times the most inefficient clergymen were the ones who could be most easily induced to leave England and accept the hardships of the wilderness. In some instances men who had been discarded by the Church in England had obtained livings in the colony. These men, as a class, not only lacked zeal and spiritual life, but many of them were addicted to open vice.

"Horse racing, gambling, and drunken revels were among their sins. One of them was for many years President of a jockey club. They encouraged among the people the custom of celebrating the sacrament of baptism with festivities and dancing, in which the officiating clergyman often took a part, a custom which, by the way, shows some signs of returning in England. One of them is said to have called out to his church warden during the communion, 'Here, George, this bread is not fit for a dog.' Another fought a duel in a graveyard, and still another thrashed his Vestry, as no doubt they deserved, for it is said that the Vestries in Virginia exercised too much power, and the next day preached from the text, 'And I contended with them, and cursed them, and smote certain of them, and plucked off their hair.'"

The Chevalier stock whence sprang some of the most conspicuous of the Virginians is unquestioned. As far as rank goes in the past, these were of higher origin than the Huguenots of South Carolina. The Huguenots of France were God-fearing, honest men, who were persecuted for their religion, and for the greater part came to Carolina as gardeners, vinters, hatmakers, shoemakers, and tailors:

"Nearly all the great Virginians were descended from Cavaliers. Washington was the great-grandson of one of them, and Madison, Monroe, the Randolphs, Richard Henry Lee, Pendleton, and Mason were also descendants of royalists. These men were not butterflies, and the followers of Bacon who fell into the hands of that arch-royalist, Gov. Berkeley, would hardly have described him as a beautiful and harmless insect.

"Equally futile is the charge sometimes made against the Virginia people that they were the descendants of adventurers, bankrupts, and felons, and instead of being, as they claimed, accomplished gentlemen, were only accomplished jailbirds.

"The early settlers were no doubt a shiftless set, and in after years some convicted felons were sent over by the British Government in spite of the earnest protests of the colonists. But the felon importation was stopped. They numbered altogether about 2,000, and, like some of the early adventurers, being shiftless and improvident, seldom had families, and in time left few if any descendants. One of the other colonies, Maryland, received 20,000 of these low characters, and was greatly injured by them, but Virginia, like Massachusetts, succeeded in keeping them out."

Returning to the indented servants, or redemptioners, they were not singular to Virginia. There are many Pennsylvania families whose origin began with a redemptioner:

"A considerable number of indented servants, or redemptioners, as they were called, came to Virginia, but they were not an inferior class of men. They were numerous in all parts of the colonies except New England, where there were scarcely any of them. They were mostly people who sold their services for a term of years to pay for their passage to America. They were bound by law to serve the stipulated time, and seem now as if they had occupied the position of white slaves.

"But they were not so regarded, and there is not the slightest trace of any stigma being cast upon them. They were, as a rule, merely men without means, who had adopted a recognized method of the time to pay for a service rendered them. Many of them were founders of respectable families whose descendants are still in the country, and there were instances of gentlemen's sons who had got themselves in a scrape or lost property resorting to this method for a fresh start in life.

"When they had once bound themselves they could be sold from one person to another until their term expired, and in this respect they were like slaves. There were also some of them who resembled slaves in having been kidnapped in the streets of London by ruffians, who sold them to the Captains of vessels bound for the colonies, a nefarious traffic which the public opinion of the time could not suppress. Others were political prisoners, rebels who had assisted some of the pretenders to the English throne, and, instead of being executed and imprisoned, the Government sold them as redemptioners to the Captains or other speculators who traded with the colonies. Poverty or misfortune was generally the only crime of a redemptioner, and very often he was a useful man."

Virginia might have had more of heartiness, derived from England, than had the other colonies. Mr. Fisher thinks it even outdid England. "It was merry England transported across the Atlantic, and more merry, light, and joyous than England had ever thought of being":

"In the town of Norfolk fairs were constantly held in the marketplace, which are described as most uproarious, the people abandoning themselves to laughter, shouting, and fun beyond anything known in subsequent Puritanic times. A gilt-laced hat was placed on top of a pole, well greased and soaped, and, as man after man climbed it, only to slip down with a rush before he reached the prize, the crowd screamed with delight, until some enduring one succeeded.

"Young men ran races with young women, pigs were turned loose and the whole crowd chased them among each other's legs to catch them by their greased tails. Some were sewed up in sacks and ran races, tumbling and rolling over each other. Others raced through sugar hogsheads placed end to end with the ends out, and as the great barrels got rolling to and fro the affair ended, it is said, in nothing but noise and confusion.

"Then a man would appear with a pot of hot mush, and others with distorted faces and tearful eyes gobbled at it to see which was the fastest. At the close the women and children were hurried away, and a bull bait began."

Certainly there were roysterous fellows, but according to Chastellux, there were few if any excesses in good Virginia society:

"The colonial Virginians are generally charged with being inveterate gamblers, but the Marquis de Chastellux describes two days which he spent at Offy, Gen. Nelson's plantation, during which, although there were fifteen or twenty people in the house, kept indoors by bad weather, cards and play were not even mentioned. He comments on the circumstance, because, as he says, in France, under the same conditions, there would have been no end of trictrac, whist, and lotto.

"Music, drawing, and public reading, he adds, were not sufficiently cultivated by the Virginia women, but on this occasion Miss Taliaferro (Tolliver, he spells it, which was the way it was pronounced) sang some songs. 'A charming voice and the artless simplicity of her singing were a substitute for taste if not taste itself.'

"The Virginia women might, he thought, become musicians if the foxhounds would only stop baying for a little while each day. There were, also, he says, sources of amusement in the house 'in some good French and English authors,' and in subsequent journeys he met with several Virginia ladies who sang and played on the harpsichord."

M. Paul L. Ford has given us the true life of the noblest of men, George Washington, just as he was. Everybody ought to know that Washington ran a distillery at Mount Vernon, and did actually play cards, and without loss of dignity. Mr. Fisher writes:

"Washington may be taken as a fair type of the usual result of Virginia life among the upper classes when it did not run to excesses. He was very fond of card playing. We find the entry in his journal, 'At home all day over cards,' and his account books show innumerable purchases of cards, usually a dozen packs at a time.

"He played for money and small stakes, especially when he was young, and his winnings and losings are recorded in the books he kept without the slightest consciousness that there was anything that might be criticised; and there was not, for he was merely following the universal custom of the time in which he lived. With his usual moderation of character, he did not play for large sums. Three pounds is the largest gain and nine pounds the largest loss we find recorded by him. In the same way he played billiards, betting on the games; and in the midst of these records we also find that he was reading Addison's Spectator."

In the fine houses on plantations there certainly were elegancies far exceeding those to be found in New England mansions. The reason was that tobacco was an unfailing source of wealth. The Virginia gentleman liked books, too. Rochefoucauld says, "A taste for reading is more prevalent among gentlemen of the first class than in any other part of America":

"Although there were no towns, the Virginia rivers during the tobacco season were full of ships coming and going to each plantation and leaving the luxuries of English manufacture, which the wealth of the planters enabled them to buy. The investigations into the contents of old Virginia houses show that they were crammed from cellar to garret with all the articles of pleasure and convenience that were produced in England. Russia leather chairs, Turkey worked chairs, enormous quantities of damask napkins and table linen, silver and pewter ware, candlesticks of brass, silver, and pewter; flagons, dram cups, beakers, tankards, chafing dishes, Spanish tables, Dutch tables, valuable clocks, screens, and escritoires. Chastellux describes the Nelson house at Yorktown as very handsome, 'from which neither European taste nor luxury were excluded; a chimney piece and some bas-relief of very fine marble, exquisitely sculptured, were particularly admired.'"

Of course there is the reverse of the medal. All new countries gather in the adventurous, the dissipated, the good-for-nothings, and so, describing the worst element in Virginia, Chastellux writes:

"The indolence and dissipation of the middling and lower classes of white inhabitants of Virginia are such as to give pain to every reflecting mind. Horse racing, cockfighting, and boxing matches are standing amusements, for which they neglect all business, and in the latter of which they conduct themselves with a barbarity worthy of their savage neighbors. The ferocious practice of stage boxing in England is urbanity compared with the Virginia mode of fighting. In their combats, unless specially precluded, they are admitted (to use their own term) 'to bite, * * * and gouge,' which operations, when the first onset with the fist is over, consists in fastening on the nose or ears of their adversaries with their teeth, * * * and dexterously scooping out an eye; on which account it is no uncommon circumstance to meet men in the prime of youth deprived of one of those organs."

In Mr. Fisher's second chapter, "Puritans and Philosophy," you have the contrast, for he treats of New England:

"Instead of a people who lived for and loved the outer world and its pleasures, we have men and women whose thoughts were turned inward on themselves and who developed their faculties of introspection and self-analysis to the utmost extreme. Instead of the Virginia form of government, strangely compounded of aristocratic pride and Saxon liberty, we have a civil polity modeled on the Kingdom of Israel, with the words of the Old Testament for a code, and believed by its upholders to be the voice of God on earth."

How Cotton Mather has been catching it during the last forty years, he who wrote that book with the title "Spiritual Milk for Babes, Drawn Out of the Breasts of both Testaments, for Their Souls' Comfort and of Great Use for Children." "Cotton Mather," writes Mr. Fisher, "was Puritanism gone mad." He wrote 382 books, in which "fulsomeness, unction, nd cant" predominate. We are very much obliged to that selfish old prig, Sewall, for his diary, because that amiable widower gives us with a Dutch painter's minuteness the many absurdities of the year 1700. Wanting excitement, there being no longer any witches to burn in New England, pleasure was taken in attending funerals:

"Sewall was very fond of going to funerals, to which people were invited, in both England and some of the colonies, by having a mourning scarf, a pair of gloves, or a ring sent to them. He was very proud of the rings and gloves he received in this way, and kept lists of them. When a funeral took place, and no gloves or rings were received, he was much mortified, but, on the whole, he seems to have been the man for these truly Puritan entertainments, which, in time, were carried to such excess and were accompanied by so much drinking that a law had to be passed to check the extravagance."

Mr. Fisher writes in a most instructive manner of "Manhattan and the Tappan Zee," "Puritan and Catholic on the Chesapeake," "Landgraves, Pirates, and Caziques," and, finally, of "Bankrupts, Spaniards, and Mulberry Trees." Maybe, for the sake of a title, some of the facts having to do with early settlements have been accentuated. It may be true that Rome was a refuge for robbers and Georgia one for debtors, but South Carolinians and Georgians might look askance at the headlines Mr. Fisher uses. Let us hope that all will take "Men, Women, and Manners In Colonial Times" in a kindly way, for the book is a most interesting one, and most entertainingly worked up.

*MEN, WOMEN, AND MANNERS IN COLONIAL TIMES. By Sydney George Fisher. Illustrated. Two volumes. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

Among South Sea Islands.*

Mr. M. M. Shoemaker of Cincinnati is fast becoming a rival of Mr. M. M. Ballou of Boston, now deceased, who for many years was accustomed to annually travel somewhere, and on his return home publish a book descriptive of his last tour. In this way Mr. Ballou, who, like Mr. Shoemaker, was a man of means and leisure, if not an accomplished or particularly graceful writer, gave himself the pleasure of seeing again in his writings the countries that he had visited and living over the experiences of his travels, while he imparted much useful and interesting information to the reading public. The Ballou-Shoemaker custom is an amiable one and to be encouraged.

Mr. Shoemaker, who has already given us the story of travels in Asia Minor, Siam, and Turkestan under the respective and taking titles of "Eastward," "The Kingdom of the White Woman," and "Trans-Caspia; or, The Sealed Provinces of the Czar," through which last work he brought upon his devoted head some fierce and not altogether deserved criticism from former travelers in and writers regarding that country, has recently published another work entitled "Islands of the Southern Seas," in which he describes a trip taken last year to Hawaii, Samoa, New Zealand, Tasmania, Australia, and Java. The title, although attractive, is hardly appropriate, for the major portion of the book is devoted to New Zealand and Java, and the work might better have been called "Travels in New Zealand and Java," which last island, by the way, is an island of the Indian or Eastern, and not of the Southern Sea.

This last work of Mr. Shoemaker's is a decided improvement upon his earlier writings. He evinces the same excellent faculty of observation, although his narrative is still marred by too much discursiveness and a not infrequent lack of the sense of proportion. His style is better, but he has not entirely overcome the faults of introducing trivial personal incidents, allusion to aliments, &c., and of comparing scenes and occurrences with the natural but sometimes provincial standard of his home surroundings. These are the invariable earmarks of the amateur, but they are much less frequent in this last book than in his earlier volumes, and there is ground for hope that they will disappear in future works from his pen.

Mr. Shoemaker and Mr. Ten Eyck Wendell left San Francisco on their trip around the world in June, 1896. They stopped first at Honolulu, from which city they made the regulation tour of the islands, although it is to be doubted whether they landed at the Lepers' Settlement on Molokai, a difficult feat for the ordinary traveler to perform, owing to the exceedingly and properly strict rules of the Hawaiian Government, and which, from the description of the visit there of Mr. John R. Musick, in the latter's recent work, "Hawaii—Our New Possessions," they may be considered fortunate in being deprived of. They did not ascend the great mountain of Halea Kala or the House of the Sun on the Island of Maui, but proceeded to Hawaii, where they visited the crater of Kilauea, of which the author gives an excellent description. Like all previous visitors to this great volcano, Mr. Shoemaker finds words inadequate to express his sensations and, like them, asserts that "the Lake of Fire is a realization of one's old ideas of the halls of hell, and needs but Satan on his throne to complete the picture." Returning to Honolulu, the travelers spent a fortnight in that city, and the author evidently took some little pains to inform himself as to the burning question of the annexation of the islands to the United States. In direct variance to Musick, he gives as the result of his investigations that "after talking with some of the best men—resident Americans—some of whom were sons of missionaries, he found that almost without exception

*ISLANDS OF THE SOUTHERN SEAS. By Michael Myers Shoemaker. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

those in favor of annexation admitted that it would be a most excellent thing for the islands, but a very poor thing for the United States." He further says: "The expense of maintaining a coaling station at Hawaii will be greater than to fortify our Pacific ports. Naturally, the few sugar planters and their satellites are crying for annexation because they fear that Americans will come to their senses and abrogate the present treaty, which grants full entry to Hawaiian sugar. It is, therefore, not surprising that we find the same faction advocating in Congress Hawaiian annexation and demanding increased favors for the Sugar Trust. Thoughtful Americans, who are not interested in the Sugar Trust and in the political appointments from Washington, cannot fail to think that the correct solution of the Hawaiian problem would be for the United States and Great Britain to unite in guaranteeing autonomy to the islands, in consideration for which Hawaii should give a neutral coaling station for the two nations and free entry for British and American products." This conclusion of Mr. Shoemaker's, which, as said above, is directly opposed to that of Mr. Musick, who spent a much longer time in the Hawaiian Islands, is good evidence of the difficulties that lie in the way of getting at the real status of the Hawaiian question from a study of the same on the islands themselves. The views of travelers and even of special Commissioners seem to be largely determined by the particular elements with which they are surrounded there or by those to whom they may bring letters of introduction.

From Honolulu to Samoa is a steamer trip of about six days. Mr. Shoemaker and his companion had only two hours, during which the steamer tarried at Apia, to gain their ideas of Samoa, so that their impressions are naturally not worthy of much attention.

Auckland, New Zealand, was reached in four days from Samoa, and then followed a trip by rail to Mercer. An interesting story follows of a visit to the region of the hot lakes, where the travelers saw the remains of the famous pink terraces destroyed in the earthquake of 1886, and also the geysers of Wairakei. It was the rainy season in New Zealand, as indeed it seemed to be everywhere last year wherever Mr. Shoemaker journeyed, and many of the wonderful natural sights were only observed through a haze of rain and mist. The illness of Mr. Shoemaker's companion distresses the reader as well as the author, and it is a relief when the travelers arrive at Wellington, the southernmost city of the northern island, and take the steamer for the trip across Cook Straits to Littleton. The Alps of Southern New Zealand seem to have impressed the author more than almost anything on his trip, and his description of the really wonderful scenery and especially of the dreary but majestic surroundings of Lake Wakatipu is admirable, and inspires a longing to visit the same scenes.

From Dunedin our travelers steamed across the tempestuous thousand miles of ocean between New Zealand and Tasmania and were tossed upon "the long wash of Australasian seas." Three days and a half brought them to the entrance of Storm Bay, and thence to the City of Hobart, which Mr. Shoemaker says "has at all times been the centre of whatever life Tasmania could boast of, a life so connected and bound up with the convicts sent out from England that to this day the shadow of those long dead times rests like a blight over all this fair island." It is unnecessary to follow the author in detail through the prisons of Port Arthur, its great convict station, cathedral, model prison, penitentiary, and Island of the Dead, but the reader will follow closely his retelling the story of the dreadful life of the convicts there a half century ago, of the prison of the children at Point Puer, of their dreadful treatment and their suicides—all of which finally roused the English at home to such a pitch of indignation that the abuses were finally stopped. Norfolk Island, the other great penal settlement of Australasia, at present populated by the descendants of the famous mutineers of the Bounty, was abandoned before Port Arthur. "Its reputation," the author tells us, "was even more terrible than that of the latter place."

Mr. Shoemaker and his friend turned their faces northward from Tasmania to Australia, "the land of the never, never." There is little new in the author's descriptions of Port Philip and Melbourne, of Sydney, the Blue Mountains, the Hawkesberry River and Brisbane, and in fact the portion of the book devoted to Australia, as is perhaps natural, is the least interesting. The voyage in a tramp steamer from Brisbane to Batavia, one of over 3,000 miles, was a slow one and consumed nearly three weeks. The journey along the great barrier reef of Australia, through Torres Strait, the Arafura Sea, and the Eastern Archipelago has much of interest and even of danger, and the author seems to have fully appreciated the novelty of the trip and the salient points of interest en route. Arrived at Batavia early in December, the travelers remained there for three weeks and made a fairly thorough exploration of the island. They visited Weltreveden, the city of "quite content"; Buitenzorg, with its delightful climate, and the Preanger; drove through gorgeous tropical forests, went by rail to Moea, and there digressed for a visit to Boro Bodo, with its magnificent and unique Buddhist or Brahmin temples; inspected the Dieng plateau and Djokjakarta, the ancient city of the old native State, and Brambanan, with its old ruins. Mr. Shoemaker's descriptions of Javanese life and of its temple and palace ruins are interesting and vivid, but it is a little unfortunate that they come just on the heels of Miss Scidmore's far more exhaustive study and story of "Java—The Garden of the East." An itinerary for the tour of Java which the author gives contains many useful hints, but we could have wished that the map of Java in the book had been more complete and that more care had been taken by the author to make the names of places which he gives in his narrative conform more to the Dutch and native names on this map. A word must be said for the admirable and clear half-tone reproductions of photographs which are scattered profusely through the book, and which add greatly to its interest. Those of New Zealand scenery and of the Javanese temples are particularly good. We shall look forward with interest to Mr. Shoemaker's next tour and to the book which will presumably be the result of the same. It may be suggested to the author that notwithstanding the visits of previous writers on travel to the West Indies, and particularly to the Windward and Leeward Islands and the northern shores of South America, there is a field there for his particular faculties of observation and description. He should not forget his camera, either, on this suggested trip.

An Annexationist on Hawaii.*

The political agitation which began seven years ago and still continues regarding the admission of the Hawaiian, or as they were better known for over two centuries, the Sandwich Islands of the North Pacific, as a territorial possession of the United States, has had the natural result of attracting many travelers to those islands, about one out of five of whom instantly feels it incumbent upon him or her to publish a book containing personal impressions and experiences of travel and sojourn there, and particularly views upon the political expediency or inexpediency of annexation.

Of the fact that there are two sides to the question the American public has become aware through the immense amount of argument upon it pro and con in the American daily press for some years. While it may be easy to understand this difference of opinion on the part of legislators, politicians, and editorial writers and commentators who have never visited the islands, and who must perforce obtain the information on which they base their arguments or take their position at long range, it is not quite so easy to understand why each succeeding visitor to Hawaii who has gone there for motives of personal curiosity or fondness for travel, and who writes of his or her experiences seems to take a diametrically opposite view to the preceding visitor author. Mr. M. M. Shoemaker, for example, whose discoursive but entertaining volume "Islands of the Southern Seas" is reviewed in another column of this supplement, after his visit to Hawaii announces himself as opposed to annexation, and yet his visit followed and his book precedes a few weeks only that of Mr. John R. Musick, "Hawaii, Our New Possessions," in which Mr. Musick has made a far more exhaustive study of the political conditions of the islands than Mr. Shoemaker, and who explored them thoroughly, declares himself almost a rabid annexationist.

There is ground for the suspicion that members of the opposing parties in Honolulu lie in wait for any visitor suspected of literary tendencies, and that one or the other corrals him on landing, and as far as possible prevents the unconscious victim from communicating with their opponents. If this suspicion be correct the impartial reader who wishes to form his own conclusions must, we fear, weigh the published statements of non-political visitors to Hawaii at present even more carefully than they would those of special "paramount" Commissioners sent there with an avowed political purpose, and must look upon these visitors' opinions as to annexation as to a large extent ex parte statements.

Mr. Musick, who dates the preface of his large volume Kirksville, Mo., Sept. 1, 1897, is the author of the Columbian Historical novels, and is evidently a traveler of considerable experience and a fairly close observer. He seems to have taken letters to the leaders of the so-called missionary party in Honolulu, and it is soon evident that his sympathies from the time of his landing in the islands were with his hosts, who, as is well known, strongly favor the annexation of the islands to the United States. He made a journey to each of the inhabited islands, visited every point of interest on them, and says that "he has endeavored to give a truthful and unbiased representation of the country, its industries, resources, and history." He declares in his preface that he heard both sides of the story of the islands and selected what seemed to him the most reliable. His book is a strong plea for the bringing of the islands under the American flag and will consequently be hailed with delight by those who favor their annexation. Those who do not favor annexation, and who will probably not be convinced by Mr. Musick's arguments, need not neglect the perusal of the work on this account, for it contains many interesting descriptions of scenery and customs, some new experiences, and amplifies the stories of former writers, particularly Charles Warren Stoddard, Jarvis, and Bird.

The author went to Hawaii from San Francisco in 1895 for the avowed and express purpose of gathering material for his book. Like all first visitors, he devotes several pages to the description of the delightful scenery of the islands as one approaches them, and then describes his sojourn in Honolulu. There he appears to have been a frequent and welcome guest at the house of President Dole, whom he pictures as a dignified and able man of the utmost simplicity of life. His chapter on Honolulu society is marred by a somewhat provincial tone, but he well says, that "society there is too often measured by the native standard, and it would be as reasonable to measure the society of America by the North American Indians as to make the native the standard of Honolulu society." "Though the whites," he further says, "have imbibed many qualities good and bad from the original inhabitants of the islands, they are quite distinct from them." We are glad to know that in President Dole's home "the arts of the Polynesian and Greek mingle, that the floor is carpeted, but is also supplied with rugs," and that "at her receptions Mrs. Dole labors to make her guests feel comfortable and at home, that there is nothing stiff or aristocratic about these gatherings, and that they indicate friendliness and have more than a homelike welcome in them." Mr. Musick seems to be laboring under the impression that the average resident of the United States believes that President Dole is a sort of savage, with an axe somewhere concealed to behead any chance caller who may offend him.

It is generally known that Capt. Cook discovered the Sandwich Islands, and it is to be presumed that before his discovery Spanish traders and buccaneers landed from time to time on the islands and left descendants, for this is the most plausible way of accounting for the presence of almost white Hawaiians. After Capt. Cook came the missionaries, and then in turn the planters and traders. From the earliest days there were a missionary and an anti-missionary party in Hawaii, and Mr. Musick says that the missionary influence has always predominated among the intelligent and educated residents, and that to their influence and the civilization which they brought the moral and material advancement of the islands is chiefly due. Referring to the unsuccessful attempt made in 1895 to overthrow the republic, the author says "the dispute in Hawaii is not so much a race quarrel as a conflict of certain foreigners against American influence and of a certain other influence against the missionary element. There are natives and white men on both sides. English influence and the Louisiana Lottery are arrayed on one side, and the American missionaries and all liberty-loving men, without regard to nationality, on the other."

In support of his theory of the relation of the British authorities and the Louisiana Lottery Company to monarchy in the islands, Mr. Musick tells the story of the plot of Capt. Root of the British man-of-war Champion and Mr. Wodehouse, the British Minister, to seize the Government and restore Queen Liliuokalani, who was then to abdicate in favor of Great Britain, and to corroborate this story he publishes several affidavits of men whom he states were implicated in the plot. But it would be a waste of time and of space to detail further Mr. Musick's story of the history of the islands, and particularly that history during the past seven years, and of his own impressions as to annexation. As was said in the opening of this review, it is seemingly more impossible to obtain a correct idea from visitors at close range of the real merits of the question of Hawaiian annexation than at long range here, and the reader must form his own conclusions as to the author's sources of information, their probable correctness, and whether his deductions from the same are logical or not.

To the average reader the chapters which tell of Mr. Musick's visit to Maui, his midnight journey on that island to the extinct crater of the volcano Haleakala or the "House of the Sun," over 10,000 feet high, and so vast that the greatest city on earth could be dumped into it, of the oft-told journey to the largest active volcano in the world, Kilauea, his vivid description of the lake of fire, and of his adventures in crossing the lava beds with wild dogs and cattle on his return, of his journey to the Garden Island Kauai, where he saw the "barking sands," the "mirage," the "spouting horn," the "Golgotha," and numerous other natural curiosities, and particularly his trip to and two days' enforced stay at the leper settlement on the Island of Molokai, will be found the most interesting.

Mr. Musick was fortunate to accompany the Board of Health of Honolulu on one of their semi-annual visits to the leper settlement, a privilege denied to most travelers. He had among his companions on this visit Miss Kate Field and Father Pamphile, who had accompanied him from San Francisco and who went out to Molokai to take the place of the lamented Father Damien. The party made the short but rough trip between Honolulu and Kalaupapa in one of the small inter-island steamers, one of a large fleet constantly plying between the different islands. They reached the roadstead at dawn and had some difficulty in landing in the heavy surf. The story of the lepers of Molokai and of the heroic life and death of Father Damien has been so often and well told that Mr. Musick very wisely sketches it briefly, and proceeds to give an almost thrilling account of the adventures of himself and party there. Owing to a heavy storm, which prevented their returning to the ship the same afternoon, they were obliged to pass the night, much to their horror, at Kalawao, the leper village.

The author seems to have had a decided fright, and from his almost too realistic description of the disfigured lepers his alarm was perhaps excusable. He says: "Every face I looked upon was a horrid sight, and I believe a week in such companionship would have driven me insane. Not that the lepers were unkind. They were too kind, too obliging, to suit me, and I longed to get away from them. The very streets of the village were filled with the stench of leprosy." Forced to remain amid these gruesome surroundings the author and his companions spent the night in what was called the guest house. The two Catholic Sisters who have been for fifteen years missionaries among the lepers, and who, with their five companions, more recent arrivals, have never contracted the disease, sent them both food and blankets, which they assured them had never been contaminated by lepers, but which most of the party, notwithstanding this assurance, feared to eat or use. A band of leper boys serenaded them during the night, and sang, rather paradoxically, a song, whose English chorus was,

> "A parting kiss, a fond embrace,
> Until we meet again."

"Though no one had any desire for a parting kiss or a fond embrace," says Mr. Musick, "nor do I believe that there was any wish to meet the poor creatures again. There was something so sad in that refrain that many eyes grew moist as we listened."

The next day, as the storm still continued, the party were obliged to climb on foot the lofty cliff which cuts off the leper settlement from the rest of the Island of Molokai, and half way up which, on the rough trail, is a gate through which the lepers are not permitted to pass. Having reached the top of the cliff, they proceeded to cross a vast plateau to the village of Kauanakakai, where they found their steamer awaiting them in smoother waters.

It will doubtless surprise even those persons familiar with the history of the Hawaiian Islands to learn that no other race of people elevated less than a century ago from savagery can make so good a showing in the arts of civilization as the native Hawaiians. There are few occupations in which they are not found. They are painters, carpenters, blacksmiths, machinists, teamsters, sailors, clerks, bookkeepers, editors, sugar planters, marketmen, fishermen, schoolteachers, and clergymen, and fill most of the clerical positions under the Government. There are several short railroads on the islands, which, for the most part, connect the sugar plantations with the neighboring ports, and Honolulu has a system of street railways, while the telephone and bicycle are in use everywhere. Education is compulsory and English is the language of the schools. The wonderful richness of the islands and the extent of their undeveloped resources are graphically described by Mr. Musick, who, despite a tendency to too much discursiveness, and a too ready acceptance of the views and arguments of people who show him politeness, has produced a book of considerable contemporary value.

*HAWAII, OUR NEW POSSESSIONS. By John R. Musick. New York and London: Funk & Wagnalls Company.

"The Most Delightful"—"The Very Best."

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

Dickens was ever enthusiastic in his prepossessions, but many will agree with him that "The Vicar of Wakefield" is the most delightful of all stories, and that actors form the most generous profession in the world, even if they question his opinion that Macready was the greatest of all actors. His appreciation of art was not of a high order, but some may like to know that he considered Tintoretto's "Assembly of the Blest," at Venice, to be, take it all in all, the most wonderful and charming picture ever painted. He had, however, one wholesome dislike. "Beware of fresco!" he exclaims; "sometimes (but not often) I can make out a virgin with a mildewed glory around her head, holding nothing in an indiscernible lap with invisible arms." He exulted in Washington Irving's captivating laugh, "the brightest and best he had ever heard."

Mr. Froude assures us that the most beautiful composition which had appeared in English prose up to 1537 was that body of practical divinity, published under orders from Henry VIII., called "The Bishops' Book; or, The Institution of a Christian Man," but this is a judgment to be taken cum grano.

Leigh Hunt avers that Fletcher's "Faithful Shepherdess" is the chief pastoral play in our language, though we can hardly think it ought to have been such, considering what Shakespeare and Spenser have shown that they could have done in this Arcadian region.

Dr. Smiles need fear no contradiction when he calls Molière the greatest of French comedians, but hardly carries us with him when he pronounces Racine to be the greatest of French poets and dramatists, for many will go with Mr. Andrew Lang and avow that they do not care for the elegant plays of M. Racine.

Mr. Birrell, in his "Essays about Men, Women, and Books," does not hesitate to call Swift the greatest Englishman of his time, "for," he says, "to call him an Irishman is sheer folly." In the same work De Quincey is with justice termed the most accomplished rhetorical writer of our time.

The Macmillan Company announces the publication of the fourth volume of Gibbon's "The History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire." Introduction, notes, and appendices are by J. B. Bury, Professor of Modern History in Dublin University.

AUTHORS AT HOME.

XI.

The Late William J. Linton in New Haven.

With the death of William James Linton last week in New Haven passed away a man once at the head of his profession, and who was one of the striking personalities of his generation. He had long since passed out of the ranks of modern leaders, and he was known and loved only by an older generation. But he always kept in touch with the world and knew what the younger men were doing.

Mr. Linton, the greatest wood engraver of his time, an artist in other senses, and a poet of no mean ability, was born in London in 1812. He lived in London until 1867, when he came to this country and settled in Hamden, a little village on the outskirts of New Haven. Here he bought an old homestead, fenced it in with a picturesque stone wall, planted the grounds with evergreen, and moved in a magnificent library—a library unsurpassed in New England for its art books and rare editions. Here he lived for thirty years, a stranger to society, rarely going outside the mile or two of woodland near his home, working diligently over books and wood cuts that made him famous.

He was a familiar figure to his neighbors, who looked upon him merely as an eccentric old man. He was of magnificent presence, with a halo of white hair and beard about his face. He was quiet, kindly, and courteous, speaking but rarely of his life, and rather keeping down what seemed to be a sadness. He was the husband of Mrs. E. Lynn Linton, the novelist, but had been separated from her for a number of years. It was this, maybe, that caused his sadness, for sad and quiet he was, though the separation was made by mutual agreement and the two corresponded at not infrequent intervals. Here in New Haven he lived out his eventful life, visited only by the son and daughter living near and by a few college professors who had discovered his whereabouts. Letters from the most famous men of the century went through the mails to his house, and up to the end some of them were his regular correspondents.

Mr. Linton's name is indelibly written in the literary, artistic, and popular history of Queen Victoria's reign. When Victoria ascended the throne he was in the first tide of his later success. Showing from the first artistic proclivities, he was early apprenticed to an engraver. The first year of his apprenticeship, 1828, was the last of Thomas Bewick's life—Bewick, the great engraver, who brought wood engraving into favor in England and resigned his mantle to Linton. The early work of Linton, while good, did not compare with his later productions for force and real merit. His work for the "Book of British Ballads" was perhaps one of his first great successes.

When, in 1842, The London Daily News was started, Linton became one of its staff of engravers. He contributed to it a long and valuable series of wood cuts, widening his influence and deepening his art. In those days newspaper illustration was not the speedy matter that it is today, and to furnish a cut for an article took many days. Yet the process had the counter advantage of sure and hard work, and the cut, when it had passed through the artist's and the engraver's hands, was sure to be one of mark. Perhaps the link that binds Linton with the past more than any other in this early period was his work on Dickens's "Christmas Carol," where he did the cuts after Leech's drawings. Dickens, Leech, and Linton! each was a master in his art. To this period also belongs Linton's work on "The Battle of Life," where Leech did the drawings. Linton was a friend of Thackeray, and was just one year his junior. He was Thackeray's guest and host by turn, and had many pleasant reminiscences of him.

In 1849 Linton went to Cumberland, where he resided for a number of years in Brantwood, the house since made famous as the home of John Ruskin. Ruskin was his friend and adviser, and Mr. Linton latterly used to tell of his friendship for the great art critic. It was at Brantwood that Linton married Miss Ellen Lynn, the only daughter of the Rev. James Lynn, vicar of Crosthwaite. She was Linton's second wife. Miss Lynn at one time resided with her father at Gad's Hill, in the very house where Charles Dickens lived and died. During his early married life he published several books on "The English Lakes," "The Lake Country," and similar subjects, some of them in co-operation with his talented wife. In this period (1860) Linton published a noteworthy volume on "Thirty Pictures of Deceased British Artists." They are exquisite in workmanship, and include excellent renderings on the block of Reynolds, Blake, Hogarth, Turner, and other English masters.

In 1867 Linton came to America and settled in New Haven. He retired to Appledore, a beautiful country seat, where he continued his engraving. For some years he sent his blocks to New York for impression, but he finally bought a press, and from that day printed his own work. About the first work that Linton did in America was his engravings for J. G. Holland's "Katrina." In 1877 he engraved some exquisite work for Bryant's "Thanatopsis" and for "The Flood of Years." At about this time Linton became identified with the Cooper Institute, in New York, where he taught engraving, and in reality fathered the American engraver's art.

Besides being chief of the wood engravers of his day, Mr. Linton was a zealous politician. When the Chartists overturned England in 1838 Mr. Linton was one of the first to throw his energies with the people. From that date, 1838, to 1852 Mr. Linton was a zealous upholder of the Chartist principles and a leader of popular thought on the subject. In 1838 he edited The National, expounding popular education ideas; The Red Republican, The Leader, and various other popular and revolutionary sheets. It was during this time that he met Giuseppe Mazzini and formed a close friendship with the noted revolutionist. When he edited The Leader he was associated in its conduct with George Henry Lewes, the philosopher and political writer and husband of George Eliot. In 1848 he was chosen by the English workingmen to represent them before the French Provisional Government.

But it is with Linton the philosopher, poet, and artist of Appledore that we of America are most interested. His earlier life, his activity in the world of English letters and the whirl of English politics, seems of a previous century almost, so far removed is it from our latter day life and occupation. Linton was of the generation of Dickens, Thackeray, and Douglas Jerrold. He was one year younger than Thackeray; he was born in the same year with Dickens. Yet Dickens died in 1870, and Thackeray in 1863. Linton lived thirty-five years longer than did Thackeray, to the age of eighty-five—truly a remarkable record for a man who gave his whole energy to an arduous and wearisome employment.

His work at Appledore is very interesting. It extended over a period of twenty-five years and embraced beautiful examples of his art. From his Appledore press went out "Claribel" and other poems, a memoir of his old Chartist friend James Watson, in 1879; some translations from Victor Hugo and Beranger, in 1881, and "The Golden Apples of Hesperus," in 1882, in an edition of 225 copies. In 1886 Mr. Linton published from his Hamden Press "In Dispraise of a Woman," in 1887 "Love Lore," a little volume of verse as good in its way as a former volume of the author's which drew from Walter Savage Landor a splendid tribute in 1852. Another volume by Mr. Linton was in preparation for publication next Spring and will probably be published by his son-in-law, Mr. Thomas Mather.

But the crowning work of Linton, and one that gave him rank as a great art critic as well as an engraver, was his "Masters of Wood Engraving," published in 1889. It was written, set up, and printed by Mr. Linton at the age of seventy-seven, and is a truly remarkable work. It was a repository of his best genius and aspirations. He spent two years in the British Museum photographing woodcuts and collecting material. He returned to New Haven with his materials in 1883 and set about his task. The story of his labors seems almost incredible. He had a press at Appledore, and borrowed from a friend enough type to set three pages that would fit his paper, short royal folio, and had only paper enough for three copies of the book. He set by hand his three pages, worked off on his press Pages 2 and 3, distributed the type, and set Page 4, and then printed Pages 1 and 4. The composition and printing of the 229 pages of his book by this laborious process took him two years. At the end of that time he mounted his photographs in the books and had three copies. One of these is in London, and furnished the "copy" for his larger edition. The two others are believed to be still at Appledore.

Mr. Linton died at the home of his son-in-law, Thomas Mather, leaving three children—Mrs. Mather, and Edmund Linton of New Haven and Miss Ellen Linton, whose home is with Mrs. Mary Halleck Foote, in California. His physicians said that his death was due to a general breaking down of all the vital forces. He was one of the most remarkable men of the present century, and one who was closely identified with some of the greatest literary, artistic, and economic movements of that century.

XII.

An Afternoon with Daudet in His Country Home.*

PARIS, Dec. 21.—M. Zola's speech at Alphonse Daudet's grave yesterday was not only full of point, but it was replete with delicately expressed tenderness and affection for his deceased friend. It is but too true that with the death of Alphonse Daudet the great epopee of French romance writing which began with Balzac and included Flaubert and de Goncourt, now comes to an end. "I am the sole survivor," said M. Emile Zola, "of that race of giants!" If these were not M. Zola's exact words, they at any rate exactly express his meaning. His theory is perfect so far as Alphonse Daudet was concerned. The author of "Numa Roumestan," of "Jack," the creator of Tartarin, was a giant among giants; but many will contest that the author of the Rougon-Macquart series was justified in measuring himself with the mighty genius whose lambent brilliance is now, alas! extinct.

It is a common thing nowadays among the more precious of our critics to deny that Balzac had style. Victor Hugo held this opinion and used to express it freely. Rochefort remembers Hugo saying, "How can you admire a man who could not even write French?" Balzac nevertheless remains the great master of all those who have since constituted, under the shadow of his peculiar methods, the naturalist school of romance. De Goncourt, pontiff as he was all through his life, revered Balzac. "I always go to bed," he said to me shortly before his death, "with a volume of Balzac in my hand." And de Goncourt wrote a French two-thirds of which were of his own invention. Flaubert was the greatest purist of all this race of giants. If he wrote ten lines which satisfied him after twelve hours' assiduous labor he was content. His intense fastidiousness was the cause of his relatively small output. He produced nothing but chef d'oeuvres. Guy de Maupassant, to whom he communicated the secret of his manner of working, wrote but five novels, plus a numerous collection of short stories, of which, however, only a dozen or so will live. Zola, the last of the giants, (if his own statement is to be believed,) is a slipshod writer, holding with Goethe that the sole end of style is effect, and that the end justifies the means. He is a fluent narrator, but his coloring, impressionist enough though it be, is generally inharmonious, and his imaginative faculties are quite middling.

Daudet's genius, on the other hand, was as admirably proportioned and balanced, as surpremely beautiful in every line and expression, as true to every canon of taste, as the most perfect Greek statue.

He was a Latin, so imbued with the classical instinct that I doubt his ever having penned an imperfect or even an awkward sentence. He had the Southern facility, the fluent improvisation natural to one who came from a race of troubadors, a quality denied to the two Norman giants, Flaubert and de Maupassant. There was a strain of the Spanish hidalgo in him, which accounted for his exquisite urbanity, his supreme distinction. Balzac had the vulgarity of the Parisian born and bred, inseparable from natures that expand and develop in the growing promiscuity of great capitals. Daudet's birthplace was a great splash of sun—Nimes. Zola, with his vague Venetian origin, is the cosmopolitan adventurer, with the instinct of commerce implanted pretty deeply in his soul. Daudet looked upon money as a beautiful golden toy which could be transmuted into sunbeams of joyousness to illumine his own gay, insouciante existence and the lives of those that he loved. And the artist was not greater nor less than the man; each complemented and completed the other, and composed a whole of rarest perfection and purity, of ineffable moral beauty and grandeur.

Alas, it is the artist alone who is with us now—who lives still in a series of masterpieces which will survive as long as literature lives; the remains of the perfect friend and gentle poet we laid yesterday to their eternal rest at Père Lachaise. Deodatus! The gift of God! That, I believe, was the Latin origin of the name of Daudet. The gift has gone back whence it came, and we are infinitely the poorer.

It would be a work of supererogation to attempt anything like a critical estimate of the late Alphonse Daudet's work in the limited space at my disposal. His first appearance in print was as an occasional poet; but it is, of course, on his novels that his immense fame rests. His plays were rarely successful. Daudet was too fond of sun and fresh air to breathe freely in the atmosphere of the footlights. But several of his novels, more particularly "Sapho," have been adapted to the stage. This very evening, the morrow of the sad ceremony of yesterday, the Vaudeville will revive the dramatic adaptation of "Sapho," with Réjane in the title rôle, and for the past two weeks "Sapho," Massenet's new opera founded on the same novel, has been a brilliant success, drawing full houses nightly at the Opéra Comique. The critics had been somewhat severe on it; but Massenet triumphantly drew Daudet's attention to the feuilles de location, to the booking sheets. "That's the only criticism I care for," he remarked.

So Daudet died at the zenith of his glory. He had just finished a novel, now appearing in weekly parts in L'Illustration, which promises to be one of his most delicately observed and pathetically conceived stories. Its title is "Soutien de Famille," and I gave you some peculiar details as to its genesis in a recent letter. His last work, "La Petite Paroisse," was universally admitted to be one of his most powerful works.

What was perhaps the leading characteristic of his genius was its optimism. Daudet would never admit that all the nobility, the self-abnegation, the honesty and goodness of the world were dead. An undue pessimism had been the fault of the naturalist school to which he by rights belonged, in spite of his intense individuality. This exaggeration his perfectly balanced art corrected. And it is all the more wonderful that he preserved this optimism to the end, having been for years a martyr to almost ceaseless physical suffering. Added to this he was something of a materialist, and had no firm belief in a future life, though his mind on this subject was open; he was no doctrinaire. Latterly, indeed, the influence of Mme. Daudet and of his son Léon, added to that of the curé of Sainte-Clothilde, (the church where the funeral rites were yesterday celebrated over the deceased author's remains,) had produced without any doubt a deep impression, and if Daudet did not die a strict believer in religion, at any rate his pure soul had felt the promptings of an eternal spirit and responded to them.

It is now some years since I had the pleasure of making the acquaintance of Alphonse Daudet, an acquaintance which I am grateful to think developed subsequently into a warm friendship. It was at Champrosay, a charming country house, surrounded by a park, which had originally belonged to Mme. Daudet's family, the Allards, that I paid my first visit to the author of "Jack." A lovely avenue of poplars leads from the station at Ris-Oranges to the little village of Draveil, which is an hour from Paris and situated in the smiling valley of the Seine, close to the junction of that river with the Orge. Draveil is the spot where the principal scenes of "La Petite Paroisse" are laid. It was on the Orge, every nook of which he knew by heart, that Daudet used to be passionately fond of boating when he was still young and vigorous, in company with his little son Léon. The house, painted white, is long and low. The windows of the salon on the ground floor (there are only two stories) open on to a balcony, which is reached from the garden by a flight of steps. There in a low cane armchair M. Alphonse Daudet was seated, smoking a pipe. Daudet had a profound belief in tobacco. "In writing," he said, as he offered me a cigarette, "I have always found my capacity for work diminish as the tobacco in my pipe burned lower and lower." For him it was not a narcotic, but a stimulant. The almost infinitesimal doses of chloral with which he injected himself every two or three hours sufficed to dull the excruciating nervous and rheumatic pains from which he suffered. It was quite an error to suppose, as many people do, that the author of "L'Evangeliste," which contains some striking passages descriptive of morphomania, was himself a morphia habitué.

Daudet's most striking facial feature were his eyes, which, without being particularly large, were extraordinarily bright and had a curious power of penetration and tenacity, (the only word applicable to a curious strength in them, which produced an impression as if they seized and held firm, to probe and analyze, whatever they fix on.) The lower part of the face suggested the last portrait of Charles Dickens, and that there was a sympathy between the geniuses of the two men is without a doubt. But that Daudet was an imitator of Dickens was a libel on his originality which he strongly, and quite rightly, resented. Never in his life did he understand a single word of English, either to speak or read it. But years ago, when Daudet was just beginning to be known, Dickens spoke of him in All the Year Round as "his little brother over in France." It was Paul Féval, the then famous novelist, who cut out the compliment and sent it to Daudet in a letter which is still preserved. During the last few years of his life Daudet hardly changed at all in appearance, notwithstanding his intense sufferings. In fact, just before his death, his friends were surprised at the sort of rejuvenescence that had come over him; he seemed stronger and in better spirits than he had been for a long time. He never changed his costume, and claimed the privilege of an invalid to sit at his own dinner table dressed in a loose velvet coat and a big Montmartre tie of blue speckled silk when all his guests were in evening dress.

This was the dress he wore when I saw him for the first time at Champrosay. A Provençal cap, a round béret of blue knotted wool, was on his head, and between his knees he held a silver-headed crooked stick with a big india rubber ferrule, without which he was unable to stand or walk. His historical eyeglass was fixed in his eye; it is now in the possession of M. Henry Céard, who, with Zola, in his "Les Soirées de Ojédan," raised the banner of naturalism—a precious relic, the window through which Daudet looked at the world.

Our conversation was chiefly of literature. Germany, said Daudet, never had but Goethe and Jean Paul Richter, who has little honor in his own country, though he has found a handsome sepulchre in the complete works of Carlyle. Paul Heyse owed all to the modern French school. There was old Spielhagen, who once wrote a long letter to Daudet, and there was Gustav Freytag, whom it was impossible to read through. "As for France," said the author of "Jack," "she is suffering from acute scribomania. Everybody writes, everybody, without exception—whether they can or not. The proportion of writers is far, far greater here than in any other country. This is a national disease, a terrible curse, and the consequences cannot fail to be disastrous. Every day I receive letters which cut me to the heart, letters which are excruciating, from all

*An account of a visit to Daudet's home in Paris, written by Charles de Kay, was printed in THE REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART of Dec. 28.

sorts and conditions of people, asking for encouragement and help to become poets, novelists, journalists—poor little provincial employes wanting to give up a modest certainty to come and starve as authors in Paris. And it is the same in all other branches of art. The result is that the country is overrun with failures—ratés—in every branch of literature, who at last in their desperation become capable of anything. France is in danger of being ruined by this exaggerated cultivation of her artistic sense, by this strange passion for intellectual as opposed to any other kind of labor."

M. Daudet, leaning on the arm of his son Léon, had stepped down from the balcony to take a stroll through the handsomely wooded park which surrounded his garden. He had crossed the public road which inconveniently cuts the property in two, and entered a fine meadow planted with tall trees and extending in graceful and velvety undulations to the banks of the Seine. Two fine donkeys came gravely toward us; they were very tame and had been brought from Algeria. Beyond browsing lazily in the meadow, their chief occupation was to draw a little basket carriage and fetch from the station the barrels of wine with which Daudet stocked his cellar. We passed a round pavilion with closed shutters, where much of Daudet's writing had been done. Along the broad walk leading back to the house a tall, elderly gentleman with a black felt hat and a white muffler approached slowly. This was Edmond de Goncourt, founder of that famous academy of which we have since heard so much and seen so little, Daudet's best friend. I think it was Léon Daudet, the eldest son, who brought the conversation round to the great English masters of romance. Daudet admired most of all Thackeray, caring distinctly less about Dickens. Thackeray he would have liked to have known personally. "What an interesting man to have talked to!" he exclaimed. "How well he knew the world!" Léon, "still so young and already glorious," as Zola said of him yesterday, in his speech at the grave, thought that "Tom Jones" was wearisome, but his father demurred strongly from this opinion.

Richardson, Sterne, Jane Austen, and Lytton all came in for their meed of praise, and I remember putting in an enthusiastic word for George Borrow. "But, oh!" exclaimed Daudet, his features lighting up with a sudden fire and intense animation. "What a man was Defoe!"—"Quel livre que 'Robinson'! he is your national author. Even Shakespeare does not give so perfect an idea of the English character as Defoe. Robinson is the typical Englishman par excellence, with his adventuresomeness, his taste for travel, his love of the sea, his piety, his commercial and practical instincts. And what an artist he is—Defoe! What effects of terror there are in 'Robinson'—the foot of the savage in the sand; and then his dramatic gift—the return of Robinson to the island and the parrot still screaming 'Friday! Friday!' If I were condemned to a long period of seclusion and were allowed only one book to read I would choose 'Robinson.' It is one of the few works of fiction that may be considered as nearly immortal as any written thing can be. Not that I wish," added Daudet, "to underrate Shakespeare and some others. No, indeed! Shakespeare is one of the authors I hope to die with—yes, to die with"—for this expression caused some surprise among the group of listeners. "I keep a few volumes—Shakespeare, Châteaubriand's 'Memoires d'Outre-Tombe," Montaigne's "Essays"—always by me, so that when I feel that death is coming on they may be my companions to the end. Châteaubriand has been neglected for some time, but they are coming back to him. The new school of novelists, my son Léon among them, is seeking to react against extravagant naturalism and approach nearer to idealism. We must wait and see what will come of the new movement before judging it. My son is sincere, and so is Barrès, but I'm not sure that all the rest are, there are so many grimaciers in the rising generation—young people who merely make faces. So few have the gift of true sentiment, true observation. After all, I believe little in schools. Works alone count."

In that last sentence Daudet summed up the whole of his literary creed. "There are no schools of writing," he said to me subsequently, "there are people who have talent and people who have not."

We had returned to the balcony, from which a strong wind, blowing across the river, drove Daudet into the salon, a handsome apartment furnished in a Japanese style, for which probably the predominating tastes of M. de Goncourt were responsible. A butler brought in white wine on a tray. I remember that Mme. Léon Daudet, née Jeanne Hugo, the granddaughter of the immortal Victor Hugo, an exuberant beauty with strong features of a pure classic type, was present. She has since been divorced from her husband and has become the wife of M. Jean Charcot, son of the famous nerve specialist, to whom Daudet dedicated "L'Evangeliste," a dedication, by the way, which was made with the very comprehensible and practical object of freeing the book from the columns of medical criticism which it would otherwise have given birth to. There were also present M. Frederic Masson, the historian of Napoleon and the executor of the late Prince Jerome Napoleon, ("Plon-Plon,") together with his wife. Daudet worshipped Napoleon. He has told me that one of his ambitions as a small boy was to have been one of the "Old Guard" and to have died without ever surrendering.

Then there was young M. Lucien Daudet, now a pupil at Julian's Academy, in a red and black striped blazer and the most resplendent of ties. This young man, being always in the extreme height of fashion, mixed himself a cocktail. He was fifteen then. His brother, who loved to chaff him, said that he resembled the dandies in Daumier's caricatures. The affection between these two brothers is very great. From an inner door entered a little old lady with a most amiable expression of countenance, dressed in black. This was Mme. Daudet's mother, Mme. Allard.

"Vôtre mère," said Daudet, simply.

He always surrounded his wife's mother with the most touching signs of affection and respect. Although a materialist, professedly at least, he interested himself in the old gentlewoman's Spiritualistic ideas, and never declined to form one of the numerous table-turning parties in which she was fond of engaging. Her convictions, he knew, were perfectly sincere. She told me once just before the monument was erected at Douai to Mme. Desbordes-Valmore, that she had just held a long conversation with that brilliant poetess.

While the wine was handed round, Masson, who was publishing in the Figaro the history of Napoleon's sweethearts, talked autographs and documents with de Goncourt, who himself had the mania for "petits papiers," and came in for some mild chaff about this dangerous habit of taking notes. Had not the "Journaux des Goncourts" raised such a hornet's nest about the old Pontiff's ears as nearly to drive him daft? Publishers were mentioned, and one or two received severe treatment.

Then the starving littérateur was discussed, for whom, with the best will in the world, nothing could be done. Daudet knew of one who wrote a style of gold, but never finished anything. Once he was begged to write a story of only eighty lines, and even the subject was given to him. He was not heard of again for months afterward. And Daudet described amusingly that type of impecunious bohemian who, every time he shakes hands, expects to find a coin in your palm. "Ah, how I know those hands," he said. "I can read them as you would a face. I have seen so many of them. And you can tell from that clutch the degree of satisfaction they express. 'What! only five francs this time? That is really not much.' And the fingers look quite disappointed, and their owner's face grows dark."

The subject of contemporary authors was broached. Zola's power of work, so much vaunted, did not amaze Daudet, who thought, on the contrary, that Zola did not work enough. "He is too fond of routine and is satisfied when he has cast his work in one unvarying mold. 'C'est un bien rude messieur,' all the same. Hector Malot is a novelist whose aims, in Daudet's opinion, were almost exclusively commercial. So strongly indeed must he be animated by the commercial instinct that he once proposed to Daudet to neglect style in future and produce quantity, with total disregard to quality. It was probably the larger sales commanded by the author of "Sapho" that made the author of "Sans Famille" jealous. But Mme. Daudet interposed an energetic protest and Malot's eyes flamed up with anger and disappointment. And Renan?

Daudet knew him but slightly; he had been told that the great Academician was very wrathful against the author of "L'Immortel." Renan's great passion was to see his books sell. Of the "Vie de Jésus" about 200,000 copies were sold, but of the subsequent works the sale was very much smaller. Renan's greed for a big sale was a sort of bulimia. There was his dominant ambition; this caused him to produce more than he would otherwise have done. Paul Alexis, Huysmans, Loti were criticised. It was noted that a prominent characteristic of the modern school of novelists was their use of smells and scents—the appeal to l'odorat. Huysmans had the nose of a priest; Zola, said de Goncourt, the nose of a dog; Loti, the beak of a cockatoo. Everybody laughed, and a little argument arose as to whether Baudelaire was the first to introduce perfumes into poetry. De Goncourt thought not; but Daudet said there could be no doubt it was Baudelaire.

Then we strolled into the garden again, this time to visit the orchard. We approached a group of young people clad in white under the clump of elm trees. Daudet, with mock solemnity, introduced little Charles Daudet, Léon's the great-grandson of Victor Hugo, to "M. Frédéric Masson, the celebrated historian." Little Charles, who was in leading strings, stared gravely out of the bluest of blue eyes and then turned right around and buried his head in his nurse's apron. "He is not fond of historians," said de Goncourt, acidly. At the entrance to the orchard was Daudet's outdoor study, where he was fond of working when it rained—a long, narrow room, with a table and a few cane-bottomed chairs, the walls decorated with foils and fencing gloves. For, when a younger man, before that terrible disease of the spine seized him, Daudet was passionately fond of physical exercise, and a brilliant fencer. In the kitchen garden some curious guesses were made at the names of the plants. One visitor—I think it must have been M. Masson—mistook the flower of the onion for a Scotch thistle.

And Daudet told a story of a Provençal friend of his—a man of letters—who thought that potatoes were a long, thin, rectangular fruit of a bright golden color, that grew on bushes. We seated ourselves in garden chairs in a circle, with Daudet in the centre. An interviewer arrived. M. Maurice Leudet of the Figaro, who wanted Daudet's opinion on Rochefort's most recent political escapade. I forget now what the particular event was that the public was talking of. When the interview was over—it lasted about half an hour—Daudet came back with a quiet look of fun in his eye. "Rochefort is an old chum of mine," he said. "It was I who introduced him to Gambetta at the little Hôtel de Sénat, close to the Luxembourg, where there was a students' table d'hôte—it was very cheap; I think one franc fifty a head. My guests, for I had invited them both to dinner, did not make friends. Rochefort did not understand meridional gush, and he thought Gambetta far too noisy. Rochefort is a man of extraordinary lucidity of spirit. I read what he writes every day. I have no fixed political opinions, but I fall into occasional fits of rage when I think how my unfortunate country is governed."

So Daudet conversed until the evening drew on, and we went in to dinner—an informal meal, to which all his intimate friends were welcome every Thursday throughout the Summer months without invitation. He said many other things which I noted down at the time; but space is lacking for them here.

Daudet was a man whose humor never changed, nervous and sensitive as he was notwithstanding. He did not make friends easily. He never forgot those that he had made. During the Winter, when he was in Paris, his salon in the Rue de Bellechasse, and later (but only for so short a time) on the Rue de l'Université, was the rendezvous of all who in literature and art and politics preserved an honest, independent front, and whom he personally liked. His secret charities were numberless. In the vast crowd that followed his coffin to the grave was more than one threadbare, broken-down pensioner, a victim of life's struggle, a raté, as they call them here, tottering along, a pathetic spectacle, to join in the last honors paid to the benefactor and the "maître."

ROWLAND STRONG.

What Kind of a Man Cromwell Was.

From Cromwell's Place in History. S. R. Gardiner.

Cromwell kept quiet during the years in which Charles was governing without a Parliament. He is not heard of as resisting the payment of ship money, nor even as setting at defiance the ecclesiastical courts. Clearly he was no ambitious firebrand, but a man under authority, whose aim it was to carry obedience to the utmost limits consistent with his personal duty. This, too, is characteristic of the man, and displays itself again and again in his prolonged hesitations to break with established authority.

In his conservative dislike to hasty changes combined with religion influencing the conduct as well as the creed, Cromwell was a fair representative of the better part of England; none the less because when once his reluctance to step forward had vanished, he was capable of administering heavy blows against those who blocked the way too persistently even for his patience, and because when once he had broken with the past no going back was any longer possible for him.

An Epitaph of Pope's.

The following epitaph was highly commended by Johnson. It was written to keep alive the memory of Elizabeth Corbett, who sleeps now in St. Margaret's, Westminster:

Here rests a woman, good without pretense,
Blest with plain reason and with sober sense;
No conquest she, but o'er herself, desired;
No arts essayed, but not to be admired.
Passion and pride were to her soul unknown,
Convinced that virtue only is our own.
So unaffected, so composed a mind,
So firm, yet soft, so strong, yet so refined,
Heaven, as its purest gold, by tortures tried;
The saint sustained it, but the woman died.

An Orkney Prayer.

From The Arena.

The brevity of the Orkney Summer precluding the raising of hardly anything except oats ("aits") and barley, the elders had requested the minister to pray for good harvest weather. He complied as follows: "Lord, gie us braw weather and a wee bit saugh of a breeze that will dree the straw and will nae harm the heads; but if ye blaw us sic a blatherin', rivin', tearin' blast as we hae been ha'in', ye'll play the vera mischief wi' the aits, and fairly spoil a'!"

Durability of Modern Paper.

The question of the durability of modern paper, long since commented on by us, is again agitating makers and buyers of books in England. The Society of Arts, in London, through it's President, Sir H. Trueman Wood, writes to The Athenæum:

"A committee of the Society of Arts is now at work on the subject of the deterioration of modern paper. It is a matter of general repute that many books are now printed on paper of so inferior a character that it is liable to perish in a short space of time; but the committee are anxious to have definite examples before them of books which have thus suffered. Might I ask if any of your readers who have had experience of such cases would kindly communicate the facts to me; and also if they would send me any examples of books printed within the last fifty years in which the paper shows signs of perishing? I need not say that any such books will be carefully preserved, and, after the committee has had an opportunity of inspecting them, returned to the lenders."

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Books Received.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

A Note Book In Northern Spain. By Archer M. Huntington. Small quarto. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

History and Description of the Water Supply of the City of Brooklyn. Prepared and printed by order of the Commissioner of City Works, 1896.

The Old Rome and the New and Other Studies. By W. J. Stillman. 12mo. New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $2.

Life of Gen. George Gordon Meade. By Richard Mead Bache. 8vo. Philadelphia: Henry T. Coates & Co.

RELIGION AND SCIENCE.

Interpretations of Life and Religion. By W. Walton W. Battershall. 12mo. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co. $1.50.

The Ideal Life. By Henry Drummond. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

The Book of Judges. A New English Translation. By the Rev. G. F. Moore. 8vo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.

The Living Christ. By Paul Tyner. 18mo. Denver: The Temple Publishing Company.

Romans and I. and II. Corinthians. A Popular Commentary Upon a Critical Basis, Especially Designed for Pastors and Sunday Schools. By George W. Clark, D. D. 12mo. Philadelphia: American Baptist Publication Society. $1.25.

POETRY.

What Can I Do for Brady? and Other Verses. 8vo. New York: Thomas Whittaker. $1.

A Book of Verses for Children. Compiled by Edward Verrall Lucas. 12mo. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

FICTION.

The Son of Israel. By "Rachel Penn." 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.25.

Monsieur de Chauvelin's Will and the Woman with the Velvet Necklace. By Alexandre Dumas. 12mo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

The Horoscope. By Alexandre Dumas. 12mo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

Danesbury House. By Mrs. Henry Wood. 12mo. New York: Rand, McNally & Co. Paper.

Just a Summer Affair. By Mary Adelaide Keeler. 18mo. New York: F. Tennyson Neely.

A Bachelor's Box. By T. C. De Leon. 18mo. New York: F. Tennyson Neely.

Shantytown Sketches. By Anthony J. Drexel Biddle. 12mo. Philadelphia: Drexel Biddle.

The Second Froggy Fairy Book. By Anthony J. Drexel Biddle. 12mo. Philadelphia: Drexel Biddle.

The Flowers of Life. By Anthony J. Drexel Biddle. 12mo. Philadelphia: Drexel Biddle.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Monkey That Would Not Kill. By Henry Drummond. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.

Truth and Poetry. By R. P. Brorup. 12mo. Chicago: International Book Company. 40 cents.

The Student's Dictionary of the English Language Abridged from Funk & Wagnalls's Standard Dictionary. 8vo. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. $2.

Textile Manufacturers' Directory of the United States and Canada, 1897-8. New York: 106 Grand Street.

VOLTAIRE AND ROUSSEAU.

Their Tombs in the Pantheon Opened and Their Bones Exposed.

As has already been stated in these columns, the bones of Jean Jacques Rousseau are not in Ermenonville. The tomb there was opened recently and only vacancy was found under the slab that bore the inscription, "Ici Repose l'Homme de la Nature et de la Verite." The chronicles of the Revolution relate that the remains of the illustrious Geneva philosopher were taken thence and deposited in the Pantheon, and that a pompous ceremony by the convention marked the passing. But many have believed that this ceremony was a sham, and that the Girardin family, under whose protection Rousseau ended his days at Ermenonville, did not allow his body to be disinterred, and that the ashes of the great philosopher remain at great depth under the tomb.

Then there were those who, admitting that the body of Rousseau as well as that of Voltaire was transported at the time of the Revolution to the vaults of the Pantheon, believed the Voltaire ceremony of 1821 to have been a sham, and that the two bodies were taken out on the restoration of the Pantheon and tumbled into a sewer. In suport of this last theory, it was pointed out that the Pantheon was reopened as a Roman Catholic church in the reign of Louis XVIII. by a lottery subscribed to by the faithful and pious, and that the said faithful and pious couldn't worship over the heads of two such infidels as Voltaire and Rousseau. But it is not well to lose sight of a remark made by Louis XVIII. on the subject when pushed to the wall by a query as to whether the bones were actually there or not. He said: "What could be more annoying to the men themselves than to have mass celebrated over their heads?" This is suggestive, but not conclusive. And so to set the matter at rest, M. Ramband, Minister of Education, appointed a commission to search for the remains of the two philosophers in the Pantheon vaults.

Accordingly the commission, consisting of Senator Hamel, Deputy Berger; Pascal, Inspector General of the Fine Arts; Deschault, architect of the Pantheon; M. Rojon, Director of the Fine Arts, representing the Minister of Education, and Dr. Monod, made their way to the vaults under the Pantheon on the afternoon of Dec. 18. There accompanied them, in an unofficial capacity, MM. Lardy, the Swiss Minister; Berthelot, the ex-Minister and well-known chemist, and Jules Claretie of the French Academy and the Comedie Francaise. Incidentally, there was a vast crowd of curiosity seekers and newspaper reporters, who were kept at a distance by the unsympathetic police.

The commission, with venerable tread, made its way in Indian file to the vault which was supposed to contain all that was mortal of the great Voltaire, and orders were given to the workmen who accompanied it to break open the sarcophagus.

Voltaire's outer coffin was just as it had been described in the official documents of 1821—that is to say, it is of beechwood, elaborately carved, covered by iron bands, and showing the wax affixed in the year mentioned. As the nearly rotten lid was opened there was a cry of "Voila Voltaire! Voila Voltaire!" and it ran through the crypt like a password and out to the curious crowd beyond, who received it with cheers. Inside in an oaken shell were the bones and skull of the great writer. A viscous matter, apparently coagulated sawdust, was scattered thickly through the remains, and the skull was seen to be sawed in two sections above the eyes, probably a detail of the post-mortem examination, report of which has given to the world the weight of the brain.

M. Berthelot took the skull in his hand and posed it as Hamlet does that of the poor Court fool. He said simply: "It is indeed Voltaire!" And Dr. Monod nodded approval. Every one present was struck with the resemblance of the features that remained to the cadaverous visage of the bust by Pigalle in the foyer of the French Academy. "Oui," reiterated M. Claretie. "C'est tout a fait le Voltaire de Pigalle a l'Institut." It was so; even the sardonic smirk was recognizable in the thin skin drawn tightly over the cheek bones and frontal.

The Rousseau vault was next entered. The wooden sarcophagus was raised in the same manner as that of Voltaire. Within was a great case of lead, and upon it were these words:

Ci-gît Rousseau.
Anno 1778.

As the Voltaire coffin had contained no inscription, this was at once doubly reassuring. Then there was a coffin of wood and then lead again, showing how well the undertakers employed by the Girardin had performed their work, at least in this respect. At length the skeleton was revealed, the head a little bent forward, the hands clasped upon the breast. The thread of the shroud enveloped the skeleton; the body had evidently been imperfectly embalmed. There were still some teeth in position and some hair on the head.

M. Berthelot took the skull in his hands as he had done that of Voltaire. It was sawn in two like the other. But what was most important was that the skull bore no trace of fracture or perforation, thus disproving the long-believed story that Rousseau committed suicide by blowing out his brains with a pistol.

Both sarcophagi were then sealed up, and Senator Hamel, who will propose the erection of marble tombs over the remains of these two philosophers, later wrote out the following statement for Le Figaro:

"People have said that the bones of Voltaire were never taken to the Pantheon; that was an error. They have said, too, that those of Rousseau rest at Ermenonville; that also was an error. They have said that Rousseau killed himself with a pistol shot; that is the third error. This evening we have definitely settled these three points. Now we are going to request that the remains of these two great men be allowed to stay in the crypt which protects them to-day, but that appropriate tombs be erected there. The wooden sarcophagi are but models. Why should not the real monument be sculptured marble? This is the suggestion which I shall make to the Government."

Apropos of the finding of Voltaire's bones, George Medway has just reprinted in London the first English translation of Voltaire's "Candide," made in the year 1759 in the identical period that the original made its appearance in Paris. The volume is brought out in a cover of pea-green watered silk, on highly glazed paper, which show off to the best advantage the dainty modern vignettes of M. Adrien Moreau.

Much discussion has been rife concerning the actual date of the appearance of "Candide," but in short, and to spare a lot of space, it may be said that most critics prefer April to March, 1759. "Candide" is probably considered the wittiest book in the whole world, even by those who fight shy of superlatives. Its irony is continuous, yet never obtrusive. Its style is not explosive, not concentrated, but simple and straightforward, almost naive—the traditional style of the French conte from La Fontaine to de Maupassant. But its contents, however witty, cannot be taken as they are by a modern English audience, for Voltaire sometimes calls a spade a spade, and when he does so he is vulgar—immoral to our rectified tastes of propriety—that is, moralists say so.

Light on Life in Pompeii.

In 1895 the discovery of a treasure of silverware was made at Bosco Reale, between Torre del l'Annunziata and Pompeii. There were fifty pieces of silver, and their preservation was due to their having been enveloped in woolen stuff. The probability is that they were secured in this manner when in 79 Vesuvius first threatened Pompeii. The entire collection was purchased by Edward de Rothschild and presented by him to the French National Museum. With the discovery of this villa there were found the remains of six persons and the bones of two horses and a dog. The belief that there was much loss of life in or around Pompeii by the eruption of Mount Vesuvius seems to be confirmed by this and other discoveries.

At Bosco Reale, on the slopes of Vesuvius, the remains of another Roman villa have just been found, and a thorough excavation has been carried out. The situation of this house is in the immediate neighborhood of the villa where the silver was found. The villa now being cleared up shows that it was divided into two parts, one being the house of the proprietor and the other devoted to his farmer. What is remarkable is the discovery of a number of mural paintings, the subjects being landscapes and sea pieces. One of these paintings shows a broad river, a bridge spanning it, and a fishing craft. Some of the decorations represent groups of plants, flowers, animals, birds, fishes, and a mythological composition, with Bacchus, Silenus, and a crouching panther.

In the farmer's part of the villa is the torcularium, where the wine was prepared, and the cella vinaria, or cellar, where four large wine vases (dolia) have been found. The remains of what was the granary have also been brought to light, and the graffiti, or rough inscriptions, scratched on the wall tell of corn and beans once stored there. There are, too, the remains of seven persons, scattered here and there among the ruins, which show how sudden must have been the catastrophe.

The study of these mural paintings, should their color and design be not too evanescent, should help us to appreciate what was Roman art, and then we may form some conception of what the Greeks accomplished. This, however, as far as relates to Pompeiian work, must be remembered: Pompeii, from what we can make out, was only a small place, a kind of pleasure retreat for the well-to-do Romans. We have no reason to suppose that the Roman decorators who painted these Pompeian walls were remarkable of their kind. The stronger and more accomplished of artists did their work in the great imperial city, which was Rome. We can imagine, then, from the good all-around quality of the work found in these detached villas, how much better must have been the art practiced in Rome itself. Anyhow, it shows how universal must have been art culture. To-day the restoration of the House of Vettius at Pompeii gives us the best idea of the decoration of the habitation of a well-to-do Roman.

Some New Papyri.

In The Athenaeum Prof. J. P. Mahaffy tells of a discovery of interesting new documents on papyrus. Some of them "come from a pectoral piece of a mummy case" which had been in the Ashmolean Museum for years, and to which but little value was attached. This pectoral piece was made, as was the habit of the Egyptians, by the putting of one layer of papyrus over another. Taking some of the layers, Prof. Mahaffy examined them. "A glance showed me," he writes, "that the handwriting was early Ptolemaic, of the same age as the earliest business documents in the Petrie papyri." The reading of the papyri indicated that they related to the accounts of several villages of the Fayyum. From certain evidences, the dates of the papyri would be 260 B. C.

The other novelty, and one which is curious, is a mathematical papyrus, the photogravure of which was sent to Prof. Mahaffy by Prof. Goodspead of Chicago. This, having been deciphered, turns out to be "a fragment from a book on practical mensuration, determining various plane figures from the length of their sides. Four propositions are sufficiently preserved to admit of their complete reconstruction." Prof. Mahaffy adds that "nothing is more curious than the extraordinary inaccuracy with which the figures which accompany the text are drawn, but the reasoning is without a flaw." This papyrus, following the points, would indicate that it was of the first century.

La Tribuna di Roma reports that a few days ago a young man of refined and intellectual appearance called at the old home of Dante in Florence and asked to be shown the collection of Dantesque relics. The visitor, although either an American or an Englishman, spoke Italian perfectly, and the caretaker complied with his request. After the stranger had departed it was noticed that a copy of the Divina Commedia, edited by Landino and Velutello, was missing. This volume was brought out in Venice in 1564, and is one of the earlier printed editions. There is only one other copy known to be in existence, that in the Vatican Library. Hence the thief will find it difficult to dispose of his valuable spoil. It may be that he took it intending to hold it for a reward; or he may be, as the caretaker believes, a klepto-bibliomaniac. So far the Florentine police have been unable to find any clue to the affair.

The Paris papers have just made the discovery that Andre Theuriet, who was recently received into the French Academy, does not speak Parisian "as she is spoke." Some critics who heard his address at the Academy found fault with his accent, while others approved of it, saying that it enhanced the charm of his voice. Apropos of the Academy, Le Figaro publishes an alleged bill of a newly elected member, showing just what it costs to become an Academician. The regalia is reckoned at 694f., and is distributed as follows: The embroidered coat, 500f.; the white broadcloth waistcoat, 25f.; breeches, 70f.; plumed chapeau, 55f.; sword, 40f., and hatbox, 4f. But this is not all; there are other expenses, of which most polite Frenchmen do not allow themselves to speak. Alphonse Daudet, however, had something to say on the subject in "L'Immortel."

On the second anniversary of the death of Alexandre Dumas fils, observed a few days ago in Paris many flowers, red and white camellias especially, were laid upon his grave. The occasion moved Le Gaulois to print a hitherto unpublished letter written by the author of "La Dame aux Camelias" to Leon Gambetta the day after his mother's death in 1882. Here is a translation of the letter:

"Monsieur: I learn of the very great misfortune which falls upon you. The more brilliant one's career, all the more is the mother precious. She is the living memory of perfectly happy days and the repose for days of trial. The frank handshake that we gave each other a little while ago moves me to bear witness, otherwise than by a mere card, of the very sincere part I take in your grief. A. DUMAS, fils."

It might be supposed that the French Government, with its system of compulsory elementary education, would have ere this made a good showing. The recruiting service, which is general, and where all the details of the young generation of Frenchmen are given at length, shows that in the Department of the Haute Vienne, 18 per cent. of the conscripts could neither read nor write. In one canton, Chateauneuf, out of 164 conscripts there were not less than 61 illiterates, and in Saint Mathieu only about one man in three could read or write. Such conditions as these as existing in France are most unfortunate.

Francois Rousseau has just discovered and published a series of documents entitled "La Carriere du Marechal Suchet, Duc d'Albufera." Suchet, who has long posed in history as a hero of the Empire and a supporter of law under the Bourbons, is also, it seems, a hero of the revolution and a deep-dyed red republican at that. The autograph letters presented by M. Rousseau leave no doubt on the subject. One letter cited begins with the startling words: "Egalite, bayonnette en avant, liberte!"

The manager of a large distributing book concern in London impresses on writers the advantages of a good title. Nine-tenths of the people who buy books select by means of the title only. "That sounds interesting," says the possible purchaser, and so he buys. This manager, who only wants to sell books, holds "that a title should be short, crisp, and concise, and that it should convey a clear impression of the book. Then let a title be euphonious," he adds, "it sticks better to the memory."

Mrs. Annie Besant has settled down for the Winter at an apartment in the Rue Rivoli, Paris. She has just finished a course of lectures at the Salle des Mathurins. She speaks alternately in English and in French. Her audiences, which are made up mostly of women, are said to be very large.

At last Paris is doing homage to the artistically immoral Paul de Kock. This homage was rendered him in Berlin fully half a century ago, but his shade has had to wait for it even longer in Paris, almost the city of his birth. (He was born in Passy in 1794.) His French resurrectionist is Pierre Veron, who writes his eulogy in a recent number of Le Monte Illustre.

AMERICAN STUDENTS OF HISTORY.

Work of the Historical Association,

Outlined for The New York Times by

H. Morse Stephens,

Member of the Executive Council, Professor of Modern European History in Cornell University, Author of "A History of the French Revolution."

The opinion was generally expressed among the members that there had never been a more pleasant and profitable meeting of the American Historical Association than that which was brought to a close last week Thursday at Cleveland. The kindly welcome of the citizens, the meeting of representatives from States as far apart from each other as Massachusetts and Nebraska, the interesting topics provided for discussion by the Programme Committee, and the opportunities given for social intercourse all contributed to make the Cleveland meeting a great success. A further pleasant feature was the meeting at the same time of the American Economic Association, which enabled two joint sessions to be held and gave a chance for teachers and writers of history to meet their colleagues in economics on common ground.

A meeting beyond the Alleghanies was something of an experiment on the part of the American Historical Association, for, although it had once before held its meeting in the West, it had done so at Chicago during the year of the World's Fair, when members were attracted westward more by the World's Fair than by the association. After 1893, the association met in Washington until the Christmas of 1896, when it resolved to change its place of meeting annually, like the Economic Association, and meet at New York. An urgent appeal was then made that the Historical Association should give its Western members a chance to attend its meetings without coming East, and Cleveland was selected as the place for the experiment, although it was not as far west as some members would have preferred. As has been already said, the experiment was a complete success, and it may be assumed that for the future meetings of the association will alternate between East and West, as, indeed, the members of such a distinctively National body as the American Historical Association ought to do.

It may perhaps be worth while to say a few words about the history and the work of the association, in order to demonstrate its claim to be considered an important National organization. The American Historical Association was founded at Saratoga in 1884, when Mr. Andrew D. White, then President of Cornell University and now United States Ambassador to Germany, was selected as first President, and Prof. Herbert B. Adams of Johns Hopkins University and Mr. Clarence W. Bowen of New York City consented to take the offices of Secretary and Treasurer, respectively. The Presidency has from the beginning been considered an annual appointment, and such distinguished historians as George Bancroft, Justin Winsor, and Henry Adams have at different times occupied the chair, but Prof. Herbert Adams and Mr. Bowen have been re-elected every year, and to their energy, loyalty, and ability the success of the association has been largely due. In 1889 the association was incorporated by act of Congress, and since that time its reports and proceedings have been published under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution.

This act of incorporation made the American Historical Association officially a National organization, and it has earned its right to be so considered by the broad scope of its work and by the way in which it has brought together those interested in history from all sections of the country. It would take too long here to enumerate the valuable papers which have appeared in the different volumes of the papers and reports of the association, and it is enough to state that many most useful contributions to the study of history could never have been published had it not been for the generosity of Congress and the existence of the association. In the report now in the press and about to be issued to members, there appears for the first time the result of the labors of the Historical Manuscripts Commission, which was appointed by the association in 1895. The act of incorporation stated that the association was incorporated "for the promotion of historical studies, the collection and preservation of historical manuscripts, and for kindred purposes in the interest of American history and of history in America."

The Historical Manuscripts Commission was appointed for the purpose of carrying out the first of these duties, and consists of such distinguished scholars as Prof. J. Franklin Jameson of Brown University, Prof. F. J. Turner of the University of Wisconsin, and Mr. James Bain of Toronto. The commission has obtained access to much valuable historical material, which it proposes to publish in full. This work is done in Europe by the national Governments—by the Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts in England, for instance—and the American Historical Association feels that it is performing a National duty in undertaking this work. It would be premature at this time to point out the value of the work of the Manuscripts Commission, but it is enough to state that its first report is eagerly expected by historical scholars, and will give full evidence that American scholars are not a whit behind those of other countries in their ardor for research and their skill in critical investigation.

The American Historical Association has also endeavored to fulfill its trust with regard to "the promotion of historical studies." At its meeting at New York it constituted, at the request of a committee of the National Education Association, a committee of seven, to investigate the condition of the teaching of history in secondary schools throughout the United States, in order to recommend, if possible, some scheme or schemes for the improvement of the teaching of history in schools. This committee of seven, of which Prof. A. C. McLaughlin of the University of Michigan is Chairman, has been diligently examining the existing state of affairs with regard to the teaching of history in America, and hopes to turn the chaos into order, or, at least, to show how chaos may be turned into order in American schools.

Every one is ready to admit that history, and especially the National history, should be intelligently taught in the schools, and yet no subject is at the present time treated with such scant courtesy or dismissed with so little attention. The committee of seven hopes that, if it does nothing else, it will at least, by means of its report, succeed in raising the status of history as a school subject, and in obtaining for it the important place it so obviously deserves. Three of its members devoted part of their vacations last Summer to investigating the teaching of history in the chief countries of Europe, and one of the most interesting papers read at Cleveland was by Prof. Lucy M. Salmon of Vassar College, on "The Teaching of History in German Gymnasia." Miss Salmon's exhaustive study of German programmes and methods is certain to be of the greatest assistance to the members of the committee, and the American public will have the opportunity of judging the thoroughness and excellence of her work when the report of the committee is finally submitted. Prof. C. H. Haskins of the University of Wisconsin and Mr. George L. Fox of the Hopkins Grammar School, at New Haven, have investigated the conditions in French and English schools, but their reports were not publicly read at Cleveland. The work of the committee of seven is another proof of the National aspirations of the American Historical Association, and promises to be, in its distinctive line, as valuable as the work of the Historical Manuscripts Commission.

Turning from the work accomplished in the name of the association and by means of its funds by bodies emanating from it, some notice should be given to the proceedings at the Cleveland meeting. At its opening session, on Dec. 28, a discussion took place, led by Prof. A. B. Hart of Harvard University, on the rather technical question, "To What Extent May 'Sources' Profitably Be Used in the Teaching of History Below the Graduate School?" The question, though technical to outsiders, is one that greatly interests both school and university teachers of history, and one of the most interesting features of the discussion was an account by Prof. F. M. Fling of the University of Nebraska of the way in which the source method of teaching history was carried on in his State. In the evening session, on Dec. 28, the President of the association, Mr. James Schouler, the distinguished historian, read his inaugural address, and the Wednesday morning session was devoted to the ad interim report of the committee of seven, read by Prof. McLaughlin, and to the interesting paper by Miss Salmon, to which allusion has already been made. The Wednesday evening session was held jointly with the American Economic Association, and was opened with a very able paper by Prof. Haskins, on "Historical Studies at Paris." The intention of the Programme Committee was that the joint session should be devoted to a discussion on the opportunities afforded to American students of history and economics in Europe.

Prof. Thatcher of the University of Chicago, who was set down to speak on the opportunity for study in Germany, was unavoidably prevented from being present, and his place was filled at a moment's notice by Prof. C. H. Hull of Cornell University. The present writer said a few words on the opportunities for the study of history at Oxford and Cambridge, and his remarks were borne out by Mr. Wilbur C. Abbott of the University of Michigan, who has just returned from England, after two years' study at Oxford. The consensus of opinion of those present seemed to be that the day has gone by when it was necessary for American students of history or economics to go to Europe if they wish to obtain any real knowledge of their subject. Graduate study has been so developed in recent years in American universities that as good a training can be given to students at home in the graduate schools as they can possibly obtain by spending a period of years abroad. One of the speakers expressed his hope that the day of blind belief in the efficiency of a German Ph. D. degree in making the university teacher has gone forever, and it was asserted that the advanced degrees given by American universities demand as much work and give as thorough a training as any to be found in Europe. Yet residence in European countries was generally recognized as being of real value to thoroughly advanced students, who have been fitted by post-graduate work in America to profit by the opportunities there offered.

The two sessions on Thursday, Dec. 30, were devoted to subjects of great, though technical, importance. In the morning the subject was, "The Relation of the Teaching of Economic History to the Teaching of Political Economy," led by Prof. Henry B. Gardner of Brown University, Prof. Henry R. Seager of the University of Pennsylvania, and Prof. George W. Knight of the Ohio State University, while in the afternoon the functions of local historical societies were discussed by Mr. R. G. Twaites of the Wisconsin State Historical Society and Prof. Jameson of Brown University. These discussions, of which the interest cannot be conveyed by a mere recital of names and titles, were supplemented by papers on specific topics, among which may be noted "The Discovery of John Cabot," by George Parker Winship of Providence; "The Philosophical Disintegration of Islam," read in the Church History Section by the Rev. H. W. Hulbert of Cleveland, and "Mirabeau and Calonne in 1785," by Prof. Fling. Several other interesting papers were submitted to the association, but it was held, and rightly, by the Programme Committee, that the reading of a number of set papers on special topics should give way to discussions on questions of general interest, and these papers were, therefore, only read by title, and were then ordered to be printed in the transactions of the association.

It must not be thought that listening to papers and discussions or serving on committees forms the chief attraction of the meetings of the American Historical Association. In no way can the "promotion of historical studies" be better advanced than by pleasant social intercourse between men whose life interest is in history. Many a member would acknowledge that he attends the meetings of the association to meet his colleagues from other States. Professors from every grade of institution, from the high school, the college, and the university, meet at the headquarters of the association, to discuss their difficulties and to compare notes as to the subjects they teach and the classes they meet; former pupils, now themselves started in the work of teaching history, greet their old professors and report their methods and their progress; writers of history meet teachers of history and learn from the latter much valuable criticism as to the shortcomings of their books when put to the actual test of use in study; even men of affairs, whose interest in history is not that of the professional teacher or professional writer, are not unwilling to talk over the subject, which is to them a relaxation from business, to those whose business it is.

The American Historical Association owes much of its prosperity to the kindly helpers who belong to the last-mentioned class. The professors and writers do the discussing and the writing, serve on the committees, and endeavor to promote the association's work, as far as lies in their power, but they could do but little if it were not for the generous help of members like the Hon. Peter White of Marquette, Mich., who irradiated both the New York and the Cleveland meeting with his genial presence, and who has been the most energetic proposer of new members that the association ever had. It is men like Mr. Peter White who make the historians feel that their labors are appreciated outside the brotherhood and who swell the funds so that it can undertake great enterprises.

The chief social event of the association's meetings is the annual breakfast, of which the first was given in New York in 1896, and which seems to have made good its place as a regular institution. This year the breakfast was held at the Stillman House, the headquarters of the association in Cleveland. Mr. Schouler, the President of the association, presided, and the speakers were both brief and witty. On behalf of the City of Cleveland, Senator Mark Hanna said a few graceful words, with happy tact ignoring politics, and making a pleasant allusion to his brother-in-law, Mr. James F. Rhodes, the historian, who is a constant attendant at the meetings of the association; Mr. Myron T. Herrick spoke on behalf of the Western Reserve Historical Society, and President Thwing on behalf of the Western Reserve University; Prof. Giddings of Columbia University, the Acting President of the Economic Association, and Prof. Arthur Hadley of Yale University represented the economists, of whom a goodly number shared the Historical Association's frugal fare; Prof. Hart of Harvard, a native of Cleveland, was a witty representative of the history professors present, and Mr. Reuben G. Thwaites, the learned editor of the new edition of the Jesuit Relations and Secretary of the Wisconsin Historical Society, charmed all his hearers by an exquisitely told little anecdote illustrating his search after manuscripts among the creoles of Wisconsin. A luncheon, given by President Thwing at Adelbert College, also deserves mention, as affording another opportunity for members to become better acquainted with each other.

Nor should the hospitality of the citizens of Cleveland go unmentioned. Mr. and Mrs. J. Homer Wade gave a reception on one afternoon, which permitted members to inspect their magnificent picture gallery: Mr. and Mrs. Harry Garfield and Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Mather also entertained the association, and the Rowfant Club offered its hospitality to the visiting members. But it was not only upon these occasions that the members met each other and compared notes; there was much pleasant social intercourse in the halls and parlors of the Stillman House, and every one who was present at the meeting must have carried away the pleasantest recollections of the Cleveland meeting as one of the most sociable in the recent history of the association. All were full of gratitude to the local members, Prof. Henry Bourne and Mr. Edwin V. Morgan, for their labors in making the meeting the social success it undoubtedly was.

One matter quietly much discussed, though not openly brought forward, had reference to the proposed taking over of The American Historical Review by the association. The Review has fairly made good its right to existence, and it was generally felt at Cleveland that all historical interests should be combined, if possible, under one head. The details of the amalgamation may well be left for further consideration, but it is a waste of energy that The Review and the association should exist apart, as they have hitherto done. The association needs a more frequent evidence of its work than is afforded in its annual report and meeting, and The Review needs a large body like the association behind it. The guarantors, who so generously made it possible to establish The Review, have done their work; it has been proved that there is abundant room for a scientific historical review in America, and it only remains for a fusion on fair terms to be effected. The membership of the association has increased greatly during the past year, but it still needs more members. Many of the subscribers to The Review should join the association, and many members of the association should take The Review. And, above all, more members of the general public who are interested in history should both become members of the association and subscribers to The Review, and would do so if the two were amalgamated and their united claims and their appeal for a moderate subscription brought frankly forward.

The concluding business of the association was to elect Prof. George P. Fisher of Yale to be President of the association for the ensuing year, to elect Mr. James F. Rhodes and Mr. Edward Eggleston to be Vice Presidents, and to re-elect those most faithful adherents of the association, Prof. Herbert B. Adams and Mr. Clarence W. Bowen to be Secretary and Treasurer, respectively. The members appointed to act, with the ex-Presidents, as the Executive Council, were Chief Justice Fuller of the United States Supreme Court, Prof. A. B. Hart of Harvard, Prof. F. J. Turner of the University of Wisconsin, and the present writer. It was resolved that the next meeting should be held at New Haven, in the week following Christmas, 1898, and it is confidently expected that an effort will then be made to outdo, if it be possible, the great success of the Cleveland meeting of 1897.

H. MORSE STEPHENS.

Cornell University.

Rumors that H. Rider Haggard was at work on a new novel are now confirmed. The book is to be a historical romance with the scene laid in Holland at the time of William of Orange. It is also reported that another story of his, to be called "Swallow," will be run as a serial in The London Graphic next Fall. The theme deals with Boer history in the days of the great trek of 1836, when the Dutch settlers of the South African colony migrated to the Transvaal and to the Free State.

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Retail Department.

January is to be a month of opportunities for book buyers. Our whole stock—standard sets, books of the day, many autograph manuscripts, most of our rare books and miscellaneous—will be included in our

Annual Clearance Sale.

Our regular prices are from one-fifth to one-fourth less than publishers'. For January they will be much lower still. A few examples:

Knight's Pictorial History of England.

English edition; 13 volumes; 1-2 crushed levant. Usual net price, $70; now $56.

Library of American Literature.

Edited by Stedman and Hutchison; 11 volumes; 1-2 morocco. Uusual net price, $64; now $52.

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MAGAZINE TOPICS.

Mr. Gladstone Writes of Tennyson's Friend, the "A. H. H." of "In Memoriam."

Sixty-four years after his death the "A. H. H." of Tennyson's "In Memoriam" receives a beautiful and fitting tribute from the friend of his youth, William Ewart Gladstone. This tribute is published in The Youth's Companion of Jan. 6. When Arthur Henry Hallam died in all the blossoming of a wonderfully intellectual youth in 1833 his friends knew that a light of infinitely growing possibilities had gone out. But the world had to learn this in after years and through the work of others.

Young Hallam was betrothed to a sister of Alfred Tennyson, and the poet sang the most beautiful dirge in all English verse over the departed. And the father, Henry Hallam, the historian, became biographer as well as literary executor and gave to the friends of his boy a little volume called "The Remains in Prose and Verse of Arthur Henry Hallam, with a Sketch of His Life." But it was not until twenty years later that the literary world and all humanity began to appreciate their great loss. Then came articles of eulogy in The London Gentleman's Magazine, in The North British Review, and in Blackwood's—and then a great silence, for the theme seemed to have exhausted itself.

But it was not so, and now at length, with the memory of over half a century, when nearly all his contemporaries are dead, Arthur Henry Hallam is again eulogized by the one surviving friend of his youth in all the freshness of a vita nuova, but with an appreciation that is ripened and rendered true through the retrospect of years. Below will be found extracts from Mr. Gladstone's article:

Far back in the distance of my early life, and upon a surface not yet ruffled by contention, there lives the memory of a friendship surpassing every other that has ever been enjoyed by one greatly blessed both in the number and in the excellence of his friends.

It is the simple truth that Arthur Henry Hallam was a spirit so exceptional that everything with which he was brought into relation during his shortened passage through this world came to be, through this contact, glorified by a touch of the ideal. Among his contemporaries at Eton, that queen of visible homes for the ideal schoolboy, he stood supreme among all his fellows; and the long life through which I have since wound my way, and which has brought me into contact with so many men of rich endowments, leaves him where he then stood as to natural gifts, so far as my estimation is concerned.

* * * * * * *

Arthur Hallam's life at Eton was certainly a very happy life. He enjoyed work, he enjoyed society, and games, which he did not enjoy, he contentedly left aside. His temper was as sweet as his manners were winning. His conduct was without a spot or even a speck. He was that rare and blessed creature, anima naturaliter Christiana. All this time his faculties were in course of rapid, yet not too rapid, development. He read largely, and though not superficially, yet with an extraordinary speed. He had no high, ungenial, or exclusive ways, but heartily acknowledged and habitually conformed to the republican equality long and happily established in the life of our English public schools.

It was an equality so rigid that, though we had among us abundance of boys with titled appendages in one form or another to their names, yet woe be to any one of them, aye, had he been a Duke, if he had sought to add to these distinctions any other form or shred of privilege. We sometimes said among ourselves that they were a little favored by Dr. Keats, the head master, but I think none of us seriously believed it. Happy the time and place had all of us been like Arthur Hallam. Yet he bore upon him, even at this period, one mark, significant, if slight, of the coming doom. On occasions he would have to spend in his room, probably in the production of an exercise in prose or verse, those hours between the severed school times dispersed over the day, which were more ordinarily devoted to recreation. I have sometimes seen him at the conclusion of one of these intervals, and it was always with a delicate but deep rosy flush upon his cheeks, reaching to the eyes.

Had he gone to Oxford he would not, or would not at that period and in that manner, have known Tennyson; and the world might not have been in possession of "In Memoriam," surely the noblest monument (not excepting Lycidas) that ever was erected by one human being to another. Nor is this all. He was estranged, indeed, at Cambridge from academical pursuits. Nothing could be more gloomy than his first impressions of the "odious" place in the early days, when he came face to face with the facts which showed him that he would have to abandon the idea of a really academical career. The clouds then gathered thickly round him; but he soared above and beyond them. His pinion was so strong that there was no elevation which he was not capable of reaching, no ether too fine and subtle for him to float in it.

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A visit to Italy was then the summit of a young man's aspiration; it now supplies some half dozen rapid stages in larger tours, where we run much risk of losing in discipline and mental stimulus what we gain in mileage * * * Men were then steeped in the experiences of Italy; they are now sprinkled with the spray. Its scenery, its art, its language, which it was a delight and luxury to learn; its splendid literature, its roll of great men, among whom Dante himself might serve to build up the entire fame of a nation, and its place in history, which alone connects together the great stages of human civilization; all these constituted a many-sided power, which was brought to bear almost in a moment on the mind of Arthur Hallam. I knew it, for I suffered by it. The interval between his progress and my own, always wide, became such that there was no joining hands across it. I was plodding on the beaten and dusty path, while he was

Where the lost lark wildly sings,
Hard by the sun.

He was himself sensible of the masterful, abnormal power which Italy had exercised upon him, for he wrote me on July 3, 1828, in these terms:

"I have been, I believe, somewhat changed since I last saw you. I have snatched rather eagerly a draught from the cup of life, with its strange mingling of sweet and bitter. All this should rather have come after my three years of college than before; but nothing can cancel it now, and I must on in the path that has been chalked out for me. I have no aversion to study, I trust, quite the contrary; though my ideas of the essential do not precisely square with those of the worshipful dons of Cambridge."

* * * * * * *

When the appalling intelligence of his sudden death at Vienna in the early Autumn of 1833, during a holiday tour taken with his father, reached us in England, I felt not only that a dear friend had been lost, but that a great light had been extinguished, and one which was eminently required by the coming necessities of the country and the age. Those who will read the "Theodicaea Novissima," printed among the remains of Arthur Hallam, will be able to surmise the grounds on which my anticipation rested. But I think that of all the characteristics of his mind perhaps the most peculiar was its moral maturity. What treasures he carried away with him to the grave! How much he had to impart! Something, perhaps, even to the poet and friend who has reared over him the memorial more durable than bronze or stone.

It was one, I think, well warranted by the character of our wonderful century, such as it has been developed before our eyes. It has been an age, at least in Arthur Hallam's country, of characteristics so copious, so varied, and so conflicting that it is difficult to sum them up under any one common and connecting phrase. But on the whole, it has had for its prevailing note the abandonment and removal of restraints, and very largely, no doubt, of restraints which were injurious. The motto of the race has been "Unhand me."

* * * * * * *

As a learner, he bears in regard to the most tangible tests of excellence the severest scrutiny. This may be seen by his translating, at fourteen, the Ugolino of Dante into Greek iambics; and again at a later time, but when he was not yet eighteen, by his production of Italian sonnets, which Sir Anthony Panizzi, a consummate judge, declared that he could not distinguish, so finished were the compositions, from the productions of native authors. The system of his day at Eton did not apply those stimulants to emulation which are now, perhaps in testimony of our degeneracy and decline from the standard of disinterested love, necessarily and universally employed in England. But any competent witness would at once have declared him the best scholar (in any but the very narrowest sense) of the whole school with its 500 pupils. I have glanced at the causes which confined his exertions of Cambridge to the production of such poetry and prose as was not available for the high honors of the university. But in this world there is one unfailing test of the highest excellence. It is that the man should be felt to be greater than his works. And in the case of Arthur Hallam, all that knew him knew that the work was transcended by the man.

The Heroine in Fiction.

From Harper's Bazar.

The extraordinary change in novels and their heroines is due, in a great measure, to the change in women themselves. These have ceased to be the romantic, sentimental, artificial beings they were even thirty years ago, and their reflex in fiction has been discontinued. We will not read of the languishing, empty, mawkish, flavorless Sybils, Angelinas, and Arabellas that our mothers and grandmothers hung over and wept over. The heroine of the period is not satisfied to look pretty and obey the fixed rules of etiquette; nor is the actual woman so satisfied, either. The actual woman wants to be somebody, to do something, to take some part in life, and she is and does, even if surrounded by luxury and bulwarked by influential friends. It is noticeable how active she is, how useful she tries to make herself, whatever the temptations of wealth and society to render her otherwise.

Reading novels of the old sort was weakening, if not demoralizing. It contributed to silliness and namby-pambyism at least. Not so with the later novels, those of the present especially. The better kind are intellectual, encouraging, stimulating in a good sense, and teach valuable lessons of life, because based on observation and experience. Their heroines act favorably, as a rule, on feminine readers, and feminine readers, in a way, act favorably on them. That is, what the readers say and do reaches the ears of writers of fiction directly or indirectly—writers are ever on the watch for new subjects, new suggestions, new ideas—and the fictionists incorporate in time their fresh stock of knowledge into their characters.

How to Live Forever.

From Collier's Weekly.

Sir James Sawyer has been making quite a little sensation here by lecturing to a Birmingham audience on the subject of human longevity. Nineteen in number are the commandments of Sir James, and he tells us that if we obey them we have an admirable chance of becoming centenarians. Here they are:

1. Eight hours sleep.
2. Sleep on your right side.
3. Keep your bedroom window open all night.
4. Have a mat to your bedroom door.
5. Do not have your bedstead against the wall.
6. No cold tub in the morning, but a bath at the temperature of the body.
7. Exercise before breakfast.
8. Eat little meat, and see that it is well cooked.
9. (For adults.) Drink no milk.
10. Eat plenty of fat, to feed the cells which destroy disease germs.
11. Avoid intoxicants, which destroy those cells.
12. Daily exercise in the open air.
13. Allow no pet animals in your living rooms. They are apt to carry about disease germs.
14. Live in the country if you can.
15. Watch the three Ds—drinking water, damp, and drains
16. Have change of occupation.
17. Take frequent and short holidays.
18. Limit your ambition; and
19. Keep your temper.

John Wilkes in France.

From The Cornhill.

Wilkes staid some time in Paris with his daughter, to whom he was deeply attached. She appears to have been a sensible and refined lady, who afterward counted among her friends many of the leaders of society in London and Paris. His letters to her are full of wit and charm, and are alone enough to prove that he was not the monster depicted by some. While in Paris he became immensely popular in the best circles, through his agreeable manner, ready wit, and high spirits. This charm of address never failed him, even when his fortunes were at their lowest ebb.

At one time he was under apprehension that the French Government would expel him from France on the demand of the English, for by this time he had been tried for the libel and outlawed. He thought it prudent to travel for a time in Italy, and found himself received everywhere with a warm welcome, both by native and foreign residents. He spent money freely, as only those can afford to do who live on others, for he was drawing on Lord Temple and other friends the whole time. On his way back he visited the Grande Chartreuse, and Voltaire at Ferney; he made himself a welcome guest in each instance, though more incongruous hosts it would not be easy to select.

Complimenting the Duke of Wellington

From The Cornhill.

The following story was told by the Duke himself to Sir John Macdonald, the Adjutant General of later years. "The greatest compliment I have had paid in my life," he said, "was once when our fellows got into a scrape in the north of Spain and had been beaten back in some disorder. I rode up and rallied them, and led them back, and they recovered the lost ground. Just as I rode up, one of the men stepped out of the ranks and called out, 'Here comes the —— as knows how.'"

The American Girl's Newest Accent.

From Demorest's Family Magazine.

The fashionable accent is another important matter to be considered by the maid who desires to seem one of the society elect. She must avoid a lisp unless she wishes to brand herself a half century behind the times. The broad "a" of the Anglomaniac has also seen its best days. The Southern drawl, with its apparent indifference to the existence of the average final syllable, is threadbare. To be up-to-date from a vocal point of view it is necessary to cultivate a soft, low voice, an enunciation so distinct that occasionally you convey the impression that the capital letter is at the end of the word, and a certain vivacity of utterance that, throughout Europe, is associated with the modern American girl.

Dante and Purgatory.

From The Fortnightly Review.

Dante's conception of the nature and purpose of the pains of purgatory stands in very marked contrast to the popular ideas of the Middle Ages. It is not here asserted that it was different from the best and most authoritative teaching of the Church, but it was undoubtedly on a far higher level than vulgar beliefs which the Church certainly took very little pains to elevate, and from which, in some of the darker periods of her history, she has often been willing to profit. In a word, there is no trace in Dante of any arbitrary or vindictive punishment in purgatory. No one can fail to feel the difference—even when they resemble in some of the details inflicted—between the punishments in hell and those in what Milton has beautifully described as "the milder shades of purgatory."

As Mr. Ruskin has expressed it: In purgatory it is no longer a question as to "what the sinner has done, but only what evil feeling is still in his heart, or what good, when purified, his nature is noble enough to receive." The whole purpose of the punishment is to enable the sufferer to eradicate and conquer what St. Paul calls "the motions of sin," to acquire that "holiness without which no man can see the Lord," and to subjugate completely the rebel will. Not only are the punishments in purgatory appropriate in kind for this object—there is never anything degrading, grotesque, or insulting about them, as is often the case in the "Inferno," but besides the punishment there are provided on each cornice subjects for constant meditation by day and by night, both of the virtue to be acquired and the vice to be eradicated. The instant this purpose is accomplished the soul is set free, and there is joy over the whole realm of purgatory at its liberation. The time required in each case, until "infectum eluitur scelus," may be long or short, but that is its absolute limit, neither more nor less. Thus Dante imagines Statius to have expiated the sin of Accidia, or spiritual sloth, for four centuries, and that of Avarice for five centuries more. (See Purgatory, xxi. 67.)

Arithmetic as Taught in the Colonies.

From the January Chautauquan.

Next to penmanship, the Colonial school and schoolmaster took firm stand on "cyphering." "The Bible and figgers is what I want my boys to know," said one old farmer. I have examined with care a Wingate's Arithmetic which was used for over a century in the Winslow family in Massachusetts. The first edition was printed in 1620. It is certainly bewildering to a modern reader. "Pythagoras his Table," is, of course, our multiplication table. Then comes "The Rule of Three," "The Double Golden Rule," "The Rule of Fellowship," "The Rule of False," &c., ending with a "collection of pleasant and polite Questions to exercise all the parts of Vulgar Arithmetick."

Wingate's Arithmetic and Hodder's Arithmetic were succeeded by Pike's Arithmetic. This had 363 rules to be committed to memory—and not an explanation was given of one of them! It is the most barren schoolbook I have ever read. These printed arithmetics were not in common use. Nearly all teachers had manuscript "sumbooks," from which the scholars copied page after page of "sums," too often without any explanation of the process, though there were also many and long rules, which helped the penmanship if they did not the mathematics.

History Among the Arabs.

From The National Review.

Although the Arabs will occupy an enduring place in the grateful recollection of posterity, yet it is worth noting that their historians never woke to the consciousness of their higher responsibilities. Their conception of history was that of a specious panorama, in which we may distinctly see the events carefully noted year by year, with reference to the causes which brought them about or the influence which they exerted on society.

They are also completely devoid of the critical spirit, and very often have made history speak the language of legend. In an age abounding in supposed miracles and strange superstitions this is nothing uncommon. Authors of the mediaeval world also love to weave superstitious tales into a beautiful tapestry. Raymond, indeed, assures us that the Bishop of Poy, after his death, was seen joining the Crusaders in the celebration of the capture of Jerusalem. Ibn Khaldoon has re-echoed the modern sentiment when he accuses the generality of the Arab historians of being mere copyists, who take not the slightest trouble to inquire into the history of the nation whose deeds they relate.

He bitterly laments the fact that some have so degraded history as to content themselves with merely mentioning the names of the kings and the number of years which they reigned.

To every reader of Arab history the want of order and method seems a most serious defect. Facts are interspersed without any regard to method, and this is precisely the reason which makes the majority of the Arab historians difficult to handle. Ibn Khallikan, who has justly extorted the admiration of the great Orientalist Sir William Jones, has been unable to escape the general infection of his age. The arrangement of his biographical dictionary is bad, and perhaps the only exception to this rule is the "Tabakat-us-Shafiyan," or chronological list of eminent Shafite doctors. This manuscript contains four indices, one for the names, one for the surnames, one for the patronymics, and one for the ethnics.

The New York Public Library.

The present bulletins of the New York Public Library are attracting particular attention in view of the list of genealogical works to be found in the Lenox and Astor Libraries. The third installment, including the letters from M through R, appeared in the November number, recently issued. As a handy reference list of family genealogies, these publications are decidedly helpful and interesting. The last bulletin shows that during the month of October there were added to the library by purchase 1,034 volumes and 110 pamphlets, and by gift 836 volumes and 1,550 pamphlets. At the Astor branch the readers in October numbered 6,692, and at the Lenox branch 1,727; in the latter case an increase of 709 over the same month last year.

Among the rarities just acquired by the Lenox Library is one of Caleb Pusey's diatribes against George Keith, the interesting Philadelphian who renounced Quakerism. This little book was published at Philadelphia by Reynier Jansen in 1703, and a portion of its title reads: "Pusey Ecclesiasticus, or George Keith, varied in Fundamentals, Acknowledged by himself to be such and Prov'd an Apostate From his own definition." The only other copy of this rare little work known to be in an American library is in the Pennsylvania Historical Society.

FEUDAL CHATEAUX ON THE LOIRE.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES by
Mrs. Sherwood,
Author of "An Epistle to Posterity."

I approached Chambord after a contest and a bloodless victory over my courier which put me in that frame of mind with which one should visit the more blood-stained Château of Blois later on.

Couriers, however well mannered, have always one obstinate point which must be combated. They do not intend that their employers shall go where they wish at the time they wish. So long as you are wax in their hands, and "will be taken," they are most valuable servants, but if you say "I will go to St. Peter's" when the courier has ordained that you shall go to St. Paul's, not all the powers of earth can prevail against them.

Fritz was fatigued; he wished to stay at Blois, where is an excellent inn, and not to show off the glories of the house of Valois until next day. So there were no horses to be had. Touraine is a fertile province, but to hear Fritz hold forth when I summoned him for his orders, after the midday breakfast, one would imagine that the equine race had disappeared from France. One would have supposed that the Houyhnhnms had been Protestants, and that a tyrannical Catherine de Medici had cut off all their heads, to hear Fritz lament the lack of horseflesh to drag us to Chambord.

It was a glorious afternoon. We were not at all tired, although Fritz declared that we looked exhausted. There was the spirit of '76 in us, and the more we were told that there were no horses the more we determined to have four, if need be. I saw an amused gleam in the eye of the landlady, and I beckoned her to come to my room. She came. Her neat cap was very much on the top of her head and triumph in her bright eyes. "Horses?" said I. "Oui, Madame," said she, "many horses. Much horses." Soon a neat victoria and pair stood triumphantly at the private door. And there, in high hat, de rigeur, stood the discomfited Fritz. I had disdained to mention to him that he was expected to do his usual service.

And in that way, by hiring a valet de place, I had broken his proud spirit. I willingly paid two francs and a half for this Roman triumph. Never did so little money buy so much victory. Fritz would no more have relinquished the pleasure of informing us all about Chambord than would Sidney Smith have given up the pleasure of talking down Macaulay. "Valet de place," indeed! "It is strange," said I, contemplatively, "that I can always get horses when you cannot, Fritz."

But this was most ignoble. As the discharged valet de place trotted off on half pay, I rose to the situation and gave myself up to dreams of Francis I. If ever there was a King worth dreaming of, he was the man.

I had been dreaming of him during my journey through feudal France, from beautiful, fortified Carcassonne, through Toulon, and Narbonne, and Avignon, Pau, &c., up to noble old Bordeaux, and here I was within an afternoon's drive of the house he built in his gay youth. Do you wonder I wished to circumvent Fritz? Touraine is always lovely, and history in all its most poetical amplitude lay about me. Here I might follow up the story of the most gallant boy of all those three gallant boys who began to reign before they were twenty—Francis I., Henry VIII., and Charles V. They kicked kingdoms about as to-day they might kick football. I should recall the footmarks of their contemporaries. Their spiritual father, Pope Leo X., was only thirty-six, and was walking about laying his white Medicean hand on the shoulders of Raphael when Francis was picking up Titian's brush, and art was religion to them all.

And I could remember the other famous contemporaries whom time had not revealed—the gay Don Ignace, who was playing a guitar to some beautiful señorita, and who afterward played on the heart strings of men as Ignatius Loyola; and I might give a thought to the little German monk who was composing "Old Hundred" for us to sing 400 years later on—one Martin Luther. And where were the three Marguerites, of Valois, of Lorraine, and Navarre? Could I not reanimate Catherine de Medici, Diane de Poictiers, Mary Queen of Scots, and was even Joan of Arc, in her armor, to be seen?

"Thou fairest lily in the shield of France,
With heart of virgin gold."

You see I had got into better company than Fritz long before I reached Chambord. Yes, there it lay before me, serene and beautiful, the handsomest empty, useless house in France, lying serenely on its vast, green plain. Nor can I give its surprising effect upon me as I gazed at its many gabled turrets, ornamental chimneys, vast sweep of front, noble stone platforms and loggias. Oh, lovely it stands there alone, a rectangle 500 feet long, in pale gray stone. It is a type of a vanished age, a powerful voice from a powerful past when might meant right. Here grew up to gratify the caprices of the most romantic of lovers, a grand flirt on a grand scale, this exquisite Italian palace fortress.

Francis I., when a young Count d'Angoulême, had here fallen in love with the Countess de Thomy, (Chambord had become Crown property under Louis XII., but it was simply a hunting box for the Counts of Blois.) He found it a ruin; he left it a palace.

He began to improve it in 1525, just after his return from Spain, that sad captivity. He spent 444,570 livres in building his folly before he died, in 1547, an enormous sum, when labor was so cheap, the masons getting only 5 cents a day!

Stately as is the outside, the inside of Chambord is even more superb and wonderful. There is the famous spiral staircase, two corkscrews following each other, soaring up 200 feet until one emerges in the lantern, where Catherine de Medici consulted the stars with Ruggieri, her astrologer. This colossal fleur de lis on the roof towers above a forest of pinnacles. There are twelve staircases at Chambord! It was intended as a home for a royal retinue, and well it served its purpose. Who could give any idea of its architectural anatomy? There are 500 spacious rooms, many vast salons once filled with rich furniture, rare books, costly pictures, and all the elaborate frescoes, stately sculptures, which their art-loving King gathered around him. Here once assembled the wit, poetry, and intellect of a cultivated age, surrounding Francis in his beautiful dress, the trunk hose and slashed doublet, the broad hat trimmed with jewels, one of the handsomest men of his day, in spite of his too large nose.

Francis was always beautifully dressed. He had the Italian sense of costume, formed perhaps from his friend Leonardo da Vinci, whom he brought to France. This enlightened, gay flirt and unfortunate warrior—for he was always beaten by Charles V.—founded the Collége de France and the Ecole des Beaux Arts. In fact, he was the father of the Renaissance in France and the most magnificent builder of fine houses. Chambord was, however, his greatest achievement in building, and as one comes down to the great donjon, which is divided on each floor into four "salles des gardes," one sees how admirably this château is arranged for defense. This was a fortress as well as a palace. A hundred separate lives, the soldier-King, lover, poet, student, and monk, a hundred beautiful women, in brocades and diamonds, might have lived here and have seldom met. It is an enchanted palace, guarded by Titan towers, and as we drove away its pinnacles and spires, under the light of a little new moon, looked like a fantastic army of plumed knights.

In 1547 Francis I., the gallant Captain of Pavia, died, and the bright light went out of Chambord. It was never so gay again, although always a royal residence, (until the days of the Terror,) but was never again destined to so glorious a scene of royal frivolity as during the period from 1515 to 1540, the days of the imperial power of Francis. The little monk and the Spanish soldier became the rulers of men's thoughts, and the struggle for religious ideas began. Persecution also was to reign for a couple of centuries. It gave name and title to the disappointed Henri V., the last of the Bourbons. He never even visited it. The phantom of feudal power had passed. Chambord is the Don Quixote of palaces. And with persecution comes up the name of Catherine de Medici, who lived much at Chambord.

We drove back to Blois to sleep over it, and the next day attacked the Château of Blois. Right in the city it stands, for ages the residence of Princes and Kings, the haunt of bigotry, the stage of direful tragedy.

It is a picturesque assemblage of the architecture of three great epochs—the thirteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries. It was destroyed after its occupancy by the Valois Kings, but Duban restored it. It is built on the site of a Roman camp at the conjunction of the Loire and the Aron. Here was born Louis XII. of France, called "the Father of his People." Almost all the political acts of this great, wise, and good monarch were performed at Blois, where he always lived excepting when off with his army in Italy.

He had magnificent taste, and enriched this palace with a valuable gallery of pictures, and gathered books which became the foundation of the great library of Paris. Here one sees the fretful porcupine, the device of Louis XII., on the halls—a curious emblem for this peace-loving King. Here died Claude of Lorraine, the wife of Francis I., and here died Anne of Brittany. And here also lived cruel Catherine de Medici. Here secret duel and assassination were the order of the day, here magnificent fêtes and pompous ceremonials were constantly happening, and here, on Dec. 23, 1588, the Duc de Guise, head of the Catholic League, was foully murdered, and the next day was assassinated his brother, the haughty, unscrupulous Cardinal de Lorraine. All because they stood in the way of Catherine de Medici. The Loire ran red with blood. This castle is picturesque, as what is not picturesque in the Valley of the Loire? As a mediaeval curiosity, enlivened for us all by the novels of Dumas, Blois is interesting.

Fritz had forgiven me, and so he made no trouble about horses when I told him that we would drive to Amboise and to Chenonceaux. A pretty drive from Blois brought us to Amboise, now the property of the heirs of the Count de Paris. A charming park, well cared for, surrounds it for several miles, and, standing high on a bluff, rises this vast and powerful citadel. Enormous towers 90 feet high and 42 in diameter are at either extremity. A carriage road cut through the solid rock took us to the top, whence we saw a picture of romantic beauty.

The chief attractions of Amboise are its eighteen centuries of historic associations. Here occurred tragic scenes, sieges and battles, bloody butcheries, and Machiavellian plots, pompous ceremonials, and sumptuous fêtes. Noted births, deaths, and marriages all occurred here. Here was born Charles VIII., and here he was accidentally killed. Here Francis I. spent his idolized youth. Here he received his cruel jailer, Charles V., and with a magnanimity which nothing could surpass gave him free pass to his own fair city of Ghent. Here Francis II. and the beautiful Mary Queen of Scots spent their honeymoon. Here occurred that effort of the Guises to get the young King away from his Jezebel of a mother, which she answered back politely but succinctly by cutting off all their heads. So they were naturally silenced. Catherine had a little way with her which was most convincing and saved discussion.

Here as a prisoner in 1842 came Ab-el Kadir, and one can see the blood of the sheep slaughtered for his dinners on the stone floors. But Amboise has a little Chapel of St. Hubert, most lovely, worth coming to France to see.

Only ten miles further on stands Chenonceaux, unique in its situation, construction, and history. It is still as fair and beautiful as when Diane de Poictiers combed her black hair, looking up and down the river. "I throw my wishes out of one window and my regrets out of the other," she wrote to her royal lover, who had built her a dressing room right across the river. This most beautiful of all the feudal châteaux, a monument of the Renaissance, spanning the river, and confronting us with memories of mediaeval days with its picturesque mass of lofty walls and hanging balconies, bold buttresses, pillared arches, graceful doorways, and pointed turrets, is a most exquisite thing. Its principal rooms look up and down the Loire. Words fail to describe this château of Chenonceaux, this darling of architecture. After having been the favorite of Francis I., Diana fascinated his son, Henri II., husband to Catherine, and Chenonceaux was purchased for Diana, and became a royal residence. Diana continued the building by extending the bridge to the north bank of the river and erecting thereon a handsome gallery and rooms. Thither her royal lover would join her after hunting. Her initial, "D," with a crescent, is joined to his everywhere. Here she spent eleven years. I wonder Catherine de Medici did not poison or throttle her, but in the midst of her luxury, her tasteful embellishment of the château and her lawns and flower gardens, came the disastrous news that the King, Henri II., had been killed in a tournament. Catherine made no bones of turning Diana out, and gave her the alternative of going to the gloomy Château de Chaumont.

Then came in a residence of thirty years at Chenonceaux for Catherine. She made it the arena of festivities, pleasures, and artistic work. She took Francis II. and Mary Queen of Scots there after the bloody butcheries of Amboise.

It is curious that a deserted wife could bear to live in a house which bore the reminiscences of a husband so faithless as was Henri II., but Catherine did not mind them. She enriched it immensely with her splendid Italian taste. She made the most lavish expenditures on park and garden. Here she lived with her forty beautiful women, "her forty fair frailties," as she called them. The old wretch! She used them to fascinate Protestant and Catholic alike, and lived through three decades. She would have triumphal arches, monumental columns, and statues erected, with leaping fountains, antique altars, fireworks, and the thunders of artillery and all kinds of devices and poetic inscriptions to give her fêtes the stamp of magnificence, novelty, and refined art. The long gallery on the bridge, filled with pictures, became one vast banquet hall, and the songs and jests of courtiers replaced the wishes and the regrets which Diane de Poictiers used to throw out to the fishes. There was Marguerite, her sparkling daughter, whose love match with Balfré, the Duc de Guise, she broke up because Catherine wished her to become the Aspasia wife of Henry of Navarre.

But here one invades the great province of the novelist. Alexandre Dumas will tell you all that story better than I can in his gay pages.

M. E. W. SHERWOOD.

To
Mrs. M. E. W. Sherwood

AFTER READING HER VOLUME ENTITLED "AN EPISTLE TO POSTERITY."

The breath of culture, genius, fashion, fame,
Floats above every palpitating page
Of your "Epistle," rich with many a name
Embalmed in love and lore, from age to age.
Wealth, talent, art, religion, gentle birth,
Blood royal, all are exquisitely blent
With kinship of the spirit, native worth,
Simplicity of life, and sweet content.
Your loving kindness knows no bleak November,
But pays to thoughtful tact an equal debt
In all you have forgotten to remember,
And all you have remembered to forget.
Voltaire himself o'er many a leaf might stroll
Nor dare to hint it would not reach its goal.

A. E. LANCASTER.

New York, Dec. 26, 1897.

Frederick Wedmore on the Short Story.

Mr. Frederick Wedmore lectured in London a few weeks ago on "The Short Story" before the Society of Women Journalists and a distinguished audience, at the rooms of the Society of Arts. Lord Frederick Hamilton was in the chair. Mr. Wedmore began by saying that it was not as an occasional writer of imaginative pieces that he had accepted their invitation, but as one who had long been interested in the problems of a form of art which now aroused more interest than of old. He believed in the short story, not as a ready means of hitting a big public, but as a form of art which had its peculiar conditions. A short story might be one of at least a dozen things which he enumerated, but there was one thing that it could not be—a "novel in a nutshell." It was a thing apart, and, in real literature, it had its own function. Of actual "story" it need have very little, though that, too, in work like Dr. Conan Doyle's or Mr. Kipling's, had its delightful part.

But even great masters like Mr. Thomas Hardy had not always been mindful of its conditions; and the general public, though they read it, thought of it slightingly because of its brevity—a mode of appraisement under which the compressed passion of Schumann would be reckoned inferior to the amiable score of "Maritana," and the prints of Mr. Whistler inferior to a panorama by Philippoteaux. The public regarded fiction generally more as a "délassement" than as a definite art; but it was not really the business of the short story, in its higher forms, to bring balm to the tired clergyman, and the "triviality" must be condoned which put its finger on the pulse of life.

The short story admitted of greater variety of form than did the long novel. The number of its forms would be found to be increasing, and we must not reject the new form because it was unfamiliar. The method of pure dialogue, indeed, was one which Mr. Wedmore rarely approved—it was a method which took upon itself the drama's disadvantages, without the drama's compensations. It was never used by Balzac; and Balzac, though imperfect in sentences, was perfect in methods. The form of pure narrative was that constantly followed by Alphonse Daudet, of one of the best of whose short stories—"Les Deux Auberges"—Mr. Wedmore gave a summary. Because the short story was what its name implied—"short"—most people were tempted to produce it with the fertility of article writing. De Maupassant had produced a hundred. But each short story, like each long one, involved a separate conception. If it was to last, it could not, any more than a fine poem, be done in a hurry, or be done upon commission. It must be deliberate study, produced upon mature reflection, or be a first-hand study of human emotion, and "gotten," as Mr. William Watson said, "of the immediate soul." The atmosphere of pessimism and of materialism was not favorable to its quality, and the work which dealt with human life without some spiritual vista suffered surely in consequence.

The Wrecker's Prayer.

From *Life in Northumberland in the Sixteenth Century*, Tomlinson.

On Holy Island they were wreckers to a man. Father Blakbal, who was storm-stayed on the island in 1642, and witnessed a fight between the minister of the parish and a gentleman of the neighborhood for a case of castor hats with gold hatbands thrown up by the sea, learned from the Governor "how the common people ther do pray for shippies which they sie in danger. They al sit downe upon their knees and hold up their handes and say very devotely, 'Lord, send her to us; God, send her to us.' 'You,' said he, 'seeing them upon their knees and their hands joyned, do think that they are praying for your sauvetie, but their myndes are far from that. They pray not God to save you, or send you to the port, but to send you to them by shipwrack, that they may gette the spoil of her. And to show you that this is their meaning,' said he, 'if the ship come well to porte, or eschew haufrage, they gette up in anger, crying, "the devil stick her, she is away from us!"'

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

The editor invites the readers of THE REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART to contribute to this department of the paper. He would prefer to have contributions signed with the full name of writers, but he will print letters with other signatures if requested so to do. Although the editor cannot undertake to be responsible for the opinions expressed, a wide latitude will be permitted in discussion.

Book Making and Book Selling.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Much has been written and more thought upon the subject of book prices, remuneration to the writer, and profit to the handlers as publishers and retailers. The question of a fair price to the public, commonly called the consumer, may be left out, for it will always have to pay as much as it will pay. There is no protection for it but in competition. When a manufacturer turns a new fabric out of his looms, his first thought is of what he can get for it; and if there is an active demand, and he is not under the dread of competition, he gets double or treble its cost. If the fabric makes a hit and is protected by patent, it may and often does make his fortune. The public ignorance, craze for novelty, and other failings are taken advantage of, and this method of business is not only considered legitimate, but highly commendable. Indeed, to be able to do so marks the ideal business man of to-day and of all days, and the most successful in this course is regarded as all but a heaven-born genius. In due time public honors fall upon him, and he is dubbed Sir Peter or something more pompous.

To see the bookselling trade airing its difficulties in public and discussing there the question of ways and means is a most singular sight. For where lies the difference between the making and selling of books and the making and selling of cloth? When the pattern designer has made something in his lodging which he thinks the weaver will buy, he takes it to the mill and offers it for sale. When the writer has done something, he takes it to the publisher for the same purpose, and it is made into a book, and put in the line where it belongs. Meredith and Hardy, Zangwill and Corelli—all at six shillings, ($1.50.) And like all other lines of marketable goods, one will outsell the others, for reasons which at present it would not profit much to inquire far into.

The trouble seems to be with the retailer, and all consideration is supposed to be for his protection. Futile thought! Who is to protect him, and against whom? The 25 per cent. off the published price was, I should suppose, his own bringing about; but are not publishers to any extent accountable for it? Had they no hand in educating the public? It is certain that the public does not make crusades against the prices of commodities. On that subject, and especially in America, no more patient ass was ever saddled. There is no more the cheapening of goods there once was. I believe it died a lingering death in the country districts of Ireland some fifty years ago. Then, if a man would buy a coat, he would argue half a day about the price, retreating toward the door and into the street calling out his offer, to return again with a higher and repeat the manoeuvre, until the day was well-nigh gone. But that has all passed, and I believe that the book trade to-day has been its own Nemesis. One respectable firm says in the columns of an evening paper that it gives a liberal discount on all books, whether asked for or not. Thus it acknowledges the usage and the necessity; and it is straight, perfectly so. But was the usage not prevalent before it was thus acknowledged? Usages are easily established, and sometimes spread like wildfire; and while the public does not act on the offensive, it likes to think it is getting 150 cents for a dollar. The stupid fellow never learns that nothing is cheap, but that everything is just worth what it will fetch.

It is a remarkable thing that a trade custom should be established which is to ruin the retailer, and threatens to turn the trade upside down. It is still more remarkable that a point has been reached, on the word of a publisher in a letter to an evening paper, where the booksellers "cannot afford to carry on their business intelligently." "That is to say," he continues, "they have not sufficient resources from which to pay skilled and capable clerks," &c. This really, though it is not intended to do so, provokes a smile. Because the situation is clearly one of the trade's own making, and, if such is the condition in which it finds itself, it can unmake it again. And it is still more remarkable that amid all this demoralization in England, to which Mr. Putnam especially refers, W. H. Smith & Son should become one of the wealthiest firms by the retailing of books at the railway station, and have never, I believe, sold under the full published price. How are they able to do it, and why is the ordinary retailer not equally able? But it is perhaps most remarkable that the conditions which the tale reveals exist at all amid more book buying than ever before since books were made. The public in taking 25 per cent. off the nominal price is only taking all it can get, and if it should find that it cannot get it any longer it would make very little difference to the book buyer. The public is always on the side of live and let live.

We hear of very large sums being paid to a writer for a book, and in some instances of large bonuses in addition, outside the contract. And when the publisher and the writer are thus able to divide such spoils, it is impossible to avoid the conclusion that the retailer, being in the position represented by the publisher referred to, is not being fairly dealt with. And if there is a middleman in the case, who appropriates the lion's share of the handlers' profit, he must go, I should say, that there may be only one handler and one profit between the maker and the consumer, as is the case, and becoming still more so in other branches of manufactures.

Sentimental considerations seem to weigh so heavily that we feel like reading a plea for poor curates. The institution of the curacy may be looked upon as a very desirable one, and which it would be good to take an interest in and maintain, but bookselling in no way differs from the selling of coal—it is purely a business matter, to be conducted on business and not on sentimental lines. If this book meets with what he considers adequate sales, the publisher is not concerned about whose hands it passes through, whether the multifarious agency of the country town bookseller, or the variety or legitimate book stores of the large cities. And if the public buys its books at the lowest price, it does not care whether from a bookseller or a candlemaker.

It seems to me that the quoted view of the position of the retailer is a peculiar one. The publisher speaks of him as the agent of the publisher, and receiving his profit in the shape of a commission. Of course, if the price at which the book is sold to the public is absolutely fixed by the publisher, and cannot be changed without his consent, then the difference between that and the price he pays is virtually a commission as distinguished from a profit of his own exaction. And this tying of his hands is a suspicious element in the system, which has resulted in its poverty, and cannot at all serve as a safeguard for him so long as one dealer adheres to the principle and practice of underselling his neighbor. But the absolute fixing of the price by the publisher is not practicable, and it is not likely that it ever will be, for so long as he gets his price and secures large and rapid sales, the purpose for which he is in business is served, for the commercial pace is quite too fast for the consideration of such a side issue as the protection of the retailer as such.

There is no doubt that the legitimate retail bookseller is in a bad way, and many a one, both in England and America, must have made up his mind that his occupation per se is gone. Since the big combination stores, whose business is based on underselling, have taken to the trade, many a small bookseller must go to the wall, unless the publisher feels himself bound to sustain him, and discovers some means of doing so. But to expect this is utopian; commercialism reigns and forbids it. There is no commodity which answers the purpose of the large store better than books of impressing the public and drawing it with low prices. The prices are known, and to get below one's neighbor there serves for evidence of low prices throughout, and profits are secured on a numerous variety of goods of which the public have no knowledge whatever. You can no more enforce the selling of books at a fixed price than you can make men honest by act of Congress. Commercialism is as merciless as the iron hand of fate, and I shall sooner expect to see the inventor of stories trading his manuscript directly with the department stores, than see books sold at a uniform and fixed price.

That a revolution is pending is beyond a doubt; nothing can arrest it, and the trade may as well prepare the way. It will result in the book business being conducted on the ordinary lines of manufacturing and selling; and this need excite no consternation in the writer or publisher. The spirit of commercialism has taken possession of both, and the writer will find, what the publisher is quite aware of, that its laws are inexorable. The public is drenched with the product of this spirit, and in the ordinary course of things is likely to throw it off ere long. Like the history of most other fabrics, overproduction and reduced grades will run the business into the ground. And the result of the revolution from present methods must ultimately be the purchase of manuscripts as the weaver buys the pattern from the designer, and the production and sale of the book at such price as competition will allow, and at the discretion of the retailer, as other merchandise, by which alone the public will be safeguarded and its satisfaction secured.

If most men knew in what direction in the realms of literature those consolations and that happiness are to be found which every poor son of Adam is in quest of, tight-rope literature, false trading, corybantic religion, and other dead sea apples so markedly characteristic of this age would have no disciples, and would pass into oblivion. It is sad to reckon in this company the votary of literature, if he can be called so but his methods and the results show that he is possessed by the same spirit, and he must not be surprised if that spirit becomes his scourge as well as minister. A. B.

Irvington, Jan. 1, 1898.

"Collectors Who Are Vandals"—The Other Side.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I noticed a very savage attack on the collectors of book plates in a recent issue of your SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART, in which it was set forth that the collecting of door plates, even coffin plates, was a more honorable and understandable pursuit. The term vandal was certainly used therein, that of ghoul implied, and the grangerite extolled as a better and less destructive individual than a book-plate collector.

If all this be founded on absolute fact, I ought certainly to be ashamed of myself, and some action ought speedily to be taken (perhaps the modern injunction now so popular would serve) to stay the ruthless hands of those pernicious fellows who gather book plates.

But is it a fact that the collecting of book plates dulls the moral sense? Does the term vandal apply? Are the people who know and love the beautiful, the quaintly antique, the artistic, and the curious; who find interest in biography, heraldry, history, and a thousand things inspired and exemplified by a book plate, really lost to all hope of decency and virtue? To borrow from Wilkie Collins, "I say no!" Let us then examine into the matter for a moment and see if the charge that book-plate collecting is a vice be well founded.

In the first place, a book-plate collector is generally a book lover. The two seem ever to go hand in hand. Show me a man who cares not for books, and I will show you a man who will frankly confess that he does not know what a book plate is. Now, a book lover will hardly go about in the world destroying objects dear to his heart.

We all know, of course, that there are even yet grangerites, just as we know that there are people who will chip off fragments of tombstones and pieces of historic monuments, and if possible dig up portions of the mosaic pavement at Pompeii to carry away, and you will boast about the spoliation and destruction of examples of ancient and modern art for the sake of worthless and fragmentary relics, but they are not representative types.

They constitute the insane elements of society. They are your true vandals. They are ignorant of such a thing as artistic feeling. They gather as the nearly extinct buffalo was hunted—for slaughter only.

A book-plate collector worthy of the brotherhood gathers his treasures along very different lines, and ones not at all inconsistent with law, decency, and order. He may, it is true, now and then destroy a book for the sake of the plate, if the book merits it. The destruction of some books is a truly meritorious act, and no one begrudges the paper mill its own. But the broad statement credited to "Literature," that "thousand of octavos and duodecimos, the little eighteenth-century classics bound in calf, series like the Tatler and Spectator, and books like Thomson's 'Seasons,'" with Westall's plates, which used formerly to drift to the barrow, are now destroyed for the book-plates they contain," is and must be utterly and absolutely unfounded in point of fact.

I have personally visited most of the second-hand book stalls and shops of both London and Paris, and have spent a great deal of time book and book-plate hunting in both cities, and in many cases the book plates are removed by the dealers themselves without injuring the books at all. In Paris I frequently bought books unworthy of preservation, but containing book plates, and after the skillful removal of the plates, resold the volumes at a price equal to, sometimes greater than, I originally paid for both. Now, a book-plate collector is not absolutely devoid of intelligence, as might be supposed when reading some of the libels written about him. No man collects ex libris who has not intelligence as a prime requisite, and I am not prepared to believe that a book-plate collector will lightly throw away a copy of Thomson's "Seasons" with Westall's illustrations or an annotated Buckle just because he has carefully soaked off from the cover a fine armorial plate. Oh, no. He will either keep the unharmed volume, sell or exchange it for something he lacks, "Literature" to the contrary notwithstanding.

Now, a man who thinks a book plate is something like a map or a frontispiece, or an illustration of the text, will, of course, not be expected to know or even faintly imagine the charm that lurks about a book plate. You might as well expect a street cleaner to appreciate the delight, the exultation that comes to the naturalist on his discovery of a new species, but the man who could find no inspiration in owning a book plate of, let us say, William Penn, Esq., in or out of a book, with its inscription, "Proprietor of Pennsylvania, 1703," or who is indifferent to one engraved by Durer, Hogarth, Bewick, Holbein, Thackeray, Revere, or some other equally interesting plate is unworthy the time necessary to spend in teaching him what he could never learn.

To my way of thinking Miss Jenkins of Bath deserves honor and not reproach for her origination in 1820 of the harmless amusement and seductive art of book-plate collecting. Book plates have a story to tell us of the development of art along many lines.

Springing into life just subsequent to the invention of printing, they have come down to us through the ages, first under the form of a printed label, followed by the varying armorial and heraldic types, the Jacobean or Georgian, the Chippendale or Rococo, the Ribbon and Wreath or Festoon, the Celestial, Allegoric, Portrait, Book Pile, Library Interior, View or Landscape plates, until we reach the present culmination in the modern pictorial and its multiple modification in design and execution.

The contact with half-forgotten manners and customs, the fascinating blazon, the achievements of ages long gone by, persons who but for their book plates would have dropped into hopeless obscurity, but who live again through their potent agency, political history, taught even the astute by some French examples zoology, genealogy—all this and more that springs from these subjects is to be credited to the little scraps of paper, "the dead leaves," upon which are the plate impressions. It is to be very much regretted that the writer of the article to which exception is here taken and a host of others whose name is legion because they are many cannot emerge from the state of book-plate ignorance in which they now grovel and find their way into the upper reaches, where the horizon boundary is less circumscribed, and where they might then realize the serpent fascination and intense allurement that is properly more or less associated so intimately with a book plate. W. G. BOWDOIN.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 1, 1898.

[Toward the collector of book plates who truly loves books and faithfully respects them the editor of THE REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART has nothing but love and sympathy to extend. His quarrel can never be with him. It is with the man who loves book plates more than he loves books—the man who, in his devotion to plates, sacrifices books on the altar of his idol.

Mr. Bowdoin obviously does not belong to this class. Unhappily, he does not realize that the other class exists. But the editor will hope he may yet learn to what base uses a pursuit so harmless in his own hands has often been put by the hands of others.—Ed.]

Lady Vassall Holland—Conflicting Views of Her.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In Mrs. Sherwood's very interesting paper entitled "Memories of Holland House," which appears in your SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART of Dec. 31, occur references to the wife of the third Lord Holland which, if warranted in some measure by the facts, at least, should not stand alone. Mrs. Sherwood writes: "We saw the picture of the infamous Lady Vassall Holland, who used to snub Macaulay." Again:

Lord Holland ran away with the vulgar wife of Sir Godfrey Webster. Herself a West Indian heiress, named Vassall, from her portrait one would surmise that she had negro blood in her veins, and before she could be divorced from Sir Godfrey one child was born to them—always called Col. Fox. The affair is all recorded in the Annual Register of 1796 as "one of the most scandalous ever mentioned in the divorce courts." They were married afterward. But bad women have ever had great power over good men.

And again:

Lord Holland had that frank cordiality, that winning kindness, which relieved the embarrassment of the timid. What a contrast he was to that rude wife of his!

There was another aspect which Macaulay the eulogist, Macaulay the Englishman, did not mention. Holland House in those days was under a social cloud. The unfaithful wife of Godfrey Webster could not, even as Lady Holland, be received into English society. This Lady Vassall-Holland, the half-negro Jamaica woman, must have had, however, great talents or she could not for years have reigned, an unpleasant hostess, ever her husband and over the wits of England. She certainly snubbed her guests in a most impertinent manner.

If Lady Holland had any African blood in her veins at all she certainly was not "half negro." We have glimpses of her in "The Girlhood of Maria Josepha Holroyd, (Lady Stanley of Alderley,) as Told in Letters, &c.," which do not present her in a pleasing light. The young woman disliked her and wrote various disagreeable things about her, but does not refer to her alleged negro blood, and it is not likely that she would have neglected the opportunity to do this, if the thought had been suggested to her. Neither have I seen it referred to elsewhere in any of the numerous accounts of her by the distinguished people whom she entertained. Now, let us see what others have had to say about her. Talfourd writes, (Morning Chronicle, Nov. 25, 1845):

"For the remarkable position she occupied during many years of those daily festivals, in which genius, wit, and patriotic hope were trumphant, she was eminently gifted. While her own remarks were full of fine, practical sense and nice observation, her influence was chiefly felt in the discourse of those whom she directed and inspired, and which, as she impelled it, startled by the most animated contrasts or blended in the most graceful harmonies. Beyond any other hostess we ever knew, and very far beyond any host, she possessed the tact of perceiving, and had the power of evoking the various capacities which lurked in every part of the brilliant circle she drew around her. * * * Under her auspices not only all criticism but all personal talk was tinged with kindness. * * * If to hail and welcome genius was one of the greatest pleasures of Lord Holland's life, to search it out and bring it within the sphere of his noble sympathy was the delightful study of hers."

She survived her husband five years, and after his death, as the same writer says, "honored his memory by cherishing his friends and following his example. * * * To the last, with a voice retaining its girlish sweetness, she welcomed every guest, invited or casual, with the old cordiality and queenly grace."

That she knew how to rule is evident. Macaulay says in a letter: "The centurion did not keep his soldiers in better order than she keeps her guests. It is to one 'Go,' and he goeth. And to another 'Do this' and it is done." Talfourd's comment is apropos here:

"If a decisive check sometimes rebuked a speaker who might intercept the variegated beauty of Jeffrey's indulgent criticism, or the jest announced and self-rewarded in Sydney Smith's delighted and delighting chuckle, the authority was too clearly exerted for the evening's prosperity. * * * to sadden the enforced silence with more than momentary regret. * * * The tendency often more idle than malicious to soften down the intellectual claims of the absent * * * found no favor in her presence."

And as to her snubbing Macaulay, to which Mrs. Sherwood alludes, he suffered less from her than most others. She was very fond of him. When he was about to leave England for his five years' sojourn in India Lady Holland, as told in Trevelyan's "Life and Letters of Macaulay," was much affected and complained of the Ministers, of whom her husband was one, for sending him—so much, indeed, that on one occasion Lord Holland broke out with

"Don't talk such nonsense, my lady. Can we tell a gentleman who has a claim upon us that he must lose his only chance of getting an independence in order that he may come and talk to you in an evening?"

It was John Allen, Lord Holland's secretary, a man of much learning and of independent mind and means, the reviewer of "Hallam's Middle Ages," who had most cause to complain of Lady Holland's imperiousness, and he remained her most faithful champion, for he had close opportunities to know of the good qualities of her heart and intellect. Greville pays this tribute to Holland House:

"All like it more or less, and whenever by the death of either (Lord or Lady Holland) it shall come to an end a vacuum will be made in society which nothing will supply. It is the house of all Europe."

The frequent resort of the Rev. Sydney Smith, Macaulay, Sir James Mackintosh, the banker-poet Rogers, and more or less so of every great and worthy intellectual light in England could scarcely be suffering a social eclipse. Mrs. Sherwood says:

"It is galling enough to a man to be systematically shut out from intercourse with his natural associates. For a woman to be tabooed by hers must be a perpetual torture. Who could live, a woman, to whom other women would not speak?"

One might infer from this that Holland House was wholly without reputable female guests. This is far from true. George Ticknor in his "Life, Letters, and Journals" speaks of the "fashion and politics" there. He enumerates among the guests he dined there with on one occasion Lady Cowper and daughter. "Later, Lady Minto, wife of the British Minister to Austria, came in." Another time he met there at dinner Lady Fitzpatrick and Lord and Lady Morley. Other accounts are not lacking to correct the impression. We hear of Mme. de Staël at the Holland House.

That something of the shadow implied rested on Holland House is true; but as a social centre it was to be classed rather with Landsdowne House among its contemporaries than with Gore House, under Lady Blessington, and was facile princeps as to all. Permit me in closing to quote Talfourd again. He speaks of Lady Holland's "claim to be remembered as one who, during a long life, cultivated the great art of living happily by making others happy." Are not the many honorable and beneficent years of Lady Holland's life sufficient to cause the mantle to be thrown over the few years or months of her existence as Lady Webster? AMOS W. WRIGHT.

New York, Jan. 2, 1898.

Advice to Collectors of Stamps.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It often happens that a collector of postage stamps, after having spent several years working with them, decides to collect only those of the United States, and having massed together a fairly good collection, is uncertain even with his experience as to how to preserve them, how to get new ones, how to know whether they are genuine, &c., and it is for these persons that this article has been written, although the general collector may benefit by reading it.

Say, for instance, you have several hundred United States stamps in an album several years old, and wish to transfer them into an album which will never be out of date. By all means procure a blank album, if possible one that has sunk centres, or thin Japan paper on the backs of the leaves to keep the stamps from rubbing. Also you ought to be able to remove the leaves; then get a package of the best gummed hinges.

Carefully remove all the stamps from your old album and soak off all the paper that may be on the backs of them. Then examine them all and see that none of them came off in the washing, as frequently torn stamps are patched up. Take all the ones that pass this test and have all the perforations on, and a good color, to a first-class dealer, and he will tell you if they are all genuine. Then, with the hinges put them in your new book, leaving spaces for the ones you have not obtained. If you put a stamp in benzine you can tell whether or not it is water-marked, for if it is it will show very plainly. Run over the columns of the latest stamp catalogue, and for a small sum you can fill in all the cheaper ones. Buy the present issue at the Post Office, and your collection will be in good shape.

In buying a stamp, see that the color is not faded and none of the perforations are missing, and put it in water to see if it is whole. The writer has collected United States stamps for several years, and finds this last remark of the greatest importance, although it is seldom practiced.

A. E. GALLATIN.

Lakewood, N. J., Dec. 30, 1897.

Read Mr. Fiske's Article Twice.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read Mr. A. K. Fiske's article in THE SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART twice. It expresses in the clearest possible manner the prevailing feeling among thousands. Now, will Mr. Fiske tell us what books we ought to begin to read in order that we may have a truer insight as to the meaning of the Old Testament?

I have been a reader of THE TIMES for over fourteen years. I used to make scrapbooks from its pages. Very often, however, I would find something on the other side "too good to paste," so would keep the whole paper. Then, when the Saturday Supplement was started, I found more material, and yet more when the illustrated supplement began. Still, I had the same feeling about cutting a page, that would be sure to destroy something I wanted on the other sides so I have concluded that the only thing to do is to save the whole paper every day. I believe, and I am not alone in this opinion, that for the American reader the Saturday Supplement of THE TIMES is far superior to the newly established Literature. F. J. ROOT.

East Orange, N. J., Jan. 5, 1898.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Reading Mr. Amos Kidder Fiske's paper "Do People Read the Bible Nowadays?" suggests that perhaps all Protestants do not know that Bible history is taught in the Catholic Sunday schools and parochial schools, a general scheme being given in the lower classes, and filled out later in the course. The Gospel of the mass is now read in the vernacular, so that the practical Catholic must hear a little Scripture at least once a week. The "Imitation" and "The Lives of the Saints" acquaint Catholics with many isolated passages, and there are many old ladies as inveterate Bible readers as so many virtuous English cottagers in a tract. Mr. Fiske is quite right in his statements as to the attitude of the Church as far as childish Bible reading is concerned, but she encourages adults to read the Scriptures. T. S. O.

Boston, Jan. 1, 1898.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Do People Read the Bible Nowadays?" Not so much as they read it in the days when Tom Sawyer said that the first called of the Apostles were "David and Goliah," using the mispronunciation, which made the giant seem doubly wicked to the youth of that primitive age. They read it so little that Scriptural phrases pass unnoticed by the ordinary reader unless inclosed in quotation marks. Any reader of your paper who likes to test this can do it instantly by asking the person nearest at hand, Who was Abigail? Was Ahinoam a man or a woman? He need not wonder if he be told that Abigail was "the same person as abba, father," an answer which kept a Sunday school class awake once upon a time.

Roxbury, Mass., Jan. 3, 1898. J. F.

States and Colonies in Revolt.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I always enjoy reading THE REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART, but sometimes you puzzle me. To-day, for example, after correcting some obvious errors in a so-called "Calendar of the American Revolution," you go on to say: "Massachusetts was not a 'State' during the Revolution, but still a province." "The Declaration of Independence was not signed by representatives of 'thirteen States,' but thirteen Colonies." No doubt George III. thought so, but how did he convince you that Massachusetts signed the Declaration as a "Colony," and fought in the Revolution as "a province"? Did not the resolution of July 2, 1776, change the status of each Colony and make of it a State? The paper signed on July 4, 1776, was entitled "The unanimous declaration of the thirteen united States of America," while the signers describe themselves as "the representatives of the united States of America." The next year Congress adopted "articles of Confederation and perpetu. Union between the States of New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay," &c., which on July 9, 1778, were signed by John Hancock and five other gentlemen, "on the part and behalf of the State of Massachusetts Bay."

If Massachusetts, by declaring and calling herself a free and independent State, didn't become a State but remained a "Colony" or a "province," how and when did she achieve Statehood? And, if she remained a province all through the Revolution, whose province was she?

HERBERT M. LLOYD.

Montclair, N. J., Jan. 1, 1898.

[It is quite true that the Colonies declared themselves States and equally true that they in time made their declarations good. But, while the war lasted, they were more strictly speaking Colonies in revolt, aiming to become Independent States.—Ed.]

Tioga Point, Athens, and Sayre.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I be allowed to correct the corrector? In the REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART of yesterday's date, in the article "Errors in a Calendar," first page, second column, the statement is entirely correct that Gen. Sullivan encamped at Tioga Point, not Tioga; but the old town of Athens is at the confluence of the two rivers, and was settled by the survivors of the Wyoming massacre. The name was changed to Athens about the beginning of the present century. The grounds around my own home cover part of the site of old Fort Sullivan. Sayre, which you name, is a very new railroad town, three or four miles further up the valley.

May I be permitted to say how much pleasure and profit our family circle derives each week from the perusal of THE SATURDAY REVIEW? Cordially yours,

C. S. RICE.

Jekyl Island, Brunswick, Ga., Jan. 2, 1898.

Houdon's Statue of Voltaire.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was surprised to see such a slip in your issue of Jan. 1 (p. 11, last paragraph,) as "There always stands in the foyer of the Comédie Française Houdin's bust of Voltaire, and singularly effective is it."

This masterpiece of one of the greatest of modern sculptors, Jean Antoine Houdon, (not Houdin, who was a different kind of a magician,) is not a bust at all, but a whole length, life-size seated figure, which to characterize as "singularly effective" is uncommonly like a puerile attempt at Johnsonian damning with faint praise. Its superb conception and execution, conveying the idea of great intellectual force, combined with physical weakness, are so well known to all capable of appreciating the high flights of genius of both subject and artist, that it would be idle to do more than correct the misstatements.

CHARLES HENRY HART.

Philadelphia, Jan. 3, 1898.

BOOK AND ART AFFAIRS IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Jan. 6.—The attitude of self-gratulatory virtue recorded by history as having been assumed by Mr. John Horner after the fruition of his Christmas toils is precisely that of the typical Boston publisher during the present holidays: He knows that he is good because he has been successful. What with naval books, Colonial books, Revolutionary books, and books dealing with all the wars since the Revolution, and the enormous demand for Mrs. Phelps Ward's "The Story of Jesus Christ" and Sienkiewicz's "Quo Vadis," not a single house is left lamenting. Even "Andronike," the modern Greek novel, concerning which there was some doubt, because it is always possible that the reading public will at the last moment refuse to touch a book for which it has seemed to be crying, pleased the popular fancy, and was bought by hundreds hardly conscious that there is an Eastern question, but desirous of new scenery and dress for their fiction.

The next book will touch upon the Western question, our own American, Monroe Doctrine, Western question—Hawaii, and its author will be Queen Liliuokalani herself. The work will be partly historical and partly personal, and will fully expound the author's views on the late revolution. It will also renew her nomination of her successor, the young Princess, her niece. The Queen's assistant in preparing the book has been Mrs. William Lee, and it is not to be denied that her task has been arduous. If there be frankness anywhere its home is with Hawaiian royalty, and after speaking one's mind with entire freedom all one's life it is not easy to conform to restrictions imposed by the strict libel laws of a republic. Naturally, the Queen holds some actionable opinions. It is believed that all of them have been suppressed, and that the book will cause nothing worse than the anger of certain of her own subjects. Messrs. Lee & Shepard will be the publishers.

The new life of "Christina Rossetti," by D. Mackenzie Bell, will appear next month from the press of Messrs. Roberts Brothers, having been delayed until that time by the combined caprice and fastidiousness of the English publishers, who, after their kind, require the utmost care in every minute detail, and also demand that the work of printing and binding shall be performed in a miraculously short time. Many new portraits and fac similes will assist in making this biography memorable.

Messrs. Roberts Brothers will issue an edition limited to sixty numbered copies of Charles Lever's complete works in thirty-seven volumes, including twenty-five novels and two volumes of stories of lesser dignity. The state of the public library copies of these novels is sufficient evidence that they are still in high favor with the average reader, but the earlier works, "Harry Lorrequer," "Roland Cashel," "Charles O'Malley," "Jack Hinton," Sir Jasper Carew," "Con Cregan," "Tom Burke," with its incomparable hero of a boy's world of imagination, and "The Dodd Family Abroad," sorely needed revision. Lever had promised to attempt the work, but death came too soon for him, as it came too soon for those who were enjoying the gay, half-reflective, and half-chatty papers in which he embodied the wisdom of his riper years. Now his daughter, Mrs. Neville, has accomplished it, correcting the slight lapses of the early days when the telephone could not correct errors, and when even the methodical Thackeray could kill a lady in one chapter and resurrect her in the next without causing much surprise. By an odd chance, Lever, who counted at the last as a Blackwood author, thanks to his contributions to the firm's magazine, will have the imprint of Blackwood's ancient rival, Constable, upon these last title pages, and the old illustrations by Cruikshank and "Phiz" will be reproduced once again. Prejudice aside, they will probably look much better than in their early days, for the new printer is more skillful than the old. Mr. Gordon Browne will illustrate the few volumes originally published without pictures, and in this there is a certain sort of poetic justice, as he is the son of "Phiz," or Hablot K. Browne. Lever had written the prefaces for all the volumes, and so for a novelty an old favorite will appear in a new dress without introductions by Mr. Andrew Lang. The edition is called jubilee, because "Harry Lorrequer" began to be published in 1837, the Queen's accession year. Perhaps the appearance of this costly edition heralds the decadence of kail and the revival of the shamrock, and in a few years "sure" and "at all, at all," and "I was just after doing it," will take the place of "Hoot, mon," in the calendar of things not precious.

A new edition of Prof. Childs's "Ballads" in five volumes, "A Door Opened," by Dr. Alexander Mackenzie; "Birds of the Village and Field," by Miss Florence E. Merriam; a second volume of the Victor Hugo correspondence, and "Children's Future," by Miss Nora A. Smith, are announced by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. The last book, it is hoped, may serve as a corrective of some of the excruciating nonsense propounded by the American and English writers of the "utter" school. The real observers, the philosophers, and those who collect their material, and the college Faculties encouraging them, find that, in popular estimation, their efforts are confounded with those of persons intent upon "appreciating" the child, with due collateral advertisement of the person appreciating. Miss Smith is not of this kind, but she seriously considers wherein modern life makes necessary certain superficial modifications of scholastic method.

The new year brings a sad remembrance to the friends of the late Alfred Ordway in the announcement of an Art Club memorial exhibition of his pictures, and a sale of the few left in his studio at the time of his sudden death. He was a painter of the old school, not only in art, but in manners, equally averse to the sham Bohemianism of some of his contemporaries and juniors, to the furious advertising of the cliques, to the affectations of the impressionists, and to the veiled appeal to evil in certain modern art. Patient work and study, the applause of good critics, and the approval of his own conscience were enough for him. Perhaps a quarter of a century ago he might have hoped for real fame instead of the modest measure of esteem that was his, but the mind of his beautiful wife was gradually darkened, and thenceforth his highest devotion was for her. He made his studio her home, and there he guarded her lovingly and tenderly until her death, cheered, no doubt, in her saner intervals by her companionship, but at all times bearing a heavy burden of care and anxiety. When, a few years ago, she passed quietly away, his day of energetic work was over, and he changed his quarters to another room in the Studio Building and patiently continued to paint, with a new charm in his work, said the judges, the charm of a tranquil spirit. Then his own summons came, and he obeyed willingly. In his youth he was extremely handsome, and even in old age his white hair and dark eyes and a certain chivalric bearing made him a marked personage in any company, as one cannot help thinking that his spiritual nobility must give him eminence in a higher company.

Among the 136 pictures exhibited are a few portraits and 29 small canvases, the work of the three months since the Summer vacation, the best being forest views and landscapes seen by twilight. "A Natural Bridge," in which the green light, sifting through the tree tops, reflects a fallen tree in the waters of a quiet brook; "After Sundown," color almost gone from the grass and the tree trunks, but still visible in the upper branches clearly seen against the dusky glow of the sky, and "Asquanchemunk River," a shallow stream slipping over brown rocks between ranges of tall trees, and dearly beloved of the trout fishermen, are the most attractive in one group; but in another, painted in an altogether different style, with a feeling for gayety hardly to be expected after seeing the first, are bright little pictures of happy Autumn fields and orchards and of willows silvery white with catkins. The lanes of Ipswich, the quiet Massachusetts lakes, which the rustic calls "pawnds," were also among his favorite subjects, and there is no monotony in the exhibition. To the very last he seemed to discover new secrets of nature and of his art, and it is because of his habit of banishing all records of his former tastes to obscure corners of his studio that so many pictures remain. Their number astounded his friends and his family, who, knowing that his work was always in demand, hardly guessed how much he had thrust aside merely because it did not harmonize with his later moods.

Mr. Day of Messrs. Copeland & Day is a publisher in business hours, but Saturday afternoons and in vacation time he is an enthusiastic photographer, and every Winter he invites his friends to inspect his best work grouped in his rooms in his Pinckney Street home. Almost any photograph would be compelled to look well when seen by the soft light of clustered candles and framed in a style judiciously adapted to its own tone and subject, but these photographs represent bits of light and shade never revealed to any apprehension not artistic, and figures posed with extraordinary taste. Among the portraits are those of Mrs. Potter, Mrs. Minnie Maddern-Fiske, and Miss Mary E. Wilkins. The first and second are remarkable as pieces of craftsmanship, but the third is wonderful. Other portraits of the author of "Jerome" suggest a person capable of anything except literary or artistic achievement. Mr. Day shows a gentlewoman, meditative of aspect and seeming very likely to say something clever when she raises her downcast eyes. Mr. Day's exhibitions open the season of private artistic receptions.

Finds of Pewter.

There is no wonder that the English used pewter so long, for it must have been somewhat of an inheritance. In digging a trench at Appleshaw, near Andover, in England, a deposit was recently found of large dishes, bowls, cups, jugs, and platters, all of pewter, bearing the old Roman forms and ornamentation.

D. C. Heath & Co. of Boston have in press Heibig's "Komödie auf der Hochschule" with an introduction and notes by Prof. B. W. Wells. The comedy is a social satire on the conservatism of the University of Göttingen at the time of the appearance of Schiller's first drama. The comedy is included in "Heath's Modern Language Series."

BOOKS AND AUTHORS.

Robert Barr's Arrest in Turkey —Comic Opera in Real Life.

A few weeks ago we gave a brief account, written by Robert Barr himself, of the arrest and imprisonment of Mr. Barr at the hands of Turkish officials in Syria. Mr. Barr has since arrived in London suffering from a somewhat severe attack of malarial fever, the germs of which he had taken into his system during his march as a prisoner across the Syrian swamps from the place where he was arrested to the lock-up at Seleucia. He gave one of the London newspaper representatives the following story of his own and fellow-victims' adventures, which will be read with interest by Americans who have watched the progress of this Canadian since he went to London to win success there as a writer of fiction.

Before touching on my own experiences, let me tell you what happened a few days before my unfortunate friends and self found ourselves locked up. A British battleship arrived in the harbor and cast anchor for a stay of two or three days. After her came a Turkish wartub, ill equipped and generally useless, and this dropped anchor some distance further out than the British ship. When in due course the latter sailed, the Turkish ship up with her anchor and followed out to sea, until both were lost to sight. After a time the Turkish gunboat returned, and the officials, as well as the general inhabitants, were as fully convinced that their miserable war vessel had driven the British battleship to sea as they were that the waves beat on the shore. It is laughable, but that is the situation in a nutshell. All along the Syrian coast the people believe that Britain is "played out," and they treated us accordingly.

It was on the afternoon of Nov. 23 we fell into the clutches of the Turkish soldiers. The day before a number of us, all passengers of the Creole Prince, had gone ashore to attend a wedding. At the port we gave up our Tezkeres and passports for examination, and in every case and particular these were found to be correct. After luncheon the next day, one of the ship's boats was lowered, and five of us, Mr. Edward Standing, (of Harrogate,) Mr. Sydney Lanthorne White, (of Frome, Somerset,) Mr. H. W. Eastcott, (of Newcastle,) Dr. Pritchard, the ship's doctor, and I, set off to visit the ancient ruins near Suedich.

When we drew near to the beach, none of us could quite make out where the ruined town lay. While we were discussing the matter, all at once from the sides of the two mountains that stand like giants on guard, one on either side of the bay, there burst forth signal fires. These were picked up and repeated from hilltop to hilltop, and ran quickly down into the valley of the Orontes. We all realized that something unusual had occurred, and without further delay we put off, but had not gone more than twenty yards from shore when up from their hiding place, near the beach, leaped the soldiers, and bounding down to the water's edge, they knelt on the sand and leveled their rifles at us. We ceased rowing at once. Dr. Pritchard stood up in the boat, and taking off his cap held it aloft so that the soldiers might see by its braid and cut that he belonged to the ship.

The soldiers made a great hubbub, calling out to us to come ashore at once, and under the circumstances there was nothing else for it. So ashore we went. Out came our Tezkeres (Turkish passports) and our English passports. The leader closely examined them, but neither made the slightest impression on his mind. He shouted and threatened, and as he could not understand English, nor we Turkish, he had to resort to signs. We soon made out that the soldiers meant to march us all across country to the Custom House; but Dr. Pritchard positively refused to leave the ship's boat, of which he was in charge. So at length the Turks motioned the doctor and Mr. White into the boat, and, one of the soldiers with his loaded rifle taking a seat in the stern, they were instructed to row to the Custom House. Standing, Eastcott, and myself were then marched off in charge. When we reached the Custom House the quarantine officer recognized us, and at once assured us that if we would be patient for a few minutes he would inform the proper authority and secure our release. Shortly after in came the military commander, who, without once casting even a glance at the three of us, curled himself up on a settee, and stolidly began to sip coffee and smoke his native pipe. His look we saw was far from promising. After a comfortable time he suddenly called for the soldiers who had taken us. These he examined closely. The quarantine officer who had returned did his best to convince the military commander that we were known and properly accredited and all that, but the latter would have none of it. He said that the matter must go before the Kaimakam—the Mayor of the place.

The Kaimakam took his time. He was two hours in answering, and meanwhile the steamer was blowing her whistle in very desperation. The commander sat like a Hindu idol, except that he occasionally moved to sip his coffee. Presently a servant brought in a prayer rug and carefully adjusted it so that his master might face the east. The commander critically scrutinized the position of the rug, gave it a twitch to the left, and when it was to his satisfaction prostrated himself in prayer. We three sat in silence. The steamer's whistle had ceased to blow.

All at once in upon the scene burst Capt. Campbell of the Creole Prince, enraged at the detention of his passengers. It turned out that the soldier placed in charge of the boat, never having been to sea before, fell desperately sick, and at length collapsed, and lay moaning in the bottom of the boat. Dr. Pritchard and Mr. White rose to the occasion, and instead of continuing to the Custom House, made for the Creole Prince to inform the Captain of the state of things. Capt. Campbell, without the loss of a moment, put off to do his best for us. When he arrived the scene was most laughable, although, admitted Mr. Barr, "I don't think we properly rose to the situation." The Captain stormed and swore to have his passengers, the quarantine officer tried to pour oil on the troubled waters, and the commander, paying not the slightest heed to Captain or quarantine officer, prayed stolidly on, while we three prisoners sat silently on the bench and gazed upon the strange scene. I think we see its picturesque features clearer now that we are in England than we did when in Syria.

Meanwhile the Kaimakam had seized the opportunity offered him to pose. He wired off to all quarters of the kingdom the importance of his capture. Capt. Campbell had brought with him an interpreter, and used every means in his power to get us out of custody, but it was "no go." So, although the Turks informed him that they had not arrested him, Capt. Campbell told them that he must stick by his passengers, and as a matter of fact he slept in the lock-up with us that night. We were still sitting round discussing when there stepped into the room the Pasha in command of the district, a clean-cut Turk of splendid figure and commanding face. Without hesitating a moment he stepped up to us and cordially shook hands with us. When he heard that the whole story of our arrest had been wired broadcast he threw up his hands. If he had come upon the scene before the absurd wires were sent we should have been freed, but now it was too late. He wired three hundred words to Aleppo, the headquarters of the district, asking for our release, and then he returned to Antioch. When the morning dawned we were informed that no word had come from Aleppo. Time drifted on, and we were still closely guarded, hungry, and feeling rather wretched, and the splendid passenger steamer, the Creole Prince, lay in the bay. During the forenoon, by good fortune, there arrived an Arabian lawyer, who had some sort of connection with the British Consulate at Antioch. He took up our case and quietly arranged for a messenger to do a four hours' ride, with word of our plight, to the British Consul. He was told to ride at hot haste, and promised what he looked upon as a handsome bonus for every ten minutes he was able to knock off the usual four hours. We had grown weary of waiting.

The hours passed, but no tidings came, and at length Capt. Campbell made up his mind for drastic measures. He ordered a boat to be lowered from the Creole Prince, flew a Union Jack from bow and stern, and with sailors aboard, piloted it toward the Custom House. But the Turks were determined to keep us. The commander drew up his soldiers in line, and we were given clearly to understand that should we attempt to leave we would be instantly shot down. Mr. Dodds implored the Captain not to make the attempt, as he had been informed by the Pasha, whom he had visited, that orders had been issued to fire on us if we attempted to leave, and on the sailors if they attempted a rescue.

At length he came, his horse a-foam, and himself well tired. With him he brought two letters, one to Capt. Campbell and a second to the Kaimakam. They were from the Consul, and Capt. Campbell in substance said: "Show this to the Kaimakam and he will instantly release you." When the message was shown that official resignedly wrapped his cloak around him and departed to the bosom of his family, taking care to neglect to inform the guards that we were to go free. There was another delay before the Quarantine officer explained the situation to the guard, and after a detention of twenty-six hours we were allowed to return to our steamer. One who staid the night in the Custom House afterward developed smallpox, and was put ashore at Malta, and I, myself, have not been well since. The facts are being placed before the Foreign Office.

George Eliot Still Selling Well in England.

Following its recent reports from British booksellers as to the popularity of Scott, The Academy prints similar returns concerning George Eliot. Here are some of the reports:

A London (West End) bookseller writes: "In my opinion there is still room for a well-printed and attractively bound edition of George Eliot's works. The old red cloth edition commands the largest sale, and, indeed, is much preferred to the new green edition now being issued. There is always a steady demand for George Eliot's works, but I believe such an edition as I have indicated would be welcomed."

A Birmingham correspondent makes an interesting reply: "Of all our English novelists, none have a more uniform sale in Birmingham than George Eliot. There are various reasons for this; here in Warwickshire she is one of us. Her knowledge of the ways and customs of the lower middle classes of this country are unequaled in English literature. Again, she was not a voluminous writer; a complete set of her novels can be had in eight volumes. The volumes are few in number, and the cost is within the reach of all. The best selling are 'Adam Bede,' 'The Mill on the Floss,' and 'Silas Marner.' The later works do not sell so freely, for in them the philosopher is stamped on every page, and the analysis of character is too searching. To Messrs. William Blackwood & Sons thanks are due for several excellent editions. The 'Standard' edition in twenty-one volumes is a model of neatness—paper, print, and binding, all are perfection. There are no illustrations—that is a great blessing. The cheap 'Uniform' edition has the larger sale—it is well printed on good paper, but we wish we could prevail upon the publishers to omit the illustrations. We may add that here in Birmingham the sale of George Eliot is as great to-day as it was during her life. These remarks apply to her prose-fiction only. The essays have been relegated to the upper shelves; the poems have a small sale."

A large Brighton bookseller gives his opinions as follows: "The sale of George Eliot's novels keep very even throughout the year. The red cloth edition is by far the most popular, and we think it a pity that it is to be discontinued as the stock runs out, and another color substituted, for although the new binding is in itself neat and good, it will be a drawback to those who have purchased some volumes not to be able to complete their sets in uniform binding. There does not seem to be room for another 8vo edition unless it were illustrated, but the pocket edition, which is shortly to be commenced by the issue in that form of 'Scenes of Clerical Life,' should take well."

A Bournemouth correspondent writes: "The present demand for George Eliot's novels is not quite so good as it has been in previous years. The 'Cabinet' edition I find sells best in sets; single novels in 'Popular' edition. 'Scenes of Clerical Life' has had a large sale during the last few months in the sixpenny edition. If the publishers could see their way clear to publish the novels as they intend publishing 'Scenes of Clerical Life'—3 vols., uniform with the 'Temple Classics'—I certainly think it would take, and especially if the number of volumes did not exceed fifteen for the set."

From Dublin The Academy has received a favorable report: "In our experience George Eliot comes next in popularity to Scott and Dickens, Thackeray being a bad fourth. There is always a steady demand for her works in the cheaper editions, (3s. 6d., &c.,) and the uniform set in her novels in 7 vols. has also sold well. The new 'Standard' edition, however, has not found favor with our clients, for although it makes a handsome set we consider the number of volumes and the price tend to keep down the sale, particularly as the cheaper edition is such good value. We do not stock sixpenny editions."

An Oxford correspondent gives George Eliot's position in a university city: "Whether due to the new 'fiction' or not I cannot say, but the sale of George Eliot's novels is not a third of what it was at Oxford six or seven years ago. These novels seem to be taking their place in the ranks of those classics which perhaps, because they 'ought to be read,' are not read by the younger generation. The prices, too, of the original editions have dropped considerably, and where an uncut copy of 'The Mill on the Floss' a few years ago brought 3 guineas, it may now be picked up for 1. As to current editions, I think those issued by Messrs. Blackwood & Sons are adequate to the demand, and that there is no crying need at present for anything further."

Literary and Art Sales.

A choice collection of objects of art, the property of a gentleman; the Greek and other antiquities from another source; the objects of art and decoration sold by order of the executrices of the late Eudoxie, Countess of Lindsay, and other properties, came under the hammer two weeks ago in London, and the following are among the prices realized: A trunk-shaped box, formed of eight plaques of bloodstone, mounted with gold, 79 guineas; a Louis XV. scroll-shaped gold scent bottle, chased with figures, &c., in relief, partly enameled in colors, 50 guineas; an oriform perfume vase of old Dresden porcelain, painted with Watteau subjects, in two large and other smaller medallions, 5¾ inches high, 125 guineas; a set of three altar ornaments of Chinese pale green jade, consisting of a circular tripod bowl, 4½ inches high, a pear-shaped vase, 5 inches high, and a circular flat-shaped box and cover, 3 inches in diameter, 56 guineas; two pairs of silver candelabra, with spiral branches for two lights each, feet chased with medallions of classical figures, 16½ inches high, 1777, from the collection of Mr. J. H. Gurney, 179 ounces at 23s. per ounce; an Elizabethan silver-gilt standing cup and cover, the bowl of inverted bell form, engraved with grotesque masks and animals, &c., and finely chased with three masks in high relief, hall mark, 1578, nearly 10 inches high, 15 ounces, £515; an Elizabethan standing cup and cover, the body formed of a small cocoanut, carved in relief with Venus, Cupid, Juno, and Minerva, with architectural and landscape background in three panels, on vase-shaped silver-gilt stem, 10¼ inches high, £400; a fine Elizabethan jug of mottled gray stoneware, mounted with silver-gilt neckband, foot, and cover, repoussé and finely chased, the cover surmounted by a figure of a lion sejant, circa 1575, £240; an Elizabethan brown stoneware jug, mounted with silver-gilt neck-band, engraved with interlaced strap ornament, 9½ inches high, with the London hall mark, 1574, £130; and another, with silver-gilt mounts, nearly similarly chased, 9¼ inches high, circa 1570, £90. The old Italian bronzes included a horse and a bull attacked by lions, a pair of groups, 12 inches high, on oblong pedestals of rosso marble, 340 guineas; a horse attacked by a lion, 13 inches high, 145 guineas; and "The Combat Blindfold," a group of two figures, 13½ inhces high, on octagonal-shaped ebonized plinth, 140 guineas. The Greek and other antique objects of art included a group representing a warrior protecting a female from the attack of a lioness, 11⅝ inches high, 52 guineas; a very fine statuette representing Amphitrite accompanied by a winged Eros, upon a Dolphin, 8¼ inches high, 100 guineas; a group representing Hercules and the Cretan bull, 12 inches high, 52 guineas; a group representing a toilet scene, 8 inches high, 60 guineas; and a group representing Dejanira and the Centaur Nessus, 10 inches high, 100 guineas. A pear-shaped vase, of gros-bleu porcelain, mounted with ivy-branch handles, 22 inches high, 155 guineas; a panel of old Brussels tapestry, illustrating the story of Jephtha's daughter, 13 feet by 15 feet 7 inches, £200; a panel of old French tapestry, with Diana and attendant nymphs in the foreground, 10 feet by 17 feet, 7 inches, £200, and a suite of four fine panels of old Brussels tapestry, with subjects illustrating the seasons, 945 guineas. The entire collection (112 lots) realized over $28,350.

A valuable collection of modern etchings and engravings, in part the property of a gentleman, and engravings, &c., from other sources, sold recently in London, included the following items; "Chill October," after Sir J. Millais, by B. Debaines, artist's proof, 26 guineas; "L'Angelus," after Millet, by C. Waltner, remarque proof, signed, 32 guineas; the "Transept of Burgos Cathedral," by A. H. Haig, 39 guineas; a presentation proof of "The Vesper Bell," by the same, 57 guineas; the following four remarque proofs after J. L. E. Meissonier: "La Rixie," by F. Bracquemond, signed by painter and engraver, 100 guineas; "1814," by Jules Jacquet, signed by painter and engraver, 120 guineas; "1806," signed by the engraver, 30 guineas; and "1807," signed by the painter and engraver, 50 guineas; the "Countess of Blessington," after Sir T. Lawrence, by S. Cousins, signed by the engraver, 28 guineas; "La Surprise," after Dubufe, by S. Cousins, first state, 40 guineas; the following, after Sir E. Landseer: "The Shepherd's Grave," and "The Shepherd's Chief Mourner," by B. P. Gibbon, proofs before letters, 35 guineas; "Not Caught Yet," by T. Landseer, first state, 29 guineas; "Children of the Mist," by the same, artist's proof, signed by the painter, 38 guineas; "Night" and "Morning," by the same, artist's proofs, 51 guineas; "The Stag at Bay," by the same, 67 guineas; "The Monarch of the Glen," by the same, £62, the last two, artist's proofs, signed by the painter, and "Hunters at Grass," by C. G. Lewis, artist's proof, signed by the painter and engraver, 106 guineas.

Missals, Horae, and Psalters, the property of the late Viscount Arbuthnot, were sold recently in London. Disposed of as one lot, they were knocked down for £1,200. The following is a description of the various pieces: A Missal, the only original copy now in existence of the Scottish Roman Catholic Church Service before the Reformation; it is a large, beautifully written and illuminated volume in folio, and consists of 244 leaves of vellum; the Use may be said to be that of Salisbury, but the Calendar and Sanctorale in this Missal have a distinct interest and importance; it has a full-length painting of St. Ternan, in archiepiscopal robes, and numerous initials, seven of which are finely painted and illuminated. This Missal was written in 1491. The Prayer Book, "Horae Beatae Mariae Virginis ad Usum Ecclesiae S. Ternani in Arbuthnot," was written in 1482-83, and comprises eighty leaves on vellum; it has six full-page finely painted miniatures within richly illuminated floreate borders, and has at the end a full obituary of the Arbuthnot family from 1314 to 1551. The Psalter, "Psalterium Latinum ad Usum Ecclesiae S. Ternani in Arbuthnot," comprises 141 leaves on vellum, and has seven richly illuminated floral scroll borders and large ornamental initials; it was written in 1482. These three highly interesting manuscripts were all written by James Sibbald, vicar of St. Ternan's Church of Arbuthnot in the Archiepiscopal See of St. Andrew's, and who died in 1507. They were united in the possession of the grandson of the Sir Robert Arbuthnot for whom they were originally written; he was also named Robert, and died in 1579, since which period they have never been out of the possession of the family.

Your moa, Dinornis, or Euryapterix emeus crassus, the extinct giant bird of New Zealand, is not met with every day. The bones of the moa are as hard to find as those of the great auk. A fairly perfect skeleton of a moa has been disposed of in England at auction for 48 guineas.

A Mediaeval Bill of Fare.

From Harper's Magazine.

An old chronicle preserves a bill of fare for a council dinner in the year 1592. For the first course there were capons, steamed beef, and old hens, black game prepared with vinegar; second course, steamed carp served with spiced sauce, sauerkraut with mutton, and pastry; third course, roast veal, birds, fried fish, cheese, fruits, nuts, chestnuts, and wafers. The wine and game were furnished by the Court; the host received fifteen farthings from each person.

The Doubleday & McClure Company will issue early this year an important work on which the late Henry George spent the last six years of his life. It is to be published in a large octavo volume, and will contain about as much matter as "Progress and Poverty." The title of the work is "The Science of Political Economy."

TOPICS OUT OF BOOKS.

Rome To-day and Rome Twenty-eight Years Ago.*

Mr. Stillman having been so long a resident of Rome, his professional study of the city as the correspondent of The London Times, his profound interest in the historical and artistic sides of Rome, and, moreover, his American nationality, Mr. Stillman having been born in Schenectady, give peculiar interest to the paper on Rome, with which his new volume of collected papers opens. The article was published some years ago in a magazine, (English, we believe,) but it is probably unfamiliar to most readers. The following passages give a striking picture of the changes which have come over the Eternal City since Mr. Stillman first made acquaintance with it.

In Hellas humanity found the expression of the virtues and qualities, weak and strong, of its youth; art, poetry, the perception of the beautiful, the first maturing of philosophic intuition, the harmony and the inspiration of a happy, healthy, intellectual life, over which no shadow of oppression, spiritual or political, had come—the perfect perception of the beautiful and the ideal which is the visible form of the spiritually true; and with these defects of youth, that precocious humanity which was never to become manhood, but which would never again be rivaled as youth. In Rome humanity "came of age," as we say of the youth of twenty-one; judgment and power and common sense, the strong hand of empery, the fixed determination of him who has found his vocation—namely, to rule the world—came to it. Here the civic virtues set up their school; heroism of the sterner vein, law, which brought the sacrifice of the impulse to principle and the individual to the State, and so evolved civilization and empire. What the Greek was in his bloom time he remains, less the virtues which belong to youth, plus the vices of decay. So the Roman ran through the flush of manhood to its decline; youth he never had, and a serene and sublime old age he did not reach, but the manhood was long and tenacious, dying finally by the vices of manhood as the Greek by the vices of youth, yet dying hard and late. It was as if the Roman character were exhaled from the soil, and possessed from birth a dogged vitality like that of some of the lower organisms, foreign to all ideal beyond that of the Civis Romanus; producing at no epoch the finer fruits of the human nature; borrowing its religion from Etruria, Greece, Egypt, Jerusalem, or Constantinople, its art from Athens or Tuscany; no great original artist ever to this day coming to the surface from the depths of that State-incrusted existence. All that was finest the Roman had to borrow, but he borrowed it as he learned to use it. Only one thing Rome created for humanity, as Greece had created art—the organization of the res publica and law, which is its logarithm.

But why Rome should have fallen where it did is to me inexplicable. Climb the Capitol tower, and you see below you a group of insignificant elevations in the midst of a wide plain, bounded on two sides by ranges of limestone hills, the nurseries of the Volscian, Hernican, Sabine, Umbrian, and Etruscan powers; and on the other two the plain melts into the sea, some fifteen miles away. It is neither a sea site nor a hill site, this group of little hillocks, which the ancients called their seven montes and we call the "seven hills." Nor, puzzling my brains for years, have I ever been able to understand why, from physical causes, Rome should have been Rome, and Athens only Athens. I used to think, when reading the Aeneid at school, that Aeneas was a fiction of Roman vanity, envious of the demigod founders of other States; but, divested of some of the purely mythological elements, the Trojan migration to Latium is shown by the most recent archaeological discoveries, to have some foundation in fact. To get at it, however, we must first understand that the Trojans were a race of the same stock as the Greeks, and that the feud which ended in a struggle that is known, or symbolized, as the siege of Troy, was really the first recorded of the rivalries by which the Greeks committed racial suicide, not a war between Asia and Europe. The more I study the evidences of authenticity in the ancient traditions, even those which are so mingled with theistic mythology that we have generally considered them as inexplicable fable, the more I am convinced that usually these traditions contain a solid basis of historical fact.

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Rome has been the most powerful centre of attraction on the surface of the earth, first to the Old World, and later to the New. Even to-day, wreck as it is of its old glory, it is more peculiarly the "city of the soul" than any other that we visit. With due respect for the theories of others, this is to me unaccounted for by any evident reason; neither the republic, nor the empire, nor the Church can explain it, but rather this mysterious attraction explains them. When I first came to Rome there was a curious phenomenon which struck me—the gathering together of peasants from the outlying villages on festal days, at certain localities where there was no visible attraction, neither wine shop nor lottery office, and not even an open place for the gathering, but a narrow street and a narrower sidewalk. One of these spots, when I was in the habit of passing, I found, by reference to the map of the ancient city, to be in the space once occupied by the forum of Nerva; and the only solution of the problem that appears to me is that, in a remote epoch, this had been the marketing place of the ancestors of these peasants, who, by the unintelligent, hereditary habit, always gathered there to hear the news and meet their gossips or clients. Rome was then full of such survivals of ancient customs, some of which continue, as may be seen in the Piazza Montanara, where the agricultural laborers still go in their picturesque costumes to make their engagements with the padroni.

In those days the Pope was King; life was cast in the mediaeval mold; all progress was an offense, not only to the custom of the place, but to the fitness of it, and the new-comer had hardly ceased to be new when he became conservative and citizen of this imperial Lotophagitis. Existence was a dream, and almost as cheap as one; there was no morning paper to harry our serenity or thrust the daily disaster of a distant and indifferent community on our tranquillity; we learned of most events when they had ceased to be startling. After the Church, art was the theme of most thought, and the artist was the most important being after the priest. Roman life had its tides—high Spring at Christmas and Easter, and dead ebb at midsummer—but there was never any bustle or fever of business; there was no growth; there were no new houses; there was no blocking the streets with building material, no laying of drains or disturbance of the soil, no enterprise, and no new trades. The head of the great Hospital of St. Spirito was one of my friends, and in conjunction with him and two or three capitalists I organized a syndicate to supply the hospitals and city, with American ice at the price, delivered at Civita Vecchia, of the snow, which was otherwise the only resource, delivered at the pits on the Alban hills, where it was stored for Summer use. But the offer was refused; it would have disturbed the vested rights of the snow harvesters. The sick in the hospitals had been so served for hundreds of years and might be still. Every innovation was resisted as of the devil, and the possible horse of Troy for stealthy invasion. Rome had so maintained its position for the centuries of the Papal rule; why change?

Outside this compact, gray, silent city, in which the picturesqueness of the ensemble was so in contradiction to the stiffness and general ugliness of the details, was a cordon of gardens and vineyards overlying ancient villa sites, abounding in the most interesting material; ruins in an almost infinite variety in their pathetic abandon to the dissolving influences of nature—baths, tombs, temples, theatres, palaces, aqueducts; and outside them, and the most picturesque of all, the old Aurelian wall, which meandered across highway and through villa grounds, a simulacrum of defense, but a most eloquent record of dead empire, marking the recession of its inhabited region; then, beyond the debatable ground between occupation and desolation, came the Campagna. The Campagna of Rome has become the commonplace of poet and orator when they have to deal with fallen grandeur, but no poet or orator, unless he were a painter, ever saw more than a fraction of its beauty; few even of the landscape painters have seen it all. There were in those years of which I write some who passed their lives in the hunt for its "subjects"; painting till the twilight came on; hurrying in to pass the gates before they closed for the night, reckless of the chill and the night mists which even in midsummer follow the day, content to run the risks of malaria if so they might catch the intoxicating impressions of that unique and supreme nightfall, with its tremulous purple sky behind the purpler Alban hills at the east, and its mellow gold at the west, blinding the eyes more by the expanse of its glow than its brilliancy, more by the deep intensity of its light than by glare; by that luminous depth which is more the quality of the Italian atmosphere than the intensity of its blue, or the variety of color on the sunset clouds. He who lived amid these influences in the young enthusiasm of art and beautiful nature will remember the Campagna as he will remember no other landscape on earth: it is like a phrase of the noblest poetry, ineffaceable from its unapproachable simplicity. In those days the joyous fraternity of the brush were to be seen on every road that led into the Campagna at almost every season of the year. Down the Tiber, even within the city walls, pictures made to hand met the eye at every turn of the river: one found Claude and Turner wherever one went.

That phase of Rome is gone forever—gone as surely as the simplicity and stern morality of the republic, the splendor of the empire, or the moral oppression of the Papal rule. Rome can no more be the home of art again than it can be the seat of universal empire or the patrimony of St. Peter. What has come is not so clear. The Romans of to-day have none of the distinctive virtues of either preceding epoch, except military courage, which the Italians have never lacked, though they have not always been fortunate in the employment of it. Taste was never a characteristic of Rome at any age, but in the great days the Romans built well. This cannot be said now, and all that is most modern is most execrable; all that is oldest is most execrated and profaned. The new barbarians, who, in the present dispensation, swoop down from Cisalpine Gaul, reared in the civic ideals of Genoa and Turin, have no sympathy with the monumental records of Rome, and no conception of anything to replace them. The Rome of 1870 was dirty, but dignified; inconvenient for people with modern tastes, but most comfortable for those who had adapted themselves to its mediaeval ways. The Rome of 1897 is comfortable for nobody; the miles of new streets are filled mainly with huge, ugly tenement houses, stuccoed flimsies, abhorrent without and inhospitable within—a tasteless waste, where the highest virtue is fragility and the noblest destiny demolition. Of the delightful gardens which used to exist within the circuit of the wall of Aurelianus, the only considerable fragment remaining is that of the English Embassy; and that, too, had been marked out in building lots, and has been saved only by the protest of her Majesty's Government, backed by The Times and the Italian archaeological authorities. The famous Ludovisi Gardens, the pride of Papal Rome, and among the most beautiful in Europe, have been built over, and the vengeful lover of Old Rome sees with a malignant satisfaction the long rows of untenanted windows of the huge apartment houses of the quarter, over whose portals, newest in stucco and whitewash, he reads the last remnant of the language of the Romans, "Est locanda." The Ludovisi Gardens were offered to the municipality for 3,000,000 lire and refused, while it spent 3,700,000 lire in the purchase and demolition of a single palace on the Corso, to make a vacant space less than the hundredth part of the gardens. The transformation of Rome during the past twenty years is unique in the history of civilization for barbarism, extravagance, and corruption; never since the world began was so much money spent to do so much evil.

But Rome survives it, as it has survived the wrecking of the Goths, the Vandals, the Constable de Bourbon; survives even the Barbari and the Barberini. The Campagna still undulates into distance, is somewhat encroached on near the walls, and the arches of the Claudian Aqueduct still measure off the space with their gigantic stride; the Appian Way is not made a modern cemetery, and there is left material for the artist who has the courage to return; Aricia, Nemi, Tivoli, and the far-off Olevano remain unchanged. The Papal city has been comparatively little altered by the expropriations except along the Tiber, and nobody need go to the new quarter who does not choose so to do. Life is dear, too dear for the cosmopolitan artist folk who used to make one of the principal attractions of the city to Westerners, and with very few notable exceptions they are succeeded by modern Italians, of whose art little is to be said. There is old Giovanni Costa, like Titian, outliving the school of poetic landscape, and generously teaching its traditions to such as will learn them, and the Academy of France, until lately presided over by the veteran Hebert, the last of the school of healthy religious thought in painting—that to which surfaces were not enough and who were more troubled as to what they should paint than how they should paint it; but neither the one nor the other has had much influence on the younger men. The Café Greco, founded in the day of Salvator Rosa, has become a German pastry cookery, and the place where once all the artists of Rome used to meet, along with poets and the minor brood of the Muses, is no longer to be recognized by the relic hunter. Details disappear, but the Eternal City looms above them like Mont Blanc over the little intervening hills when seen from a distance, or like St. Peter's from the Campagna, and will do so when the present system is in ruins and ivy grows over the new quarter. All these crudities will disappear; this pinchbeck Paris is only another illusion which time will dissipate, and Rome will be again what it has always been from its republican days, even though the new republic comes and the Papacy departs, a centre of attraction to a spiritual cosmopolitan population, never a centre of trade or business; and the people who know it are not those who were born in it, but those who are born to it and its liberties of thought.

In the cosmopolitan sense, it was a great misfortune that Rome became the capital of Italy, but it was fated. The same attraction that drew the Greek, the Sabine, the Gaul and the Carlovingian, the Etruscan Pontifex Maximus and St. Paul, has brought the Garibaldian and the house of Savoy. But, after all, the interference with the true enjoyment of Rome by its real citizen is not great or material. It will be a place of pilgrimage to the Catholic when the Pope has gone, if he ever goes; the historian, the archaeologist, the poet, and the artist will always be its citizens, though holding no allegiance to Pope or King, subject neither to taxation nor conscription, and though disinterested in its real estate. He owns it who feels its spiritual (not ecclesiastical) attraction. To him there is no city on the earth which can content him after it. He may live in New York or London, Venice or Naples, but will always be more or less a stranger there, and be ready to go back to Rome.

*THE OLD ROME AND THE NEW AND OTHER STUDIES. By W. J. Stillman. 12mo. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $2.

Gladstone and Some Other Prime Ministers Compared.

Justin McCarthy, in his new work, "The Story of Gladstone's Life," (Macmillan,) gives to his final chapter the title "The Grand Old Man." He not only writes of Gladstone's supreme title to this designation, but of other famous Parliamentary leaders, all of whom he thinks to have been inferior to Gladstone. Here is the chapter:

"It is well understood that Mr. Gladstone on his retirement from public life received from the sovereign the offer of an earldom, with, of course, a seat in the House of Lords. Mr. Gladstone gratefully and gracefully declined the title and the position. No one could have been surprised at his decision. He had already made a name which no earldom or dukedom or any other rank could have enhanced. 'Posterity,' says Lord Macaulay, 'has obstinately refused to degrade Francis Bacon into Viscount St. Albans.' In the same sense, the contemporaries and the posterity of William Ewart Gladstone would have declined to accept for him the title of Earl of Hawarden or Earl of any other place. He is fixed in the affection and the admiration of his countrymen as William Ewart Gladstone.

"One title he has indeed received by the universal accord of the public of England and the public of all the world. I do not know, and I suppose nobody knows, who invented this title for him, but it was conferred upon him, and it will always remain with him and with his memory. He was called the Grand Old Man, and the Grand Old Man he always will remain. Never was there a character which more aptly deserved that title, sacred to age and to grandeur of genius, of purpose, and of career.

"I do not know whether English Parliamentary history records greater doings of any man. In different paths of political work other men may have been as great as he. So far as one can judge by the writings of contemporaries, there may have been orators and debaters in Parliament who were equal to him. Probably Fox was his equal in Parliamentary debate. There is a magnificent phrase of Henry Grattan's, himself hardly surpassed as a Parliamentary orator, in which he describes the eloquence of Fox as 'rolling in resistless as the waves of the Atlantic.' I have often thought of that description when listening to some of Mr. Gladstone's greatest speeches. I have said to myself: 'This makes me understand the force and the meaning of Grattan's superb phrase. This is indeed eloquence rolling in resistless as the waves of the Atlantic.' The elder Pitt was probably as great an orator as Mr. Gladstone. The younger Pitt was probably his equal in the statelier forms of declamation. But not Fox nor Chatham nor William Pitt had anything like Mr. Gladstone's capacity for constructive legislation, and the resources of information possessed by Fox or Chatham or Pitt were poor indeed when compared with that storehouse of knowledge which supplied Mr. Gladstone's intellectual capacity.

"Mr. Gladstone was possessed through his life with an eager passion to do the right thing at all times. Sometimes, no doubt, he took a wrong view of things; but never was swayed by any but the most rightful motives. No human interest was indifferent to him, and the smallest wrong as well as the greatest aroused his most impassioned sympathy and made him resolve that the wrong should be righted. I have mixed with most of Mr. Gladstone's contemporaries, his political opponents as well as his political followers, and I have never heard a hint of any serious defect in his nature and his character, or of any unworthy motive influencing his public or private career. Defects of temperament, of manner, and of tact have, no doubt, been ascribed to him over and over again. He was not, people tell me, always successful in conciliating or playing up to the weaknesses of inferior men. He was not good, I am told, at remembering faces and names. In this peculiarity he was unlike what we all used to believe of the great Napoleon, who never, it was once the common belief, forgot a face or a name. Later historians, however, have corrected public opinion a good deal on this subject, and we now know that the great Napoleon was very carefully 'coached' both as regards faces and names, and made many fine theatrical effects on the strength of some quietly administered hint.

"Such defects, however, in Mr. Gladstone's nature or temperament count indeed for little or nothing in the survey of his career. He was loved by his friends, he cannot but be honored even by his political enemies—for personal enemies he never could have had. The name conferred on him by nobody knows whom will be borne by him to all time, and so long as the history of Queen Victoria's reign remains in the memory of civilization he will still be 'the Grand Old man.'

"The year now drawing to a close was made memorable to England and, indeed, to all the civilized world by the celebration of what was called the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria's reign—the sixtieth year of her sovereignty. Every civilized State took some share in the tribute of regard thus paid to Queen Victoria. Even the Nationalists of Ireland, who felt bound to take no part in the demonstrations, abstained from purely political reasons, and had no thought of disrespect for the ruler, whom I have already described as the first and only Constitutional Sovereign of Great Britain. The Queen was seventy-eight during the year of the Diamond Jubilee, and was, therefore, some ten years younger than Mr. Gladstone or Pope Leo XIII. Mr. Gladstone's health did not allow him to take any conspicuous part in the jubilee celebration; but we may be sure that no heart beat more fervently than his for the Queen, and for her happiness, and that of her family, and for the glory of the reign which he himself had done so much to make illustrious and successful."

The War of the Spanish Succession is to have more literature. Mr. Oscar Browning, who has just finished reading his proofs of a "Life of Peter the Great," shortly to be published by the Hutchinsons, will undertake to write a life of Charles XII. of Sweden for Messrs. Hurst & Blackett. It will be remembered that Mr. Browning, who is well versed in the history of the post-mediaeval Continental wars, is also editor of the "Diary of Sir George Rooke," which he prepared for the Navy Records Society.

THE FUTURE OF LETTERS.

An Address by Mr. Balfour with Special Reference to the Novel.

Mr. A. J. Balfour, the English statesman, was the principal guest at the fourth annual dinner of the Edinburgh Sir Walter Scott Club, which took place in Edinburgh a fortnight ago. Lord Stormonth Darling, who presided over a company numbering about 270 gentlemen, gave the toast of "The Memory of Sir Walter Scott." Mr. Balfour, on rising to propose the toast of "Literature," said:

Lord Stormonth Darling and Gentlemen: Even to an audience like this, two speeches on literary subjects following each other in close succession may seem somewhat of a trial; certainly a trial to the second of the speakers who has got to deal with it—a trial under any circumstances, but doubly a trial when a first speech has been of the character of that to which we have just listened. I suppose my experience of speeches, before or after dinner, is not less than that of other gentlemen in this room, but never, I think, in all my experience do I remember to have heard a speech more exquisitely appropriate to its occasion, more admirable in every particular, dealing with a theme which we might perhaps have supposed to be a somewhat threadbare subject with more admirable freshness than that which the President of this club has delivered to our admiring ears this evening.

Had I been able to follow the bent of my own inclinations on such an occasion, I should have said that no speech on the same evening ought to touch even the fringe of the topics which he has dwelt on; that literature, treated as he has treated it, from the point of view of the central figure of Scott, might well be left alone on the present occasion by any subsequent speaker. But, gentlemen, I am aware that the toast list embodies those laws which, like those of the Medes and Persians, alter not, and that as I have been set down to deal with the toast of "Literature," to that toast, even under these exceptionally difficult circumstances, I am bound to devote myself. Now I cannot deny that, even after Scott himself has been dealt with, the toast of "Literature" is appropriate to a Scott dinner, for Scott was not only a great poet and a great novelist, but even apart from his originality as an author of creative imagination he was a man of letters of no small magnitude. He would have had his place, a comparatively humble place it may be, but still a recognized and a permanent place among those who have interested themselves in the progress of English literature even if he had never written a single line of original verse or been the author of one of the immortal novels which have made his name famous throughout the world. Still, of course, it is as a novelist that Scott specially lives in the hearts of his countrymen, and as a novelist he has undoubtedly the greatest claim upon those who profess to be interested in literature.

Statisticians devote themselves to many calculations of small interest to the world at large. There is one calculation which I wish they could make, and that is to give us the percentage of persons who ever take a sincere interest in anything which deserves to be called literature which is not in the shape of a novel. It is hard to believe that there was a time when the world did without novels, and in its own opinion did well without novels. Like tobacco and the daily press, novels have now become a general necessity. You may have your own special view both as to tobacco and as to the daily press, but whatever your individual views may be every impartial inquirer must have long ago come to the conclusion that the world will insist on having both those luxuries to the end of time. They belong to those specialties which by the progress of events have become general necessities, and what is true of those luxuries or of those necessities—call them what you please—is equally true of the modern novel. It is impossible to conceive the time arriving when the great bulk of the reading world will be content to be deprived of their annual supply of narrative literature, poured forth each year apparently in a stream of ever-increasing volume—a stream which, whether it carry cargoes of value or not, is not likely, in my judgment, at all events, ever to be allowed to go unfreighted to the sea.

It is an interesting speculation—a speculation, like most others connected with the future, of very small practical value, but an interesting speculation, nevertheless—to reflect as to what the future of the novel is to be. I take it that there is hardly any instance in literature of any particular subclass of composition being cultivated with success for an indefinite period. Such classes seem to have, like other natural products, their periods of culmination, their periods of decay; and the cause of that decay is commonly to be found in the habit they have of either driving peculiarities to excess, so that the whole species of composition seems weighed down by its own exaggeration, or else dying away in a kind of senile imbecility and perishing slowly amid general contempt. I think you might find an example of the first case in the death of the Elizabethan drama; of the second in that particular kind of literature of which Pope was the greatest ornament.

But the novel, so far as I can judge, appears likely to suffer or, at all events, likely to perish from neither of these diseases. If there be any signs of weariness or fatigue at all, any signs of decadence or decay, perhaps we should look for it in the obvious difficulty which novelists now find in getting hold of appropriate subjects for their art to deal with. Scott, remember, had not only his unique genius to depend upon, but he had the special good fortune to open practically an entirely new subject, or set of subjects, and to initiate the world into and to give the world the delight of looking at a set of pictures of periods and of countries, of ranks of society, of forms of civilization, of which it had no notion before. Where, gentlemen, is the modern novelist to find a new vein? Every country has been ransacked to obtain theatres on which their imaginary characters are to show themselves off; every period has been ransacked to supply historical characters or imaginary characters belonging to particular ages, who are to provide the dramatis personae of these imaginary plays. We have stories of civilized life, of semi-civilized life, of barbarous life. There is hardly an island in the Pacific Ocean, there is not a part of America, of Asia, or of Africa in which the novelist has not sought for, and often found with great success, fresh material on which to exercise himself. We have novels of the natural and of the supernatural, we have thaumaturgic novels, we have novels dealing not only with what is beautiful, but with what is ugly, not only with what is interesting, but with what is uninteresting.

We have novels in which everything that could happen to anybody happens to the hero in the course of the three volumes, we have novels in which the peculiarity seems to be that nothing happens to anybody from the beginning to the end, and, finally, so hardly set are we for subjects that even the quintessence of dullness is extracted from the dullest lives of the dullest localities and turned into a subject of artistic treatment. A "dullness which never was on sea or land," to parody the quotation so happily used by our Chairman this evening, is now employed, and employed with exquisite and admirable skill, to furnish forth entertainment for mankind at large. I am far from denying that even this may be, and is, a legitimate subject for artistic treatment, though I frankly admit the works produced under that particular form of inspiration are works which I prefer to admire at a distance.

Gentlemen: If it be true, as I think it is true, that the whole field of history, the whole world of biography and every class, every section of mankind has been ransacked for subjects, there is yet one, strange as it may seem there really is one aspect of human nature, and, perhaps, the most interesting of all, which for obvious reasons has been very sparingly treated by the novelists—I mean the development of character extending through the life of the individual. The development of character arising out of stress of some particular concatenation of circumstances has, of course, from time immemorial been the great theme of dramatic authors and of authors of fiction, but the aspect of human nature which is dealt with by biography has from the very nature of the case not lent itself readily to artistic treatment in the form of fiction. You hear it sometimes stated that the novel is, after all, an imaginary biography. In truth, no description could be less accurate. A novel seldom or never, not in one case in a hundred, not in one case in a thousand, attempts to take an individual and trace, what in natural science would be called his life history. The very pleasure we get from a good biography, the tracing of a man's life from childhood to youth, from youth to maturity, from maturity to age, is practically excluded from the sphere of the novelist, and it is curious that that should be so at a time when the historical aspect of things, when the life history of individuals, of institutions, of nations, of species, of the very globe itself form so large a portion of the subject-matter of science that gives so great an interest to all historical studies. It would be very inappropriate and very unnecessary to dwell upon reasons why this biographical form of fiction is difficult, I will not say impossible, but difficult, and I certainly do not venture to foretell that any artist will be found who will be able to overcome them.

But whatever be the future of the novel, whatever be the future of creative and imaginative literature, and sometimes I think most of us are tempted to feel that the future is clouded with many doubts, we may always console ourselves by the reflection that every great literary revival has been preceded by a period in which no revival could by any possibility have been anticipated by the closest critics of the time. I doubt whether any contemporary of Sidney could have foreseen Shakespeare. I doubt whether anybody living under the Commonwealth could ever have foreseen Dryden in his maturity. I feel sure nobody who lived at the time of the death of Johnson could really have foreseen Wordsworth and Coleridge and Scott. It may be true that looking back, we can find the means of what ultimately burst out into these great literary revivals, but no contemporary spectator, however acute his vision, however anxious to see the first dawn of some new literary day, could have foreseen or have ventured to prophesy of that which only a few years were destined to bring to birth, and, therefore, gentlemen, though admiring greatly the contemporary efforts of our novel writers, if I feel that, nevertheless, in spite of their scholarly ability, their inventiveness, their power of style, something of fatigue, something of weariness, appears to hang over contemporary production, that is no ground, in my judgment, for despairing of the future.

We even convince ourselves by studying the past that literary prophecy is of all prophecies the vainest, and in this particular instance we can draw consolation. Now, gentlemen, I notice with pleasure that I have to couple the toast of "Literature" with the name of Prof. Masson, and yet, though I do not forget that Prof. Masson was your Chairman last year, I feel that there is a far cry from contemporary fiction to the biographer of Milton. I do not think that that austere and solitary genius would have taken much interest in the frivolous speculations which I have ventured to lay before you to-night, [laughter;] yet there is this advantage after all in coupling the toast of literature, even in such a speech as I have attempted to deliver, with a name like Prof. Masson's, for, after all, though the provinces of literature are many the kingdom of literature is one. [Cheers.] However diverse be the fields in which men of letters work, they are all conscious of belonging to one community and of furthering one cause. I do not wish to press too far the merits of literature. I do not pretend that literature necessarily softens the manners. I do not pretend that literature carries with it all the cardinal virtues in its train, or that the Ten Commandments are likely to be specially observed in the community of literary instincts and literary tastes. I think harm has been done, much harm has been done, by pretending that literature can do that which literature itself cannot do, and which, if it is to be done at all, must be done by other and far different forces.

But, gentlemen, without pretending that literature can do that which experience shows it cannot do and has not done, still it is, after all, one of the greatest engines—the greatest engine for the production of cultivated happiness. It has produced, and is daily and hourly producing, more innocent and refined pleasure in every class, from the richest to the poorest, in every country where education is known than any other source of pleasure whatever. All those who have even in the smallest degree given themselves up to the fascinations of literary life would change the satisfaction which they derived from it for no others which could be provided for them, and whatever else the spread of education may do, at all events, this it ought to do, it ought to put these pleasures day by day within the reach of a larger circle, within the grasp of a greater number of our fellow-creatures. Prof. Masson has devoted the best years of his life as a writer and as a teacher to the spread of a sound knowledge of literature, and it is therefore with peculiar appropriateness that this toast has been coupled with his name, and I am sure that the fact that this is so will make you drink to the toast of "Literature," which I now propose, with an enthusiasm which no words of mine, uncoupled with such a name as Prof. Masson's, would have enabled me to elicit from you on such an occasion. I ask you to drink the toast of "Literature," coupled with the name of Prof. Masson.

Napoleon's Arrest of an American Consul.

In one of the two notices of "The New Letters of Napoleon I." which have appeared in THE REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART, a reference was made to a letter of Napoleon having to do with the arrest of the American Consul at Genoa in 1807.

The letter, written from Rambouillet, is addressed to Fouché, Minister of Police. That part of the Emperor's letter which interests us most reads as follows:

"Give orders to have Mr. Kuhn, the American Consul at Genoa, put under arrest for wearing a Cross of Malta given him by the English and as being an English agent. His papers will be seized and an abstract of them made, and he will be kept in secret confinement until you have made your report to me. This man, having received a foreign decoration, ceases to be an American. I am sorry, by the way, you should have communicated with the Ambassador of the United States. My police know no Ambassadors. I am master in my own house. If I suspect a man, I have him arrested. I would even have the Ambassador of Austria arrested if he was hatching anything against the State."

Writing to the Department of State in regard to the matter, Judge William R. Day, Assistant Secretary, very kindly sends the following note:

Department of State,
Washington, Dec. 28, 1897.

Peter Kuhn, Jr., of Pennsylvania was appointed Consul of the United States at Genoa, Dec. 12, 1804.

John Armstrong of New York was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to France June 30, 1804, and served until 1810.

An examination of the correspondence between the department and the legation at Paris covering 1807 and 1808 discloses the fact that on Sept. 4, 1807, Minister Armstrong reported that Kuhn was charged with being a British spy, and the Minister subsequently reported that he was liberated from arrest. * * * It does not appear that the department made the affair the subject of any commmunication to our Minister, which was probably due to the stress of more important matters connected with the British embargo order and Napoleon's retaliative imperial decree.

That Peter Kuhn, Jr., the American Consul at Genoa, was arrested by Napoleon's orders is, then, positive. Peter Kuhn, Jr., was probably the grandson of Adam Simon Kuhn of Lancaster, Penn., who took for wife Maria Sabrina, in the middle of the last century.

Darwin and Alice in the "Looking Glass."

Col. Higginson in The Atlantic Monthly.

I remember that at my first visit, in 1872, I was telling him of an address before the Philological Society by Dr. Andrew J. Ellis, in which he had quoted from Alice in the "Looking Glass" the description of what were called portmanteau words, into which various meanings were crammed. As I spoke, Mrs. Darwin glided quietly away, got the book, and looked up the passage.

The New York Times

Illustrated Weekly **Magazine**

Sunday, Jan. 9, 1898.

FEATURES:

General Louis Fitzgerald
Full-page portrait of the distinguished officer, who has just resigned the command of the First Brigade, National Guard.

A Charming Novelette
"The Maid of the Mist," by M. A. Taft.

$16,000 Gold Service
Picture of the gift recently presented to Samuel Sloan.

A Quintet of Royal Cats
Some interesting pictures of a number of cats owned by the Emperor of Austria, with brief description.

The Drama
Portraits of Winifred Emery, as Lady Babbie in "The Little Minister"; Charles Coghlan, Mrs. Bernard Beere, and the late Mr. Terriss and others.

Music
Portraits of Franz Rummel, Katherine Campbell, Hilda Clark, Nellie Braggins, Mme. Fabrice, and Henri Marteau.

Mayor Van Wyck's Appointments
Portraits of some of the new officials of the City Government.

Army Manoeuvres
An extremely interesting and vividly illustrated story, with photographs taken exclusively for THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Men and Women of the Hour
Portraits of Edward W. Bok, Editor The Ladies' Home Journal; the Rev. Dr. Sheldon Jackson, who has just sailed from New York to Lapland; R. E. Vernow, Chief of the United States Agricultural Department; John Addison Porter, Secretary to President McKinley.

Cinderella
The forthcoming amateur production will be illustrated with fifteen pictures of the characters in costume, and a half-page picture of the Berkeley Cadets.

The New York Times.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

"Read it out, my dear," said her husband, and as she read the amusing page he laid his head back and laughed heartily.

Here was the man who had revolutionized the science of the world giving himself wholly to the enjoyment of Alice and her pretty nonsense. Akin to this was his hearty enjoyment of Mark Twain, who then had hardly begun to be regarded as above the Josh Billings grade of humorist, but Darwin was amazed that I had not read "The Jumping Frog," and said that he always kept it by his bedside for midnight amusement.

Plenty of Work.

From The Fortnightly Review.

Alison, the historian, in 1830, writes to the editor of Blackwood:

"I have settled to send you for your next number in August:

"1. An article on Reform.

"2. A review of Salvandy's History of Poland.

"3. A review of Dr. Christison's work (on poisons.)

"I will send you the Salvandy on Tuesday morning, July 12th. The article on Reform on Friday evening, July 15th. Dr. Christison's review on Monday or Tuesday, the 18th or 19th."

Mrs. Oliphant, whose pen has been one of the most prolific in our own day, and who must have known what she was writing about, adds:

"Three articles in a week! 'Maga' has many hard-working servants with whose habits the present writer has some acquaintance; but upon this record we look with awe."

Various Schools of Art.

To The Boston Transcript this clever skit is due, which art critics would do well to remember:

"If he paints the sky gray and the grass brown, he belongs to the Old School.

"If he paints the sky blue and the grass green, he belongs to the Realistic School.

"If he paints the sky green and the grass blue, he belongs to the Impressionist School.

"If he paints the sky yellow and the grass purple, he is a Colourist.

"If he paints the sky black and the grass red, he is an artist of great decorative talent—great enough to make posters."